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DOCUMENTS

OF THE

CITY OF BOSTON,

FOR THE YEAR

1853.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. I.

Containing Documents from No. 1 *to No.* 44, *inclusive.*

PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SEVERAL DEPARTMENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

BOSTON:
1853.
J. H. EASTBURN, CITY PRINTER.

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INAUGURAL ADDRESS

TO THE

ALDERMEN AND COMMON COUNCIL

BY

BENJAMIN SEAVER,

MAYOR OF THE CITY OF BOSTON.

JANUARY 3, 1853.

PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

BOSTON:
1853.

J. H. EASTBURN, CITY PRINTER.

ADDRESS.

GENTLEMEN OF THE CITY COUNCIL:

It is my duty to communicate to you all the information in my power, in relation to the prominent interests of our City, I shall therefore proceed to do this in as brief a manner as possible. First, the

FINANCES.

The amount of the City Debt, on the 1st of May last, (the commencement of the present financial year,) was	$1,901,456.44
There has been paid off, up to January 1, 1853,	154,946.05
	$1,746,510.39
To which is to be added loans authorized for Public Lands, rebuilding Boylston School House, Paving Department, &c., - -	173,150.00
	$1,919,660.39
Less to be paid off, between this and 1st of May next, - - - - - - - -	225,093.39
	$1,694,567.00

To which is to be added, to pay off the last item of $225,093.39, a new loan for the deficiency in the means specifically appropriated for this object, say - - - - - -	135,443.00
Making the total amount of debt 1st May, 1853,	$1,830,000.00
Being a nominal reduction of - - - -	71,456.64
	$1,901,456.44

Say One Million, Nine Hundred and One Thousand, Four Hundred and fifty-six dollars and forty-four cents.

This reduction will be lessened in consequence of some additional wants for Paving, Sewers, &c., before the close of the current year (1st May) to the extent, of, say $50,000, leaving a *real* reduction of the debt, at the close of the present financial year, of 21,000 Dollars. To meet the above debt there is on hand, specially appropriated for that object, *Bonds*, *Notes* and *Mortgages*, amounting to $1,007,689.27. One Million and Seven Thousand, Six Hundred and Eighty-nine Dollars and Twenty-seven cents, beside all the *Public Lands* and *other disposable property of the City.*

The cost of the Cochituate Water Works, including interest to the 1st of May next, will amount at that time to, say $5,385,587.89, Five Million, Three Hundred and Eighty-five Thousand, Five Hundred and Eighty-seven Dollars and Eighty-nine cents, as will appear on reference to a report of the Committee on Finance, recently presented to the City Council. During the last year a favorable loan to the extent of £400,000 sterling has been made for the balance of the temporary water debt at 4½ per cent. per annum,

payable in Twenty Years in London, payment for which has been arranged at an exchange of 10½ per cent. premium. Provision has thus been made for all the pecuniary wants of the City during the next financial year, and the Treasurer will have the means of anticipating a considerable portion of the permanent debt, if opportunity to do this should occur. It is with great satisfaction that I am permitted to say that the finances of the City were never in a better condition, and that its debt need give no anxiety whatever—the means for its extinction being ample.

It will probably be expedient to include in the tax to be assessed on the 1st of May next, the whole or a part of the deficiency of income from the Water Works, to pay the interest on the cost and for their extension and incidental expenses of carrying them on, which will amount in the next year to about $120,000, say One Hundred and Twenty Thousand Dollars, the former being estimated at 190,000 Dollars, and the latter at 270,000 Dollars.* Against this should be placed, all the water used in our School Houses and other Public Buildings, Fire Hydrants, Fountains, &c., for which no estimate is made. The value of this to the City is far greater than the estimated deficiency. The income from the Works is annually increasing, and a reasonable hope may be entertained that it will soon be fully adequate to meet the interest on the debt.

* The estimated interest on the debt being 270,000 dollars, and cost of extension and incidental expenses 40,000, = 310,000 less income 190,000, leaves a deficiency of 120,000 dollars.

The activity in business which has happily prevailed during the past year, has led to some unexpected increase in our current expenditures, particularly at South and East Boston, by the acceptance, grading, and repairs of streets and public squares, but the growth of business in those places fully justifies these expenditures. The City will, ere long, realize a great addition to its taxable property by the highly honorable and advantageous enterprise, which prevails among the citizens in those sections. No proper expenditure should be withheld for the improvement of those important arms of the City.

PUBLIC LANDS.

The Public Lands upon the "Neck" belonging to the City of Boston, have always been considered an available resource for the extinguishment of the City Debt.

The estimated value of this property has varied at different periods and will continue, during seasons when speculation is rife, or depression paralyzes the business interests of the community, while much of it remains unimproved, to be subject to the fluctuations, incident to real estate without income.

It should be the aim of that department of the City Government to which this important trust is committed, to systematize, and adopt such plans, having reference to the laying out and embellishment of the streets and squares, and the style and character of the buildings to be erected in the different locations, as

will render the several portions of this territory desirable for those purposes to which they are adapted.

The importance of regulating the sale of Lands with the view of securing their improvement by a reduction in price in favor of builders, similar to that made by the Committee on Public Lands during a few years past, is now beginning to manifest itself on, and near, *Chester Square*, as well as in the vicinity of *Union Park*. It would seem important that this policy should be continued till the quantity of unimproved City Lands is much decreased, as the advantages to be obtained are two-fold. *First*, by effecting the sale of the Lands, and *Second*, by securing the residence within the limits of the City of those of our citizens who might otherwise become residents of adjoining towns.

The City owns between Harrison Avenue and Tremont Street, say one million four hundred and seventy-two thousand three hundred and forty square feet of Land, which is mostly divided into lots, all of which has been prepared, and is *immediately* available for building purposes. These lots, owing to the recent improvements in that vicinity, present favorable inducements to builders.

In addition to the above the City owns in South Bay, Southeast of Harrison Avenue:

Building Lots, two thirds of which have been filled to a high grade, - -	1,582,585	square	feet.
Wharf Lots, a small part of which have been filled, - - - - -	456,660	"	"
Docks, - - - - - -	106,020	"	"
Reserved lots filled up, - - -	45,120	"	"
	2,190,385	square	feet.

Also, Northwest of Tremont Street, Land that the Water Power Company, holds the right to flow, -	340,500 square feet.
Unencumbered Lots, - - - -	731,093 " "
Reserved Lots, - - - -	30,841 " "
	1,102,434 square feet.

Nearly two-thirds of which will require filling up to make it suitable for building purposes.

Making a total of - - - -	3,292,819 square feet.
Total amount of all the unsold Neck Land, - - - - - -	4,775,159 square feet.

The large tract situated outside of Harrison Avenue, embracing nearly *sixty-eight acres*, has been reclaimed from a stagnant marsh, by filling with gravel, under the contract with Mr. William Evans commenced in April, 1848, which will be soon sufficiently completed to be available for wharves and such mechanical purposes, for which this territory, from its location, is so well adapted.

The City owns a strip of land lying *Northwest of the Tremont Road*, which should receive the careful attention of those intrusted with its management, with the view of exerting such influences as may be necessary to secure the laying out of regular and uniform streets, and public grounds, over the whole of that area known as the *Back Bay* Lands, which are destined at some future time, to be occupied for dwelling houses and other purposes in common with the "Neck Lands."

The necessity of requiring the *grade* of all streets throughout that section to be of a height sufficient to secure good drainage, and ample protection from tide water in any event, cannot be over estimated.

For the purpose of ensuring the success of any well conceived system for the management and sale of this large public interest, embracing not only the "Neck Lands," but those at South Boston, surrounding the various City Institutions, as well as some smaller lots in other parts of the City, it must be apparent to those who give the subject the attention its importance demands, that its managers should not be too frequently changed.

The power of sale, as well as the general authority over the lands is now, by an ordinance of the City, vested in a *Joint Committee of the City Council*, which is liable, owing to the frequent changes of its members,* to be constituted in such manner as would fail to combine much experience in its affairs and purposes and who must learn its details in addition to other duties, in the public service, perhaps to be superseded at the end of a year by others, with the same want of practical information on this subject.

To remedy this evil, which will suggest itself to every mind of business capacity, it would seem desirable to organize a Board of *Land Commissioners*, to consist of one or more of the members of each branch of the City Council, with five or seven members to be elected by the City Government from among the citizens at large.

This plan exists in the *Water Board*, and is believed to be of great practical utility in securing the continu-

* But one member of the Committee of 1851, was re-elected and but *two* of that of 1852, will be members of the City Council of 1853,

ance of a considerable portion of the Board from year to year, and thereby gaining the advantage of their experience in the management of the important interests connected with that department.

The Board of Visitors to the Lunatic Hospital is organized on this basis, and its successful management attests to the efficiency of the system.

The Board of Directors of the House of Correction has, under a late Act of the Legislature, been organized on this plan.

If it were deemed expedient to provide for rotation in office in this Board, it might be done as provided for in the 1st section of the Ordinance concerning the Water Board, which renders its members ineligible for more than five consecutive years.

It is believed that a degree of permanency in the policy likely to emanate from a Board who are retained in office long enough to be conversant with the details of their duties, would be highly advantageous to purchasers and builders, as well as to the City. And a result of the disposition of this property, would, I believe, be to realize a sum sufficient to *extinguish*, or *materially reduce*, the City debt.

Another of the advantages (before referred to) of the highest importance to the future welfare of those who are destined to occupy the Back Bay Lands, would be, in engaging the attention of this Board to the subject of laying out those lands so as to provide, in the first place, for a *grade* of sufficient height above the marsh level, to guard against imperfect drainage,

and then to secure regular and uniform streets, with sufficient *Public Grounds* to render this territory desirable for residences.*

By proper management on the part of those who shall have sufficient time while in office, to unite with the other owners of those vacant lands in some well digested plan, having these objects in view, a result may be attained of great importance to the City, and the character, as well as the health of a large population, may be determined by the results of their efforts.

The Committee of the past year on Public Lands, have prepared a full report of all the receipts and expenditures for this department, together with all that has been done from April, 1846, to January, 1853. This Report will show that the Committee have had arduous labors to perform, and that they have conducted them with much discretion and good judgment.

COCHITUATE WATER WORKS.

The Cochituate Water Board in their last Annual Report, and also on various other occasions the past year, have called the attention of the City Council to a subject which possesses as deep an interest to every water taker and tax payer in the City, as any which ever requires the action or notice of the Government; and that is, the *reckless*, and, I regret to say, *continually*

* For a full statement of the evils growing out of building upon a territory situated similar to the above, see an able report by Alderman Rogers and Messrs. Chesbrough and Parrott, in City Document, No 14, 1850, pp. 6 and 7.

increasing wastefulness in the use of the water, which seems to prevail almost universally. When the City adopted the plan of introducing a supply of water from Lake Cochituate, it was assumed, as sufficiently proved by the experience of other places, *that* 28½ *or at the most* 30 *gallons a day* for each inhabitant, would be ample for all *the public, domestic and manufacturing purposes* of the community, and therefore that seven and one quarter million gallons a day would not be probably required until the population amounted to two hundred and fifty thousand. The works were therefore constructed with reference to such a supply, and the present height of the dam at the Lake, and the size of the brick aqueduct and mains from Brookline Reservoir were adopted, for the purpose of conveying this quantity to the City, and for supplying every part of it, the high service as well as the low. It is still believed that the quantity thus assumed would be amply sufficient, if any *ordinary discretion were exercised in the use of the water.* A statement however of the number of gallons actually brought into the City and used or wasted the last year, and the present, show *so enormous an excess above what was originally supposed* to be required, as almost to make it a subject for grave consideration to the City Council at this early period in the history of the works, to determine the best mode of remedying an actual deficiency of water, which must take place at no distant time, and which is felt to some extent in some parts of the City even now. By the Report of the

Water Board for the year 1851, it appears there were used during that year a daily *average of six millions eight hundred and eighty-three thousand seven hundred and eighty-two gallons, being a daily supply of more than forty-nine gallons to each individual*, in a population of one hundred and forty thousand; more than *double* the quantity which had been deemed sufficient for the actual population in that year, and nearly as much as had been supposed sufficient for two hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants. Since the last year the number of water takers has increased about seven hundred and fifty,—the consumption, however, for the year, shows an increase entirely incommensurate therewith, and produces a conviction that the evil complained of is actually increasing. I understand from the President of the Water Board that it is now rendered almost *certain*, that the consumption the present year will be an average of *more than eight millions of gallons daily*, which is at the rate of *more than fifty-seven gallons to each inhabitant*, and 875,000 gallons over what was calculated to be a sufficient supply for a population of two hundred and fifty thousand. When it is understood that full one half of this amount is *absolutely* and *uselessly wasted*, one would think that a mere statement of the fact, and of its necessary consequences, might produce some relinquishment of practices directly opposed to the interests of *every* inhabitant of the City. These consequences have been frequently stated without much apparent effect, they are indeed sufficiently obvious, and the Council may consider it reduced to a *certainty*,

that unless the existing waste can be prevented, in a very short time, either the supply of water, to a certain class of takers must be stopped, and the City be thereby deprived of a large portion of revenue, or another main must be laid to the Brookline Reservoir at a great expense. If either mode is adopted, the water debt will be so much increased, or the income will be so much diminished, that we should feel but little encouragement in looking forward to a time when the water rates will be sufficient to meet the interest on the debt. In the Report of the Water Board of the last year, it was stated that one of the probable causes of waste was occasioned by the practice, more or less universal, of letting the water run from service pipes, for the purpose of preventing freezing during the night. This opinion appears to be confirmed by the experience of the present year. For while in every month of the year, except the present month, (December), there has been an increased consumption over the corresponding month of the last year, in *this month*, (December), it is *actually diminished*, which can only be accounted for by the remarkable difference of temperature which has prevailed during that month, the *present* year and the last, and the fact is farther proved by measurements which have been made for the purpose. It will be recollected that there have been but two nights the present month (December) when much apprehension could be felt of any injury likely to be occasioned by frost in the water pipes. On the second of those nights, the discharge from Brookline Reservoir, and

consumption in the City, was measured accurately at the Reservoir in Brookline, and in the City, during the whole night, and the consumption, during that period, when in fact the use of the water for all *public, domestic and manufacturing purposes must have almost ceased*, was ascertained to be at the rate of more than *five millions* of gallons in twenty-four hours; the actual consumption, therefore, for *the day and night*, must have been more than *nine millions of gallons*, whereas the average for the rest of the month was only about seven millions. This is, therefore, a great source of waste in the winter. There are a multitude of other sources of waste, however, *as illegal and unnecessary as this.* In fact, a *general carelessness and recklessness would seem to prevail*, arising undoubtedly in most cases from ignorance of the untoward consequences likely to result, if the use of the water is not restricted to its legitimate purposes. Some of these consequences have now again been stated, and I would *earnestly caution the City Council, and through it our fellow citizens, and every one who has the means and opportunity of enjoying the blessings which an abundant supply of pure water*, at so much cost, has furnished, that that supply though amply sufficient for all necessary or useful purposes, is of course limited to those purposes; and that both the *quantity* of water at the Lake, and the *means* of bringing it to the City are *entirely* inadequate to supply long, the present increasing and wasteful consumption of it.

I should feel that I had omitted an important duty,

if I should close my remarks on this subject without adding, that the *warmest* thanks of the City Government and the citizens of Boston, are due to the gentlemen composing the Water Board, and *particularly* to its President, Thomas Wetmore, Esq., for his able and indefatigable labors and efforts in the oversight and management of this great interest. He cannot fail to receive, as he justly merits, the gratitude of the people of our City for these, and many other valuable services, gratuitously rendered them by him.

SCHOOLS.

Among the many great interests entrusted to the City Government, none are more valued and more cherished, than our system of *Public Instruction.*

We cherish our free Schools as an inheritance from our fathers, and we foster them for the benefits they have conferred upon ourselves, and for the richer blessings they will bestow upon our children.

Our citizens have abundant reasons for feeling a just and manly pride in their Public Schools, and for continuing to give them a liberal support.

The improvement of the Schools has been the constant aim of the Government, and no measures have been adopted which will not, in the opinion of a large majority of its members, make them permanently better. In the management of this great public interest, the best course has been sought, and it is a fortunate circumstance that this has proved to be the cheapest in the actual current expenses.

At the present time, there are more than 22,000 children in actual attendance at these Schools, which were never in a more prosperous condition. The Teachers to whose care and instruction this large number of children is committed, are generally well qualified for their places, and are discharging their important duties in a satisfactory manner.

The gentlemen composing the School Committees, both Grammar and Primary, who have watched over the Schools during the year, and have discharged their responsible duties with much good judgment and fidelity, deserve the confidence and the thanks of the community.

The entire expenditure for this department of our municipal affairs, during the past financial year, ending the first of May last, amounted to $297,810.77—a large sum in the aggregate, but comparatively small when divided among so many pupils.

TRUANT CHILDREN.

The Act of the Legislature, "concerning Truant Children and Absentees from School," has been in successful operation for several months, and the reports of the officers appointed to execute the law, give encouraging accounts of their doings. It is confidently believed that further experience will confirm its usefulness.

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The Public Library gives promise of becoming one of the most useful and important institutions of the

City. A board of Trustees for its management was constituted at the end of May last, and early in July they reported a plan for it, which was accepted by the City Council in August. This plan contemplated the establishment of the Library, for a time, in the lower story of the Mason Street School House; and the Building Committee, charged with preparing rooms there for the purpose of receiving it, have nearly fulfilled their duty. A Librarian has, also, been appointed, who has been diligently employed in making proper catalogues of the books already belonging to the City, so as to have them ready for general use and circulation. Meanwhile liberal and intelligent citizens have come to the assistance of an institution which seems to them full of good influences. Samuel Appleton, Esq., James Brown, Esq., the Hon. Jonathan Phillips, the Hon. Francis C. Gray, and others, have recently made important donations to it, and these, with the means provided by the City, have enabled the Trustees to prepare for opening the Library, so soon as the walls of its rooms are sufficiently dry, and the first purchases of books are completed and put in order for use. This is the plan originally suggested by the Trustees, with such resources as were then at their command; and it is the plan they still propose to carry into effect at the outset.

But while they were in the midst of their arrangements for this purpose, I unexpectedly received, in October, a letter from Joshua Bates, Esq., of London,—who began in this City a mercantile career which has

raised him to so much distinction, and whose kindness of heart does not permit him to forget the associations of his youth,—offering to give the munificent sum of Fifty Thousand dollars to purchase books for the Library, if the City will erect a becoming building to receive it, and to receive and accommodate suitably those who may wish to use it. This offer the City Council at once gratefully accepted and then referred the whole matter to the Trustees of the Library, instructing them to report such measures as it may be suitable to adopt in order to give full effect to a provision so generous. Their Report, as it involves, in part, suggestions for erecting a building and for carrying forward the Library on a scale more ample than was at first contemplated, has not yet been made. But, as it is well understood, that both Mr. Bates and the gentlemen in whose hands the subject is now placed are desirous to fulfil his intentions as soon as possible, I feel sure that there will be no delay but such as is inevitable.

I congratulate my fellow citizens on so auspicious a commencement of this important undertaking. It seems to me to be the crowning glory of our system of public instruction, and to become such by offering to all, after they have left our free schools, such free means of farther culture as have not heretofore been provided for them, and from the want of which many among us have not risen to the condition in life they might otherwise have attained. That our Municipal authorities will faithfully do their part in this great work I do not doubt; nor do I doubt that our opulent, far-seeing and public-

spirited citizens will imitate Mr. Bates's noble example, and co-operate in an undertaking which will do honor to all who aid its progress, and which, like our Free Schools, will go on, from generation to generation, producing more and more beneficent effects on the character and condition of this whole community.

LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

That most interesting and useful Institution the *Lunatic Hospital*, has given renewed evidence of its importance under the admirable supervision of its officers and Board of Visitors.

It had on the 30th of November last, 107 Male, and 137 Female Patients, who are as well cared for and made as comfortable as the nature of their unfortunate condition will permit.

The expenditures for its support have been made with a remarkable economy which reflects great credit upon the Board.

For a full and detailed account of the Institution I refer you to the very able reports of the Superintendent and Board of Visitors, the latter bears the *fullest* testimony to the faithfulness and ability of Doct. Walker, and the subordinate officers under him, and will be read with great interest and profit. Much painful embarrassment has been experienced the last year that so many pressing applications for admission to the Hospital have, necessarily, been refused for want of accommodation—this has been particularly the case in the *female* department which has been so crowded that it

has been impossible to admit any new patients since 1851, excepting to fill the vacancies of those discharged. Some speedy remedy for this sad state of things ought to be adopted. The Board of Visitors, after the most mature consideration, have come to the conclusion, as no enlargement of the present building can be made, which will be at all satisfactory, to recommend that a *new* Hospital be erected in some suitable location within a convenient distance from the City, and that no time should be lost in taking preliminary measures to accomplish this object, so desirable and necessary.

I *entirely* and *fully* concur in the views of the Board of Visitors—and *I am sure* that the citizens of Boston will cordially approve of any judicious expenditure for this object, which furnishes the only means that can be used for alleviating the most dreadful of all human maladies, with which God, in his wisdom, sees fit to afflict so many families.

The *Dedham Farm*, (as it is called,) owned by the City, comprising 55 acres, lying upon the Providence Railroad, pleasantly situated on the Neponset River, quite remote from any considerable number of dwelling houses, and within fifteen to twenty minutes ride by the cars, from the Depot in this City, seems to me to offer many advantages for the institution. I trust that the Report of the Board of Visitors will be read with attention, and that some *speedy* and *efficient* action on the subject may be taken.

HOUSES OF INDUSTRY AND REFORMATION.

I am happy to state, that these Institutions are in an excellent condition, and are conducted in a very satisfactory manner, by an able and efficient Board of Directors, selected and appointed by the City Council. Here the aged and the young, the sick and the infirm, are provided for in a manner corresponding with the well known benevolent reputation of this community.

The number of inmates in the House of Industry is 1300; a little more than half of this number are provided for at South Boston, the remainder at Deer Island.

The number of Boys in the House of Reformation is 85.

A fact of no little interest and importance may be stated in this connection, which is, that, among the poor now supported in our Institution, *not over One Hundred have a legal settlement in Boston.*

It remains to be seen how the measures adopted by the last Legislature of this Commonwealth, in respect to the support of paupers, having no legal settlement in any city or town in this State, will affect the policy of the Government of this City in relation to the support of those who may require eleemosynary aid.

There are connected with these Institutions five schools, in which are taught the useful and important branches of Education, by experienced and competent male and female teachers, whose labors have been attended with very satisfactory results.

The condition of the young has ever been, and I trust will ever continue to be, an object of the deepest interest to the people of our City,—and every measure calculated to protect them from the fatal influences of indolence and vice, and secure to them the benefits of judicious training, and a good education, will always engage my cheerful co-operation and support.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

By an ordinance of the City, passed in 1845, it was provided that the Board of Visitors of the Boston Lunatic Hospital, should consist of seven persons, including one Alderman and one member of the Common Council,—previous to that time they were all members of the City Government. By the election of a Board mainly from the citizens at large, a degree of permanency is given to it, and the interests of the City have thus, doubtless been promoted.

In the last election of Directors of the House of Industry, their number was increased by the choice of one member from each branch of the City Government. The Statutes of the Commonwealth also have been altered, increasing the number of Overseers of the House of Correction—in which Board, also, both branches of the Government are represented.

This Institution has been under the charge of its present master since 1833. By the rules of the Overseers, it is visited weekly by a Sub-Committee, and monthly by the full Board, each of whom give it a

thorough examination. All purchases are made by, or under the direction of, a monthly Committee.

It is believed that the discipline of the Institution is unsurpassed.

The large increase of the inmates imperatively demanded the erection of a new work-shop and chapel. By an appropriation for that purpose, a good substantial building is now nearly completed, and will soon be ready for occupancy. The chapel will comfortably accommodate more than double the number who are now crowded in the present one, while the work-shop will afford employment for fifty per cent. more workmen.

Upon the termination of the present contracts for the labor of the prisoners, it is to be hoped a better remuneration may be received from the same.

The Committals for the year past have been 1103, (720 males and 383 females), of whom more than two-thirds—say 756, are foreigners. It is a melancholy fact, that of the males, just one fifth, equal to 144, were of the age of 20 and under, and one-eighth, equal to 48, also of the females. May it not be a reasonable hope that the recent statute provisions and ordinances of the City regarding truant children, will tend to reduce, somewhat, so large an amount of juvenile crime?

The health of the prisoners is very good; only nine persons (by a late Report) being in the hospital, and who were mostly doing well.

Among the means for the moral improvement of the females, is a Sunday School, the teachers of which are eminently deserving of commendation for their unwear-

ied and faithful labors. One of these devoted persons has been engaged in the service since its establishment, some fifteen years since.

DEER ISLAND ESTABLISHMENT.

The new building on Deer Island has not yet been fully occupied. From several causes the state of things in relation to emigration has changed materially during the past two years—a better class of emigrants arrive here than formerly, and the number has also been considerably diminished. The enactment of the last legislature in relation to foreign paupers, will, it is hoped, and expected, relieve the City from the care and custody of a large number of this class. These changes, which could not have been foreseen by our predecessors, have caused many persons to think that the large expenditures there were injudicious, and that it is inexpedient to occupy the new building until the effect of the new State law referred to is seen.

When we remember that our *best* considered plans and measures require to be looked upon with an indulgent eye, we should be slow to censure our predecessors, because all their doings do not meet our entire approval—it is more just to believe that they acted from the best light obtainable at the time, and were governed by pure motives. Let us rather dwell upon the successful measures adopted by them;—then, we shall see a large balance in favor of their good judgment and discretion, reflecting and conferring great honor and prosperity upon our City.

I cannot omit to say, that as a citizen of Boston, I feel under the strongest obligations to those gentlemen from the citizens at large who have given their time and attention gratuitously to the management and oversight of our public institutions. In this feeling I am confident there will be a general participation throughout the city.

PAVING AND INTERNAL HEALTH.

The annual expenditure for these objects have been very large, amounting in the last two years, for the first named, (which includes also repairs and grading of streets,) to $344,068.36, and for the latter, to $148,391.26.

The disbursement of these large sums is made by the Superintendent of Streets, and it is impossible for the Committee upon these subjects, to exercise that constant control and vigilance over them that is necessary to insure the greatest economy. However faithful and efficient the Superintendent may be, his duties are too numerous and onerous to enable him to discharge them satisfactorily to himself even, and it is obvious that the expenditures for these purposes, are too large to be in the hands of any one person. I recommend, therefore, that these departments be separated and placed under the supervision of two officers.

SEWERS AND DRAINS.

For the more effectual drainage of that section of the City, south of the Worcester Railroad, which formerly drained into the Back Bay, there has been ex-

pended during the years 1850, 1851 and 1852, the sum of $29,697.53. This includes the cost of constructing the main culvert on Tremont Street, between Castle Street and Northampton Street, thence through Dover Street to low water mark under South Boston Bridge.

During the past season the Northerly section of the Back Bay drainage, so called, has been completed, with the exception of the connection with tide waters at Charles River, and some few lateral branches. The main culvert commences on Tremont Street, and extends through Church Street, crossing the Public Garden, and the Mill Dam, thence through Beaver Street to River Street. The amount thus far expended on this section has been about sixteen thousand dollars. The connection at Charles River will be made as early in the spring as the season will admit, and then this desirable improvement, so long in contemplation, will have been in the main, completed, and the drainage of more than *sixteen hundred houses will have been diverted from the Back Bay to tide waters.*

This department of the City Government is under the charge of a most faithful, vigilant and intelligent head, whose attention to the duties of his office deserve warm approbation.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The Fire Department at the present time is under the direction of a Chief and nine Assistant Engineers, and consists of ten engines, to which are attached two hose carriages each, and all necessary apparatus; six

hydrant companies, with two hose carriages to each, and having the average of 1800 feet of hose to each company; three hook and ladder carriages, with all the necessary apparatus which is required for this branch of the Department, and a force of five hundred men distributed as follows: to each engine company, thirty-six men; each hydrant company, sixteen men, and the hook and ladder companies, twenty-four, eighteen and twelve men each, respectively.

There are in the service of the Department about twenty-one thousand feet of leading hose, and all necessary apparatus which the duties of the department require.

Ten years since the means of obtaining water for the extinguishment of fires were limited, compared with those of the present time; then there were only about fifty reservoirs where water could then be obtained, beside the recourse to tide water. Now we have one hundred and thirty-three reservoirs, and more than eleven hundred hydrants, which in more than half of the fires that occur, are each equal to the force of an engine.

There is, in addition to the regular Department, and stationed at the Fourth Section, East Boston, a hose carriage with three hundred feet of hose, ready at all times in case of fire in that Section, to be used by the men employed in a large manufacturing establishment in the immediate vicinity; and there are four engines kept in reserve. One of these engines will be immediately stationed under City Hall with an efficient com-

pany, and another will be put in service as soon as a suitable location can be obtained. It is believed that the present Fire Department is prompt and efficient, and fully equal in the proper discharge of their duties, to the same number of men of any department organized under the different systems which have hitherto prevailed in the City, and, that in *order* and *discipline*, the Department is in a satisfactory state.

I recommend that such alterations as experience may suggest, be made in the present Ordinances, so as to give more satisfaction to the members of the Department, and without prejudice to the interests of the City.

The Telegraphic Fire Alarms, it is believed, will answer their purpose satisfactorily, but will require a vigilant supervision to prevent mistakes and omissions to give alarms.

POLICE AND WATCH.

By the Charter and Rules of the City Council the Mayor is made the head of the *Police and Watch Departments.* It has been my duty therefore to observe closely their operation, and after an experience of twelve months, I am obliged to say, that the present system is unsatisfactory. The Annual Expenses of these departments have been steadily increasing without a corresponding increase in efficiency.

In the financial years from 1st of May to 1st of May each year, the expenses of the Police and Watch was, say

	Police.	Watch.
1846–47, - - - -	18,979.51	59,040.24
1847–48, - - - -	29,292.68	60,076.45
1848–49, - - - -	37,015.68	67,600.28
1849–50, - - - -	41,822.49	77,779.72
1850–51, - - - -	38,294.26	86,606.28
1851–52, - - - -	49,737.69	95,645.86
1852–53. Present year will be about, - -	40,000.00	87,000.00

Some reforms have been adopted during the past year and the expenses, as will be seen, somewhat reduced, but much remains to be done, to make these important departments what they should be. It is but justice to say, that in general the men composing them, are faithful and vigilant.

I beg leave particularly, to refer you to an interesting report to the last City Council by the Joint Committee on Ordinances, in which this subject is thoroughly and judiciously treated. I trust that this document will be carefully read and considered. If you should think proper to refer this subject to a Committee, I should be glad of an opportunity to propose some plan for consideration.

BURIALS IN THE CITY.

The practice of interments of the dead within the limits of the City has been a subject of anxiety for several years past, and I think the time has arrived when the question should be seriously considered as to what measures are proper to be taken to prohibit it.

Many intelligent medical gentlemen are of opinion,

that the public health demands such prohibition, and it has been hoped that the increasing disposition among the citizens to provide burial lots in the vicinity of the City, will, at no very distant day, lead to the discontinuance of this practice. Within a distance of four to six miles, Cemeteries are established embracing 400 to 500 acres—space enough to bury the dead for a very long period, in which family lots of 300 feet, for prices varying from $25 to $140, and single graves, from two or three, to twelve dollars, may be obtained.

The subject has, I am aware, many difficulties, but I trust that some measures may be adopted to remove the evil without too great an infringement on private rights, or the wounding of private feelings.

LAMPS.

Attention has been given by the Committee of the last Board of Mayor and Aldermen upon this subject, with a view to adopt a more systematic and efficient plan of street lighting; and also increasing the number of Lamps in our streets, which it is believed would be productive of much benefit, by preventing crime, and make it safe to diminish somewhat the number of watchmen.

PUBLIC GARDEN, COMMON, ETC.

The City has resumed possession of the Public Garden, and I recommend that a reasonable appropriation be made for its improvement, so that it may be made ornamental and creditable to the City.

The Common and Public Squares, so conducive to the health and beauty of our City, will demand more and more attention every year. The large number of *trees* in these grounds, and in the public streets, require constant attention, and I am sure that any necessary expenditure for their preservation will be approved by our citizens. During the last year, several *Oak and Walnut* trees have been added to the variety, with a reasonable hope that they will be found to succeed.

I have thus, Gentlemen, given you such facts and views in relation to the municipal affairs of our City, as I deem to be important, and in conclusion, have only to add, that the interesting and impressive ceremonies which have just been observed, should impress our minds strongly, with the solemn obligations imposed upon us to do all we can for the improvement of the "finances, police, health, cleanliness, comfort, and ornament of our beloved City." Let us be grateful to a kind Providence which has hitherto so signally watched over its destinies, and so abundantly blessed it, and let our ardent prayers ascend to Heaven, that its prosperity and glory may be long continued.

MUNICIPAL REGISTER,

CONTAINING

RULES AND ORDERS

OF THE

CITY COUNCIL,

THE

CITY CHARTER AND RECENT ORDINANCES,

AND A

LIST OF THE OFFICERS

OF THE

CITY OF BOSTON,

FOR

1853.

BOSTON:
1853.
J. H. EASTBURN, CITY PRINTER.

CITY OF BOSTON.

JOINT RULES AND ORDERS

OF THE

CITY COUNCIL.

SECT. 1. At the commencement of the Municipal year, the following Joint Standing Committees shall be chosen by ballot, viz:

A Committee on Finance—

To consist of the Mayor and seven members of the Common Council;

A Committee on Accounts—

To consist of two Aldermen and three members of the Common Council.

And the following shall be appointed, viz:

A Committee on the Public Lands—

To consist of three members of the Board of Mayor and Aldermen, and five members of the Common Council;

A Committee on Public Buildings—

To consist of three members of the Board of Mayor and Aldermen, and five members of the Common Council;

A Committee on Public Instruction—

To consist of the Mayor, two Aldermen, and the President and four members of the Common Council;

A Committee on the Institutions at South Boston and on Deer Island—

To consist of the Mayor, two Aldermen, and five members of the Common Council;

A Committee on Fuel—

To consist of two members of the Board of Mayor and Aldermen, and three members of the Common Council;

A Committee on Water—

To consist of the Mayor, two Aldermen, and five members of the Common Council;

A Committee on the Treasury Department—

To consist of two Aldermen, and three members of the Common Council;

A Committee on the Assessors' Department—

To consist of two members of the Board of Mayor and Aldermen, and three members of the Common Council;

A Committee on Boston Harbor—

To consist of two members of the Board of Mayor and Aldermen, and three members of the Common Council;

A Committee on Printing—

To consist of one member of the Board of Mayor and Aldermen, and two members of the Common Council;

A Committee on the Public Library—

To consist of the Mayor and two Aldermen, and five members of the Common Council;

A Committee on Ordinances—

To consist of three Aldermen, and five members of the Common Council.

A Committee on Telegraphic Fire Alarms—

To consist of two Aldermen, and three members of

the Common Council, who shall have the superintendence and control of the Telegraphic System of Fire Alarms, and the appointment of all officers necessary for its practical operation, until otherwise provided.

A Committee on Claims—

To consist of two Aldermen and three members of the Common Council, who shall have full power and authority to investigate, and, under the advice of the Mayor, to adjust and settle all claims against the City, and to take any measures for the defence of such claims that they may deem expedient.

On all Joint Committees, wherein it is provided that the Mayor shall be a member, in case of the non-election, decease, inability, or absence of that officer, the Chairman of the Board of Aldermen shall act ex-officio.

The members of the Board of Aldermen and of the Common Council, who shall constitute the Joint Standing Committees, shall be chosen or appointed by their respective Boards.

The Mayor, the President of the Common Council, and the Chairman of the Committee of Finance on the part of the Common Council, shall, according to the ordinance, constitute the Committee on the Reduction of the City Debt.

The member of the Board of Aldermen first named on every Joint Committee, of which the Mayor is not a member, shall be its Chairman; and in case of his resignation or inability, the other members of the same Board, in the order in which they are named, and after them, the member of the Common Council, first in order, shall call meetings of the Committee and act as Chairman.

Sect. 2. In every case of disagreement between the two branches of the City Council, if either Board shall

request a conference, and appoint a Committee of Conference, and the other Board shall also appoint a Committee to confer, such Committee shall, at a convenient hour, to be agreed upon by their Chairman, meet and state to each other verbally or in writing, as either shall choose, the reasons of their respective Boards, for and against the matter in controversy, confer freely thereon, and report to their respective branches.

Sect. 3. When either Board shall not concur in any action of the other, notice of such non-concurrence shall be given by written message.

Sect. 4. Either Board may propose to the other, for its concurrence, a time to which both Boards shall adjourn.

Sect. 5. All By-Laws passed by the City Council, shall be termed "Ordinances," and the enacting style shall be:—Be it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of Boston, in City Council assembled.

Sect. 6. In all votes, when either or both branches of the City Council express any thing by way of *Command*, the form of expression shall be "Ordered;" and whenever, either or both branches express *opinions*, *principles*, *facts*, or *purposes*, the form shall be "Resolved."

Sect. 7. In the present and every future financial year, after the annual order of appropriations shall have been passed, no subsequent expenditures shall be authorized for any object, unless provision for the same shall be made by special transfer from some of the appropriations contained in such annual order, or by expressly creating therefor a City Debt; in the latter of which cases, the order shall not be passed, unless two-thirds of the whole number of each branch of the City

Council shall vote in the affirmative, by vote taken by yea and nay.

Sect. 8. In all contracts or expenditures to be made under the authority of the City Council, whenever the estimates shall exceed the appropriation specially made therefor, it shall be the duty of the Committee having such subject in charge to submit the same to the City Council for instructions before such contract is made and signed, or any expenditure for the object is made.

Sect. 9. Joint Standing Committees shall cause records to be kept of their proceedings, by a Secretary to be chosen at their first meeting, in books provided by the City for that purpose. No Committee shall act by separate consultations, and no report shall be received, unless agreed to in Committee actually assembled.

Sect. 10. It shall be the duty of every Joint Committee, to whom any subject may be specially referred, to report thereon within four weeks, or to ask for further time.

Sect. 11. All reports and other papers submitted to the City Council, shall be written in a fair hand, and no report or endorsement of any kind shall be made on the reports, memorials, or other papers referred to the Committee of either branch. All reports shall be signed by the writers thereof, unless otherwise directed by the Committee. And the Clerks shall make copies of any papers to be reported by Committees, at the request of the respective Chairmen thereof.

Sect. 12. No Chairman of any Committee shall audit or approve any bill or account against the City, for any supplies or services, which shall not have been ordered or authorized by the Committee.

RULES AND ORDERS

OF THE

COMMON COUNCIL.

Duties and Powers of the President.

SECT. 1. The President shall take the chair precisely at the hour, to which the Council shall have adjourned; shall call the members to order; and on the appearance of a quorum, cause the minutes of the preceding meeting to be read, and proceed to business.

SECT. 2. He shall preserve decorum and order; may speak to points of order in preference to other members; and shall decide all questions of order, subject to an appeal to the Council, by motion regularly seconded; and no other business shall be in order till the question on the appeal shall have been decided.

SECT. 3. He shall declare all votes, but if any member rises to doubt a vote, the President shall cause a return of the members voting in the affirmative, and in the negative, without further debate on the question.

SECT. 4. He shall rise to address the Council, or to put a question, but may read sitting.

SECT. 5. In all cases the President may vote.

SECT. 6. When the Council shall determine to go into a Committee of the Whole, the President shall appoint the member who shall take the chair. The President may at any other time, call any member to the

chair, but such substitution shall not continue beyond an adjournment.

Sect. 7. On all questions and motions whatsoever, the President shall take the sense of the Council by yeas and nays, provided one-fifth of the members present shall so require.

Sect. 8. The President shall propound all questions in the order, in which they are moved, unless the subsequent motion shall be previous in its nature, except, that in the naming sums and fixing times, the largest sum and longest time shall be put first.

Sect. 9. After a motion is stated or read by the President, it shall be deemed to be in possession of the Council, and shall be disposed of by vote, but the mover may withdraw it at any time before a decision or amendment.

Sect. 10. When a question is under debate, the President shall receive no motion, but to adjourn, to lay on the table, for the previous question, to postpone to a day certain, to commit, to amend, or to postpone indefinitely; which several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they stand arranged; and a motion to strike out the enacting clause of an Ordinance shall be equivalent to a motion to postpone indefinitely.

Sect. 11. The President shall consider a motion to adjourn as always in order; and that motion, and the motion to lay on the table, or to take up from the table, shall be decided without debate.

Sect. 12. He shall put the previous question in the following form: "*Shall the main question be now put?*"—and all debate upon the main question shall be suspended until the previous question shall be decided. After the adoption of the previous question, the sense

of the Council shall forthwith be taken upon amendments reported by a Committee, upon all pending amendments and then upon the main question.

Sect. 13. On the previous question, no member shall speak more than once without leave; and all incidental questions of order, arising after a motion is made for the previous question, shall be decided without debate, except on an appeal; and on such an appeal, no member shall be allowed to speak more than once without leave of the Council.

Sect. 14. When two or more members happen to rise at once, the President shall name the member who is first to speak.

Sect. 15. All Committees shall be appointed and announced by the President, unless otherwise provided for, or specially directed by the Council.

Rights, Duties, or Decorum of Members.

Sect. 16. In the absence of the President, the senior member present shall call the Council to order, and preside until a President pro tempore shall be chosen by ballot; and if an election is not effected on the first trial, on a second ballot a plurality of votes shall elect.

Sect. 17. Every member when about to speak, shall rise and respectfully address the President; shall confine himself to the question under debate, and avoid personalities; and shall sit down when he has finished. No member shall speak out of his place, without leave of the President.

Sect. 18. No member speaking, shall be interrupted by another, but by rising up to call to order.

Sect. 19. No member shall speak more than twice on one question, without first obtaining leave of the

Council; nor more than once, until the other members, who have not spoken, shall speak, if they desire it.

Sect. 20. When a vote has passed, it shall be in order for any member who voted in the majority, to move a reconsideration thereof, at the same or the succeeding meeting, but not afterward; and when a motion for reconsideration is decided, that vote shall not be reconsidered.

Sect. 21. No member shall be obliged to be on more than two Committees at the same time, nor Chairman of more than one.

Sect. 22. No member shall be permitted to stand up to the interruption of another, while any member is speaking; or to pass unnecessarily between the President and the person speaking.

Sect. 23. When any member shall be guilty of a breach of either of the rules and orders of the Council, he may, on motion, be required by the Council to make satisfaction therefor; and in such a case, he shall not be allowed to vote, or speak, except by way of excuse, till he has done so.

Sect. 24. No member shall be permitted to vote, or serve on any Committee, on any question where his private right is immediately concerned, distinct from the public interest.

Sect. 25. Every member, who shall be present when a question is put, where he is not excluded by interest, shall give his vote, unless the Council for special reasons, shall excuse him; application to be so excused, on any question, must be made before the Council is divided, or before the calling of the yeas and nays, and such application shall be accompanied by a brief statement of the reasons, and shall be decided on without debate.

Sect. 26. Every motion shall be reduced to writing, if the President shall so direct.

Sect. 27. Any member may require the division of a question, when the sense will admit of it. A motion to strike out and insert, shall be deemed indivisible ; but a motion to strike out, being lost, shall not preclude amendment, or a motion to strike out and insert.

Sect. 28. No motion or proposition, of a subject different from that under consideration, shall be admitted under color of amendment.

Sect. 29. Motions and Reports may be committed or recommitted, at the pleasure of the Council.

Sect. 30. At every regular meeting of the Council, the order of business shall be as follows :—

1. Papers from the Board of Mayor and Aldermen.
2. Unfinished business of preceding meetings.
3. Communications and Reports from City Officers. Presentation of Petitions, Remonstrances, and Memorials.
4. Reports of Committees.
5. Motions, Orders or Resolutions.

And the above order shall not be departed from but by the votes of a majority of the members of the Council present.

Sect. 31. When a vote is doubted, the members for, and against the question, when called on by the President, shall rise and stand till they are counted.

Sect. 32. All questions relating to priority of business to be acted upon, shall be decided without debate.

Sect. 33. When a motion is made to refer any subject, and different Committees are proposed, the question shall be taken in the following order :—

A Standing Committee of the Council ;

A Select Committee of the Council ;

A Joint Standing Committee;

A Joint Select Committee.

SECT. 34. The seats of the members of the Council shall be numbered, and shall be determined, in the presence of the Council, by drawing the names of members, and the numbers of the seats, simultaneously; and each member shall be entitled for the year, to the seat bearing the number so drawn against his name; and shall not change it except by permission of the President.

SECT. 35. No member shall call another member by his name, in debate, but may allude to him by any intelligible and respectful designation.

SECT. 36. If the reading of any paper is called for, and any member objects thereto, it shall be decided by the Council.

SECT. 37. No rule or order of the Council shall be dispensed with, altered or repealed, unless two-thirds of the members present consent thereto.

Petitions, Memorials, &c.

SECT. 38. All papers addressed to the Council, shall be presented by the President, or a member in his place, and shall be read by the President, Clerk, or such other person as the President may request; and shall be taken up in the order in which they are presented, except when the Council shall otherwise determine; provided, that the reading of petitions, memorials, remonstrances, and papers of a like nature, shall in all instances be dispensed with, unless specially ordered by the Council.

Powers and Duties of Committees, &c.

SECT. 39. The rules of proceeding in the Council, shall be observed in Committee of the Whole, so far as they are applicable, excepting the rule limiting the times of speaking; but no member shall speak twice upon any question, until every member choosing to speak, has spoken. A motion to rise, report progress and ask leave to sit again, shall be first in order, and shall be decided without debate.

SECT. 40. A Standing Committee on Elections and Returns, and a Standing Committee on Streets, shall be appointed at the commencement of the municipal year, and shall consist of five members each.

SECT. 41. No Committee shall sit during the sessions of the Council, without special leave.

SECT. 42. All Committees of the Council, chosen by ballot, or consisting of one or more from each ward, shall be notified of their first meeting by the Clerk, by the direction of the President; they shall organize at their first meeting, by the choice of a Chairman, and shall report the same to the Council; and members on the part of the Council, of Joint Committees, chosen as aforesaid, shall choose a Chairman at their first meeting, and report to the Council in like manner.

In all cases where the President appoints a Committee, unless otherwise provided for, the member first named shall be Chairman, and in his absence the member next in order, who shall be present, shall be Chairman pro tempore.

SECT. 43. All Select Committees of the Council shall consist of three members, unless otherwise ordered.

SECT. 44. No Report of any Committee shall be entitled to be received, unless agreed to in Committee assembled.

Sect. 45. No meeting of any Committee shall be called upon less notice than twenty-four hours.

Sect. 46. It shall be the duty of all Standing Committees, to keep record of their doings, in books provided by the City for that purpose.

Sect. 47. Committees of the Council, to whom any matter is specially referred, may be required to report within four weeks, or ask for further time.

Ordinances, Orders, &c.

Sect. 48. All Ordinances, Orders and Resolutions shall have two several readings, before they are finally passed; and no Ordinance, Order or Resolution, imposing penalties, or authorizing the expenditure of money, whether the same may have been appropriated or not—and no Order or Resolution authorizing a loan, shall have more than one reading on the same day; *provided* however, that nothing herein contained shall prevent the passage of an Order at any meeting of the Council, to authorize the printing of any document relating to the affairs of the City.

Elections, &c.

Sect. 49. In all elections by ballot on the part of the Council, the number of blanks, and ballots for ineligible persons, shall be reported, but shall not be counted in the returns.

Sect. 50. All salary officers shall be voted for by written ballots.

Duties of Clerk, &c.

Sect. 51. The Clerk shall keep minutes of the votes and proceedings of the Council, enter thereon such orders and resolutions, as are adopted, by their title or

otherwise,—shall notice Reports, Petitions, Memorials and other papers which are presented,—and shall enter all accepted Reports of Select Committees of the Council, at length in a separate journal, to be kept for that purpose, and provided with an index,—shall draw up all messages to the Mayor and Aldermen, and send them by the Messenger, and shall attend the meetings of Committees of the Council, and make their records when required.

Sect. 52. The members of the Council shall not leave their places on adjournment, until the President shall declare the Council adjourned.

CITY CHARTER AND AMENDMENTS.

I. By an act of the legislature of Massachusetts, passed on the twenty-third day of February, eighteen hundred and twenty-two, it was provided that the inhabitants of the town of Boston for all purposes, for which towns were by law incorporated in this commonwealth, should continue to be one body politic, in fact and in name, under the style and denomination of the City of Boston, and as such should have, exercise and enjoy, all the rights, immunities, powers and privileges, and should be subject to all the duties and obligations, then incumbent upon and appertaining to said town, as a municipal corporation. The legislature reserved the right to amend or alter this act whenever they might deem it expedient; and it was to be void unless the inhabitants of the town at a legal meeting should determine to adopt the same within twelve days. It was adopted on the fourth day of March in the same year, and the town immediately became a city.

Corporate name and general powers. 1821, 110, § 1.

Power to amend the charter. Ibid, § 30.

To be adopted by the citizens. Ibid, § 31. Boston Records, vol. 10, p. 457. 1 Pick. Rep. 375.

II. The administration of all the fiscal, prudential, and municipal concerns of the city, with the conduct and government thereof, is vested in one principal officer, to be styled the mayor, one select council, consisting of eight persons, to be denominated the board of aldermen, and one more numerous council to consist of forty-eight persons, to be denominated the common council; which boards in their joint capacity are denominated the city council—together with such other boards of officers as are hereinafter specified.

City council and other city officers. 1821, 110, § 1.

III. By the second section of the city charter it was made the duty of the selectmen of Boston, as soon as might be after the passing of the act, to cause a new division of the town to be made into twelve wards, in such manner as to include an equal number of inhabitants in each ward, as nearly as conveniently might be, consistently with well defined limits; including, in such computation of numbers of

Division into twelve wards. 1821, 110, § 2.

inhabitants, persons of all descriptions, and taking the last census, made under the authority of the United States, as a basis for such computation. Power was given to the city council, from time to time, not oftener than once in ten years, to alter such divisions of wards, in such manner as to preserve as nearly as might be, an equal number of inhabitants in each ward. This last provision has recently been amended, to the effect, that the division of the city into wards is to be so made as to include an equal number of *legal voters* in each ward.

Each ward to include an equal number of voters. 1859, 167, § 1. (Adopted by city council, April 29, 1850. City Records, vol. 28, p. 160.

Annual Municipal election. 1821, 110, § 3, 1824, 49, § 1. (Adopted by the inhabitants, Feb. 25, 1825. Boston Records, vol. 10, p. 505.

Warden and clerk.

IV. On the second Monday of December annually, the citizens qualified to vote in city affairs are required to meet within their respective wards, at such time and place as the mayor and aldermen may by their warrant direct and appoint; and the said citizens shall then choose by ballot one warden and one clerk, who shall be resident in said ward, who shall hold their offices for one year, and until others are appointed in their stead. It shall be the duty of the warden to preside at all meetings of the citizens of the ward and to preserve order therein. It shall be the duty of the clerk to make a fair and true record, and keep an exact journal of all the acts and votes of the citizens, at the ward meetings; to deliver over such records and journals, together with all other documents and papers held by him, in his said capacity, to his successor in office. In case of the absence of the warden at the opening of any annual meeting it shall be the duty of the clerk to call the citizens to order and preside until a warden is chosen by ballot.[1] If at any other meeting the warden be absent, the clerk is to preside until a moderator or warden *pro tempore* shall be chosen, which may be done by nomination and hand vote if the clerk so direct. The act of 1845, ch. 217, § 3, provides, however, that in case of the absence of any or either of the ward officers at any meeting, for elections, or other purposes, such office may be filled *pro tempore*, by the legal voters present,

Absence of warden or other officers.

1845, 217, § 3, (Adopted by city council, Oct. 6, 1845. City Records, vol. 23, p. 406.)

[1] This was the original provision in the charter, but the fair inference from the act of 1845, ch. 217, § 3, which is incorporated in the text, is, that any ward office in case of absence may be filled *pro tempore*, by nomination and hand vote, if the voters present so determine.

which may be done by nomination and hand votes, if the voters present so determine. At the same meeting five inspectors of elections are to be chosen for the ward, being residents therein, by ballot, to hold their offices for one year. It shall be the duty of the warden and inspectors in each ward, to receive, sort, count, and declare all votes, at all elections within such ward. And the warden, clerk, and inspectors, so chosen, shall respectively be under oath, faithfully and impartially to discharge their several duties, relative to all elections; which oath may be administered by the clerk of such ward, to the warden, and by the latter to the clerk and inspectors, or by any justice of the peace of the county of Suffolk; and a certificate of such oath's having been administered shall be entered in the record or journal, to be kept by the clerk of such ward.

Inspectors.

Warden, clerk, and inspectors to be under oath.

V. The warden, or other presiding officer of a ward meeting, shall have full power and authority to preserve order and decorum therein, and to repress all riotous, tumultuous, and disorderly conduct therein, and for that purpose call to his aid any constable, or other peace officer, and also to command the aid and assistance of any citizen or citizens, who may be present: and any peace officer, or other citizen, neglecting or refusing to afford such aid, shall be taken and deemed to be guilty of a misdemeanor. The warden shall also have power and authority, by warrant, under his hand, to cause any person or persons who shall be guilty of any riotous, tumultuous, or disorderly conduct at such meeting, to be taken into custody, and restrained: *Provided, however*, that such restraint shall not continue after the adjournment or dissolution of such meeting: *And Provided, further*, that the person, so guilty of such disorderly conduct, shall be liable, notwithstanding such restraint, to be prosecuted and punished, in the same manner, as if such arrest had not been made.

Power of warden to preserve order. 1821, 110, § 4.

Provisoes.

VI. The citizens qualified to vote in city affairs, at their respective ward meetings, to be held on the second Monday in December annually, shall be called upon to give in their votes for one able and discreet person, being an inhabitant of the city, to be mayor of said city, for the term of one

Election of mayor. Ibid, § 5. 1824, 49, § 1. (Adopted by inhabitants, Feb. 25, 1825, Boston Records, vol. 10, p. 505.) R. S. 4, § 12.

year. And all the votes so given in, in each ward, being sorted, counted, and declared by the warden and inspectors of elections, shall be recorded at large, by the clerk, in open ward meeting: and in making such declaration and record, the whole number of votes or ballots, given in, shall be distinctly stated, together with the name of every person voted for, and the number of votes given for each person respectively; such numbers to be expressed in words at length: and a transcript of such record, certified and authenticated by the warden, clerk, and a majority of the inspectors of elections for each ward, shall forthwith be transmitted or delivered by such ward clerk, to the clerk of the city. And it shall be the duty of the city clerk, forthwith to enter such returns, or a plain and intelligible abstract of them, as they are successively received, upon the journal of the proceedings of the mayor and aldermen, or some other book to be kept for that purpose. And it shall be the duty of the mayor and aldermen to meet together within two days after such election, and to examine and compare all the said returns, and to ascertain whether any person has a majority of all the votes given for mayor; and in case a majority is so given, it shall be their duty to give notice thereof, in writing, to the person thus elected, and also to make the same known to the inhabitants of said city.

No choice.

But if, on such said examination no person appears to have a majority of all the votes given for mayor, the mayor and aldermen for the time being, shall issue their warrants for meetings of the respective wards, for the choice of a mayor, at such time and place, as they shall judge most convenient; and the same proceedings shall be had in all respects, as are herein before directed, until a mayor shall be chosen by a majority of all the voters voting at such elections. And in case of the decease, inability, or absence of the mayor, and the same being declared and a vote passed by the aldermen and common council, respectively, declaring such cause, and the expediency of electing a mayor, for the time being, to supply the vacancy thus occasioned, it shall be lawful for the aldermen and common council to meet in convention, and elect a mayor to hold the said office until such occasion shall be removed, or until a new election.

Decease, inability or absence of mayor.

VII. Whenever, on examination by the mayor and aldermen of the returns of votes given for mayor at the meetings of the wards holden for the purpose of electing that officer, last preceding the first Monday of January, in each year, no person shall appear to have a majority of all the votes given for mayor, the mayor and aldermen, by whom such examination is made, shall make a record of that fact, an attested copy of which it shall be the duty of the city clerk to produce and read, on the first Monday of January, in the presence of the members returned to serve as aldermen and common councilmen; and thereupon the oaths prescribed by law may be administered to the members elect by any one of the justices of the supreme judicial court, or any judge of any court of record holden in said city, or by any justice of the peace for the county of Suffolk; and thereupon the members of the board of aldermen shall proceed to elect a chairman, and the common council a president, in their respective chambers, and being respectively organized, shall proceed to business in the same manner as is provided in the seventeenth section below, in case of the absence of the mayor:—and the board of aldermen shall forthwith issue their warrants for meetings of the citizens of the respective wards, for the choice of a mayor, at such time and place as they shall judge most convenient; and the same proceedings shall be had, in all respects, as are directed in and by the provisions of the preceding section and repeated from time to time, until a mayor shall be chosen, by a majority of all the voters voting at such elections.

Proceedings in case of no choice of mayor before the commencement of the municipal year. 1830, 7, § 1.- (Adopted by citizens, June 16, 1830. Boston Records, vol. 10, p. 516.)

VIII. In case any person elected mayor of the city shall refuse to accept the office, the same proceedings shall be had in all respects, as are hereinbefore directed in cases wherein there has been no choice of mayor, until a mayor be chosen by a majority of votes. And in case of the unavoidable absence by sickness or otherwise, of the mayor elect, on the first Monday in January, the city government shall organize itself in the mode herein before provided, and may proceed to business in the same manner as if the mayor were present.

Refusal of mayor elect to accept. 1830, 7, § 2. Ibid.

Absence of mayor elect.

Proceedings in case no mayor is chosen, or a full board of aldermen is not elected. 1845, 217, § 1. (Adopted by city council, Oct. 6, 1845. City Records, vol. 23, p. 406.)

IX. Whenever it shall appear, by the regular returns of the elections of the city officers, that a mayor has not been chosen, or that a full board of aldermen has not been elected, such of the board of aldermen, whether they constitute a quorum or not, as may have been chosen, shall issue their warrant, in usual form, for the election of a mayor, or such members of the board of aldermen as may be necessary, and the same proceedings shall be had and repeated, until the election of a mayor and aldermen shall be completed, and all vacancies be filled in the said board; and in case neither a mayor nor any alderman shall be elected at the usual time for electing the same, and after the powers of the former mayor, and mayor and aldermen, shall have ceased, it shall be the duty of the president of the common council, to issue his warrant, in the same manner as the board of aldermen would have done, if elected, and the same proceedings shall be had and repeated, until a mayor, or one or more aldermen, shall be elected.

In case neither a mayor nor any alderman is elected.

Who is to discharge the duties when no mayor is elected. 1845, 217, § 4. Ibid.

X. In case of the non-election of a mayor, the chairman of the board of aldermen shall discharge all the duties incumbent on the mayor of the city, prescribed by the city charter, or any other law, or any ordinance of the city, which now or hereafter may be required of him, until a mayor shall be chosen and duly sworn to the discharge of his duties; and such chairman, with the board of aldermen, shall discharge all the duties incumbent on the mayor and aldermen.

Election of aldermen. 1821, 110, § 6. 1824, 49, § 1. (Adopted by citizens, Feb. 25, 1825. Boston Records, vol. 10, p. 505.)

XI. The citizens in their respective ward meetings, to be held on the second Monday of December, annually, shall be called upon to give in their votes for eight persons, being inhabitants of said city, to constitute the board of aldermen, for the ensuing year; and all the votes so given, being sorted, counted, and declared by the warden and inspectors shall be recorded at large by the clerk, in open ward meeting; and in making such declaration and record, the whole number of votes or ballots given in shall be particularly stated, together with the name of every person voted for, and the number of votes given for each person;

and a transcript of such record, certified by the warden, and clerk, and a majority of the inspectors of each ward, shall, by the said clerk, within two days, be transmitted to the city clerk; whereupon the same proceedings shall be had, to ascertain and determine the persons chosen as aldermen, as are hereinbefore directed in regard to the choice of mayor, and for a new election, in case of the whole number required not being chosen at the first election. And each alderman, so chosen, shall be duly notified in writing of his election by the mayor and aldermen for the time being.

Death or resignation of aldermen. 1824, 28, § 6.

XII. In case of the death or resignation of any member of the board of aldermen, the citizens of Boston shall have power to fill such vacancy, at any regular meeting that may thereafter be convened for that purpose.

Vacancy in board of aldermen, common council, or other offices. 1845, 217, § 2. (Accepted by city council, Oct. 6, 1845. City Records, vol. 23, p. 406.)

XIII. Whenever it shall appear to the mayor and aldermen, that there is a vacancy in either the board of aldermen, or in the common council, or in any of the city or ward offices, it shall be the duty of the mayor and aldermen to issue their warrant for elections, in due form, to fill all such vacancies in each and all of the said boards and offices, at such time and place as in their judgment may be deemed advisable.

Election of common council. 1821, 110, § 7. 1824, 49, § 1. (Adopted by citizens, Feb. 25, 1825. Boston Records, vol. 10, p. 505.)

XIV. The citizens of each ward, qualified to vote as aforesaid, at their respective ward meetings, to be held on the second Monday of December annually, shall be called upon to give in their votes for four able and discreet men, being inhabitants of said ward, to be members of the common council; and all the votes given in as aforesaid, in each ward, being sorted, counted, and declared by the warden and inspectors, if it appear that four persons have a majority of all the votes given at such election, a public declaration thereof, with the names of the persons so chosen, shall be made in open ward meeting, and the same shall be entered at large, by the clerk of such ward, in his journal, stating particularly the whole number of votes given in, the number necessary to make a choice, and the number actually given for each of the persons, so declared to be chosen.

No choice.

But, in case four persons, are not chosen at the first ballot, a new ballot shall be opened for a number of common councilmen, sufficient to complete the number of four; and the same proceedings shall be had, as before directed, until the number of four shall be duly chosen. *Provided, however*, that if the said elections cannot conveniently be completed on such day, the same may be adjourned to another day, for that purpose, not longer distant than three days. And each of the persons so chosen as a member of the common council, in each ward, shall, within two days of his election, be furnished with a certificate thereof, signed by the warden, clerk and a majority of the inspectors of such ward; which certificate shall be presumptive evidence of the title of such person to a seat in the common council; but such council, however, shall have authority to decide ultimately upon all questions relative to the qualifications, elections, and returns of its members.

Adjournment.

Certificate of elections.

Council shall decide questions of elections, &c.

Qualifications of voters at municipal elections, &c. 1821, 110, § 8.

XV. Every male citizen of twenty-one years of age and upwards, excepting paupers, and persons under guardianship, who shall have resided within the commonwealth one year and within the city six months next preceding any meeting of citizens, either in wards, or in general meeting, for municipal purposes, and who shall have paid by himself or his parent, master, or guardian, any state or county tax, which, within two years next preceding such meeting, shall have been assessed upon him, in any town or district in this commonwealth, and also every citizen who shall be by law, exempted from taxation, and who shall be in all other respects qualified as above mentioned, shall have a right to vote at such meeting, and no other person shall be entitled to vote at such meeting.

Commencement of municipal year. 1821, 110, § 9. 1824, 49, § 2. (Adopted by citizens, Feb. 25, 1825. Boston Records, vol. 10, p. 505.)

XVI. The mayor, aldermen, and common councilmen, chosen as aforesaid, shall enter on the duties of their respective offices on the first Monday of January, and before entering on the duties of their offices, shall respectively be sworn, by taking the oath of allegiance and oath of office, prescribed in the constitution of this commonwealth, and an oath to support the constitution of the United States. And

Oath of Office

such oaths may be administered to the mayor elect, by any one of the justices of the supreme judicial court or any judge of any court of record, commissioned to hold any such court, within the said city, or by any justice of the peace for the county of Suffolk. And such oaths shall and may be administered to the aldermen and members of the common council, by the mayor, being himself first sworn as aforesaid; and a certificate of such oaths having been taken shall be entered in the journal of the mayor and aldermen, and of the common council, respectively by their respective clerks.[1]

Mayor and aldermen to compose one board. 1821, 110, § 10. See also 1845, 217, § 4, and 1846, 50.

XVII. The mayor and aldermen, thus chosen and qualified, shall compose one board, and shall sit and act together as one body, at all meetings, of which the mayor, if present, shall preside; but in his absence, the board may elect a chairman, for the time being. The said board, together with the common council, in convention, shall have power to choose a clerk, who shall be sworn to the faithful discharge of the duties of his office, who shall be chosen for the term of one year, and until another person is duly chosen to succeed him; removable, however, at the pleasure of the mayor and aldermen; who shall be denominated the clerk of the city, and whose duty it shall be to keep a journal of the acts and proceedings of the said board, composed of the mayor and aldermen; to sign all warrants issued by them, and to do such other acts in his said capacity, as may, lawfully and reasonably, be required of him; and to deliver over all journals, books, papers, and documents entrusted to him as such clerk, to his successor in office, immediately upon such successor being chosen and qualified as aforesaid, or whenever he may be thereto required by the said mayor and aldermen. And the city clerk thus

City Clerk.

His powers and duties.

[1] The statute of 1824, c. 49, § 2, cited in the margin of § XVI in the text provides that all the officers chosen on the second Monday of December by virtue of said act, shall enter on the duties of their respective offices on the first Monday of January in each year. This provision includes not only the mayor, aldermen and common councilmen, but also the wardens, clerks of the wards, inspectors of elections, overseers of the poor and school committee.

chosen and qualified, shall have all the powers, and perform all the duties belonging at the time of the act of incorporation, to the town clerk of the town of Boston, as if the same were particularly and fully enumerated, except in cases where it is otherwise expressly provided.

Common council a separate body. 1821, 110, § 11.

XVIII. The persons so chosen and qualified, as members of the common council of the said city, shall sit and act together as a separate body, distinct from that of the mayor and aldermen, except in those cases in which the two bodies are to meet in convention; and the said council shall have power, from time to time, to choose one of their own members to preside over their deliberations, and to preserve order therein, and also to choose a clerk, who shall be under oath faithfully to discharge the duties of his office, who shall hold such office, during the pleasure of said council, and whose duty it shall be to attend said council, when the same is in session, to keep a journal of its acts, votes, and proceedings, and to perform such other services, in said capacity, as said council may require. All sittings of the common council shall be public; also all sittings of the mayor and aldermen, when they are not engaged in executive business. Twenty-five members of the common council shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

President.

Clerk.

Sittings to be public.

Quorum.

Compensation of the mayor. 1821, 110, § 12.

XIX. The mayor of the said city, thus chosen and qualified, shall be taken and deemed to be the chief executive officer of said corporation; and he shall be compensated for his services by a salary, to be fixed by the board of aldermen and common council, in city council convened, payable at stated periods; which salary shall not exceed the sum of five thousand dollars annually, and he shall receive no other compensation or emoluments whatever; and no regulations enlarging or diminishing such compensation shall be made, to take effect until the expiration of the year, for which the mayor then in office, shall have been elected. And it shall be the duty of the mayor to be vigilant and active at all times, in causing the laws for the government of said city to be duly executed and put in force; to inspect

His powers and duties.

the conduct of all subordinate officers in the government thereof, and as far as in his power to cause all negligence, carelessness, and positive violation of duty to be duly prosecuted and punished. He shall have power, whenever in his judgment, the good of said city may require it, to summon meetings of the board of aldermen and common council, or either of them, although the meeting of said boards, or either of them may stand adjourned to a more distant day. And it shall be the duty of the mayor, from time to time, to communicate to both branches of the city council all such information, and recommend all such measures as may tend to the improvement of the finances, the police, health, security, cleanliness, comfort, and ornament of the said city.

Powers and duties of mayor and aldermen. 1821, 110, § 13. 1832, 166, repealed by Rev. Stat. 2 Metc. 220. 15 Pick. 243.

XX. The administration of police together with the executive powers of the said corporation generally, together also with all the powers heretofore vested in the selectmen of the town of Boston, either by the general laws of this commonwealth, by particular laws relative to the powers and duties of said selectmen, or by the usages, votes or by-laws of said town, are vested in the mayor and aldermen, as hereby constituted, as fully and amply as if the same were herein specially enumerated.

May license theatrical exhibitions, &c. 1821, 110, § 14. But see 1849, 231, § 1, 2. 9 Pick. 415.

XXI. The mayor and aldermen shall have power to license all theatrical exhibitions, and all public shows, and all exhibitions of whatever name or nature, to which admission is obtained on payment of money, on such terms and conditions as to them may seem just and reasonable; and to regulate the same, from time to time, in such manner as to them may appear necessary to preserve order and decorum, and to prevent interruption of peace and quiet. And any person or persons who shall set forth, establish, or promote any such exhibition or show, or publish, or advertise the same, or otherwise aid or assist therein, without a license so obtained as aforesaid, or contrary to the terms or conditions of such license, or whilst the same is suspended, or after the same is revoked by said mayor and aldermen, shall

be liable to such forfeiture, as the city council may, by any by-law made for that purpose, prescribe.[1]

May be chosen surveyors of highways. 1823, 2.

XXII. The city council have the power and authority of electing, if they see fit, the mayor and aldermen, surveyors of highways for the city.

May have the powers of county commissioners except, &c. R. S. 24, § 54.

Ibid, § 55. Ibid, 14, § 29.

XXIII. In the county of Suffolk, the mayor and aldermen of the city of Boston shall, within the said city, have the like powers and perform the like duties, as are exercised and performed by the commissioners of other counties, saving to any party aggrieved the right of trial by jury in the court of common pleas, in cases of laying out, altering and discontinuing of ways, and assessing damages therefor.

Powers of city council 1821, 110, § 15.

By-laws.

Provisoes.

Assessment of taxes.

XXIV. All other powers by law vested, at the time of the act of incorporation, in the town of Boston, or in the inhabitants thereof, as a municipal corporation, are vested in the mayor and aldermen, and common council of the said city to be exercised by concurrent vote, each board, as hereby constituted, having a negative upon the other. More especially they shall have power to make all such needful and salutary by-laws, as towns by the laws of this commonwealth have power to make and establish, and to annex penalties, not exceeding twenty dollars, for the breach thereof, which by-laws shall take effect and be in force from and after the times therein respectively limited, without the sanction or confirmation of any court, or other authority whatsoever: *Provided*, that such by-laws shall not be repugnant to the constitution and laws of this commonwealth;[2] *And provided also*, that the same shall be liable to be annulled by the legislature thereof. The said city council shall also have power, from time to time, to lay and assess taxes for all purposes, for which towns are by law required

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[1] This section appears to be superseded by stat. 1849, c. 231. See Amusements.

[2] For general powers of city councils to make by-laws, see Ordinances and By-laws. See also stat. 1847, c. 262.

or authorized to assess and grant money, and also for all purposes, for which county taxes may be levied and assessed so long as the town of Chelsea shall not be liable to taxation therefor; *Provided, however*, that in the assessment and apportionment of all such taxes upon the polls and estates of all persons liable to contribute thereto, the same rules and regulations shall be observed as are now established by the laws of this commonwealth, or may be hereafter enacted, relative to the assessment and apportionment of town taxes. The said city council shall also have power to provide for the assessment and collection of such taxes, and to make appropriations of all public moneys, and provide for the disbursement thereof, and take suitable measures to ensure a just and prompt account thereof; and for these purposes, may either elect such assessors, and assistant assessors, as may be needful, or provide for the appointment or election of the same, or any of them, by the mayor and aldermen, or by the citizens, as in their judgment may be most conducive to the public good, and may also require of all persons entrusted with the collection, custody, or disbursement of public moneys, such bonds with such conditions and such sureties, as the case may in their judgments require.

1822, 85.

Proviso.

Collection of taxes.

Assessors to be chosen.

Bonds, &c., may be required.

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[1] The city council are the agents and trustees of the inhabitants of Boston, with a limited authority; they can perform no act in the execution of their trust, unless warranted by some general or special law of the commonwealth, either in express terms or by reasonable inference. The general authority of towns to raise money by the assessment of taxes on the inhabitants, was given by the statute of 1785, ch. 75, § 7, "for the settlement, maintenance and support of the ministry, schools, the poor, and other necessary charges arising within the same town," the most of which provision is re-enacted in the Revised Statutes, ch. 15, § 12. The only difficulty in the construction of this provision has been as to what are "other necessary charges," for which towns are authorized to raise money. Upon this point there have been several decisions. In the case of *Stetson v. Kempton*, (13 Massachusetts Reports, 272,) it was held, that towns have no authority in time of war and hostile invasion, to raise money to give additional wages to the militia and for other purposes of defence. The court say, that the erection of public buildings for the accommodation of the inhabitants, such as town houses to assemble in, and market houses for the sale of provisions, may also be a proper town charge, and may come within the fair meaning of the term *necessary*, for these may be essential to the comfort and convenience of the citizens. But it cannot be supposed

City Council may provide for the appointment of city officers. 1821, 110, § 16.

XXV. The said city council shall have power, and they are authorized to provide for the appointment or election of all necessary officers, for the good government of said city, not otherwise provided for; to prescribe their duties, and fix their compensation, and to choose a register

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that the building of a theatre, a circus, or any other place of mere amusement, at the expense of the town, could be justified under the term *necessary town charges.* Nor could the inhabitants be lawfully taxed for the purpose of raising a statue or a monument, these being matters of taste and not of necessity; unless in populous and wealthy towns, they should be thought suitable ornaments to buildings or squares, the raising and maintenance of which are within the duty and care of the governors or officers of such towns. In *Allen v. Inhabitants of Taunton*, (19 Pick. Rep. 485,) it was held, that a town is authorized to appropriate money for the repair of fire engines used for the purpose of extinguishing fires therein, whether they belong to the town or were purchased by private subscription; and in the case of *Hardy v. Inhabitants of Waltham*, (3 Metcalf's Rep. 163,) it was held, that a town has authority to appropriate money for the construction of reservoirs for water to supply fire engines. In the case of *Spaulding v. City of Lowell*, (23 Pick. Rep. 71,) it was held, that cities and towns in this commonwealth, by virtue of their general powers, have authority in their corporate capacity, to build a market house, to appropriate money therefor, and to assess the same upon the inhabitants. "To bring any particular subject," the court remark, "within this description of necessary town charges, it must appear to be money necessary to the execution of some corporate power, the enjoyment of some corporate right or the performance of some corporate duty, as established by law, or *long usage.*" A town has no authority to raise money to aid in the construction of a road which by law is to be made at the expense of the county, and consequently a tax laid by the town for the purpose of collecting the money is illegal and void. A vote by a town appointing a committee to appropriate money for constructing such road, is an illegal and void act; and a contract for constructing it entered into by the committee in behalf of the town, will not be binding upon the town. *Parsons v. Inhabitants of Goshen*, (11 Pick. Rep. 396.) A town has authority to provide for the support of a public clock, and to assess the expense thereof upon the inhabitants of the town. *Willard v. Inhabitants of Newburyport*, (12 Pick. Rep. 227.) A town is authorized to indemnify its officers, against any liability which they may incur in the bona fide discharge of their duties although it turn out that they have exceeded their legal rights and authority. *Nelson v. Milford*, (7 Pick, Rep. 186.) *Bancroft v. Lynnfield*, (18 ibid, 566.) By the act of 1847, ch. 37, whenever any city or town shall have voted to raise by taxation, or by pledge of its credit, or to pay over, from moneys in its treasury, any sum or sums of money, for any other purpose or purposes, than those for which it may have the legal right and power so to do, the supreme judicial court is authorized to interfere and prevent the same, upon the suit or petition of any ten inhabitants of such city or town who are liable to be taxed therein.

of deeds, whenever the city shall compose one county. The city council also shall have the care and superintendence of the public buildings, and the care, custody, and management of all the property of the city, with power to lease or sell the same, except the Common and Faneuil Hall, with power also to purchase property, real or personal, in the name, and for the use of the city, whenever its interest or convenience may in their judgment require it.

Register of deeds.

Care and custody of city property.

Power to purchase property.

XXVI. All the power and authority by law vested, at the time of the act of incorporation, in the board of health for the town of Boston, relative to the quarantine of vessels and relative to every other subject whatsoever, shall be and the same is hereby transferred to, and vested in the said city council, to be carried into execution by the appointment of health commissioners, or in such other manner as the health, cleanliness, comfort, and order of the city may, in their judgment, require, subject to such alterations as the legislature may from time to time adopt.[1] The mayor and aldermen of said city, and the said common council shall as soon as conveniently may be, after their annual organization, meet together in convention, and elect some suitable and trustworthy person to be the treasurer of said city, who shall also be the county treasurer.

Board of health. 1821, 110, § 17. 12 Pick. 184.

City treasurer. 1821, 110, § 18.

County treasurer. R. S. 14. § 47.

XXVII. The citizens at their respective ward meetings, to be held on the second Monday of December annually, shall elect by ballot one person in each ward to be an overseer of the poor; and the persons thus chosen shall together constitute the board of overseers for said city, and shall have all the powers and be subject to all the duties, by law appertaining, at the time of the act of incorporation, to the overseers of the poor for the town of Boston, until the same shall be altered or qualified by the legislature.[2]

Overseers of the poor. 1821, 110, § 19. 1824, 49, § 1. (Adopted by citizens, Feb. 25, 1825. Boston Records, vol. 10, p. 505.)

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1 See Revised Statutes, c. 21, § 2, repealed by stat. 1847, c. 229. See also stat. 1849, c. 211.

2 As to the corporate power of the overseers of the poor of Boston, see *Overseers of the Poor of Boston, v. Sears.* (22 Pick. Rep. 122.)

School committee. 1835, 128, § 1. (Adopted by citizens in ward meetings, April 29, 1835. Records of returns of votes from the wards, April 29, 1835.)

1821, 110, § 19.

XXVIII. The school committee of the city of Boston, shall consist of the mayor, of the president of the common council, and of twenty-four other persons, two of whom shall be chosen in each ward, and who shall be inhabitants of the wards in which they are chosen: said twenty-four members to be chosen by the inhabitants at their annual election of municipal officers; and said school committee shall have the care and superintendence of the public schools.

Accountability of all boards and officers for public money. 1821, 110, § 20.

Annual financial statement.

XXIX. All boards, and officers, acting under the authority of the said corporation, and entrusted with the expenditure of public money, shall be accountable therefor to the city council, in such manner as they may direct, and it shall be the duty of the city council to publish and distribute, annually, for the information of the citizens, a particular statement of the receipts and expenditures of all public moneys, and a particular statement of all city property.

Mayor may nominate certain officers. 1821, 110 § 21.

Members of city Council not eligible to salaried office.

XXX. In all cases in which appointments to office are directed to be made by the mayor and aldermen, the mayor shall have the exclusive power of nomination; such nomination, however, being subject to be confirmed or rejected by the board of aldermen: *Provided, however*, that no person shall be eligible to any office, the salary of which is payable out of the city treasury, who at the time of his appointment shall be a member either of the board of aldermen or common council.

Number of representatives to general court, 1821, 110, § 22. 1831, 38.

XXXI. It shall be the duty of the two branches of the city council, in the month of October, in each year, after their annual organization, to meet in convention and determine the number of representatives, which it may be expedient for the corporation to send to the general court in such year, within its constitutional limits, and to publish such determination, which shall be conclusive; and the number thus determined shall be specified in the warrant calling a meeting for the election of representatives; and

neither the mayor, nor any aldermen, or members of the common council, shall, at the same time, hold any other office under the city government.

Members of city council to hold no other office, &c.

XXXII. All city officers, after their election, shall be held to discharge the duties to which they have been elected, being residents of the ward at the time of their election, notwithstanding their removal afterwards out of their ward into any other ward of the city.

Officers to discharge their duties notwithstanding removal into other wards. 1845, 217, § 5. (Adopted by city council. City Records, vol. 23, p. 406.)

XXXIII. All elections for governor, lieutenant governor, senators, representatives, representatives to congress, and all other officers, who are to be chosen and voted for by the people, shall be held at meetings of the citizens qualified to vote in such elections, in their respective wards, at the time fixed by law for those elections respectively. And at such meetings, all the votes given in, being collected, sorted, counted, and declared by the inspectors of elections, in each ward, it shall be the duty of the clerk of such ward to make a true record of the same, specifying therein the whole number of ballots given in, the name of each person voted for, and the number of votes for each, expressed in words at length. And a transcript of such record, certified by the warden, clerk, and a majority of the inspectors of elections in such ward, shall forthwith be transmitted or delivered by each ward clerk to the clerk of the city. And it shall be the duty of the city clerk forthwith to enter such returns, or a plain and intelligible abstract of them, as they are successively received, in the journals of the proceedings of the mayor and aldermen, or in some other book kept for that purpose. And it shall be the duty of the mayor and aldermen to meet together within two days after every such election, and examine and compare all the said returns, and thereupon to make out a certificate of the result of such election, to be signed by the mayor and a majority of the aldermen, and also by the city clerk, which shall be transmitted, delivered or returned in the same manner as similar returns are by law directed to be made by the selectmen of towns; and such certificates and returns shall have the same force and effect

Elections of national and state officers. 1821, 110, § 23. R. S. 5, § 11; 6, § 9, 18.

Examination and return of votes.

Certificate.

in all respects, as like returns of similar elections made by the selectmen of towns. At the election of governor, lieutenant governor, and senators, it shall be the duty of the mayor and aldermen to make and seal up separate lists of persons voted for as governor, lieutenant governor, and senators of the commonwealth, with the number of votes for each person, written in words at length against his name, and to transmit said lists to the secretary of the commonwealth or to the sheriffs of their respective counties. The mayor and aldermen shall, within three days next after the day of any election of electors of president and vice president of the United States, held by virtue of the laws of this commonwealth, or of the United States, deliver, or cause to be delivered the lists of votes therefor, sealed up, to the sheriff of the county, and the said sheriff shall within four days after receiving said lists, transmit the same to the office of the secretary of the commonwealth, or the said mayor and aldermen may, and when the office of sheriff is vacant, he or they shall themselves transmit the said lists to the said office within seven days after the election, and all votes not so transmitted shall be rejected. In all elections for representatives to the general court, in case the whole number proposed to be elected shall not be chosen by a majority of the votes legally returned, the mayor and aldermen shall forthwith issue their warrant for a new election, and the same proceedings shall be had in all respects as are herein before directed, until the whole number shall be elected.[1]

Separate lists of votes for governor, &c. to be transmitted to the secretary or to sheriffs. R. S. 5, § 1.

Votes for electors of president, &c., how and when to be transmitted to the secretary. 1844, 107, § 1.

Proceedings in case representatives are not chosen.

Mayor and aldermen to make lists of voters prior to every election. 1821, 110, § 24. R. S. 3.

XXXIV. Prior to every election of city officers, or of any officer or officers under the government of the United States or of this commonwealth, it shall be the duty of said mayor and aldermen to make out lists of all the citizens of each ward qualified to vote in such election, in the manner

[1] This section of the city charter contains also a provision for taking the sense of the town upon the question, whether the election for State and United States officers should be holden in general meeting; which question was decided by the inhabitants in the negative, at a meeting held Monday, March 4, 1822. See Boston Records, vol. 10, p. 457.

in which selectmen and assessors of towns are required to make out similar lists of voters, and for that purpose they shall have free access to the assessors' books and lists, and be entitled to the aid and assistance of all assessors, assistant assessors, and other officers of said city. And it shall be the duty of said mayor and aldermen to deliver such list of the voters in each ward, so prepared and corrected, to the clerk of said ward, to be used by the warden and inspectors thereof at such election; and no person shall be entitled to vote at such election, whose name is not borne on such list. And to prevent all frauds and mistakes in such elections, it shall be the duty of the inspectors, in each ward, to take care that no person shall vote at such election, whose name is not so borne on the list of voters, and to cause a mark to be placed against the name of each voter on such list, at the time of giving in his vote.

Inspectors to allow no one to vote whose name is not on the list.

XXXV. It shall be the duty of all ward officers authorized to preside and act at elections of city officers to attend and perform their respective duties, at the times and places appointed for elections of any officers, whether of the United States, state, city, or wards, and to make and sign the regular returns of the same.

Duties of ward officers at all elections. 1845, 217, § 3. (Adopted by city council. City Records, vol. 23, p. 406.

XXXVI. General meetings of the citizens, qualified to vote in city affairs, may from time to time be held to consult upon the common good, to give instructions to their representatives, and to take all lawful measures to obtain a redress of any grievances, according to the right secured to the people by the constitution of this commonwealth. And such meetings shall and may be duly warned by the mayor and aldermen, upon the requisition of fifty qualified voters of said city.

General meetings of the citizens. 1821, 110, § 25.

XXXVII. All warrants for the meetings of the citizens, for municipal purposes to be had either in general meetings or in wards, shall be issued by the mayor and aldermen, and shall be in such form, and shall be served, executed, and returned at such time, and in such manner as the city council may, by any by-law, direct and appoint.

Warrants for meetings to be issued by mayor and aldermen. 1821, 110, § 26.

City of Boston to have all the powers, &c. conferred by charter, &c. R. S. 15, § 86.

XXXVII. The city of Boston shall continue to have and exercise all the powers and privileges, and be subject to all the duties and liabilities, mentioned in the act establishing said city of Boston, and in the several acts specially relating to said city.

SEAL OF THE CITY.

An Ordinance to establish the City Seal.

Ordinance to establish the city seal. Passed Jan. 2, 1823.

Be it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of the City of Boston, in City Council assembled, That the design hereto annexed, as sketched by John R. Penniman, giving a view of the city, be the device of the city seal; that the motto be as follows, to wit, "Sicut patribus, sit Deus nobis;" and that the inscription be as follows, to wit: "Bostonia condita, A. D. 1630. Civitatis regimine donata, A. D. 1822."

LAWS OF THE COMMONWEALTH,

PASSED SINCE THE

REVISION OF THE CITY ORDINANCES.

RECENT LAWS.

STATUTES OF 1851.

An Act to authorize Members of City Councils to hold other Offices.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same:

Sect. 1. The mayor, any alderman, or any member of the common council, of any city in this Commonwealth, may, at the same time, hold any other office under the city government of such city to which he may be duly chosen: *provided*, that the same be not an office of emolument.

Sect. 2. This act shall take effect from and after its passage, but shall be in force in those cities only, which shall adopt the same by a vote of their city councils. [*Approved, April* 24, 1851. *Accepted by City Council of Boston, June* 16, 1851.]

An Act concerning Constables.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same:

Sect. 1. Any constable, who shall have been duly appointed for any city or chosen for any town of this Commonwealth, and who shall have given bonds in the manner hereinafter set forth, may serve, within his own city or town, any writ, or other process, in any personal action, in which the damages shall not be laid at a greater sum than one hundred dollars, and also any process of replevin in which the subject matter shall not exceed in value one hundred dollars.

SECT. 2. No constable shall be competent to serve any writ or execution, in any civil action, until he shall have given to the city or the inhabitants of the town, for which he may have been appointed or chosen, a bond with sureties, to the satisfaction of the mayor and aldermen of the city or the selectmen of the town, in a sum not less than five hundred dollars, with condition for the faithful performance of his duties, as constable, in the service of all civil processes which may be committed to him, and shall have caused the same, with the requisite approval certified thereon, to be filed in the office of the clerk of such city or town; and it shall be the duty of the said clerk to note upon the bond the time when the same was so filed; and the like proceedings and remedies may be had upon any such bond as are provided by an act, passed on the twenty-fourth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, requiring constables to give bonds in certain cases.

SECT. 3. The election of all constables of towns shall hereafter be by written ballots. [*Approved, April* 30, 1851.]

An ACT to regulate the Measurement of Marble.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same:

The mayor and aldermen of any city, or the selectmen of any town in this Commonwealth, may establish such ordinances or regulations, with suitable penalties, respecting the appointment of a surveyor, and the survey and admeasurement of marble of every description, either foreign or American, that shall be imported or brought into such city or town for sale, as they may from time to time deem expedient. [*Approved, April* 30, 1851.]

An ACT in further addition to an Act for supplying the City of Boston with Pure Water.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same:

The control granted to the city of Boston over tide waters within the jurisdiction of this Commonwealth, by the third section of an act in addition to an act for supplying the city of Boston with

pure water, passed on the first day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, shall be restricted to the line now occupied by them for the purpose specified in the said third section. [*Approved, May* 7, 1851.]

An Act for the Appointment of Police Officers.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same:

The mayor and aldermen of the several cities, and the selectmen of the several towns, in this Commonwealth, may, from time to time, appoint such police officers for their respective cities and towns as they may judge necessary, with all or any of the powers of constables, except the power of serving and executing any civil process. And the said police officers shall hold their offices during the pleasure of the mayor and aldermen, and selectmen, by whom they are respectively appointed. [*Approved, May* 15, 1851.]

An Act concerning Vacancies in Ward Offices.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same:

Sect. 1. At the first election held after a new division of wards, in any city in this Commonwealth, the respective ward officers, chosen under the preceding organization, shall officiate in the same numerical ward for which they were chosen respectively, and shall continue to act there until others shall be chosen and qualified in their stead.

Sect. 2. All officers chosen at any meeting called by the mayor and aldermen of any city, after such new division into wards, shall hold their offices until the next annual meeting, and until others shall be chosen and qualified in their stead. [*Approved, May* 15, 1851.]

An Act to authorize Cities and Towns to establish and maintain Public Libraries.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same:

Sect. 1. Any city or town of this Commonwealth is hereby authorized to establish and maintain a public library within the same with or without branches, for the use of the inhabitants thereof, and to provide suitable rooms therefor, under such regulations for the government of such library, as may from time to time, be prescribed by the city council of such city, or the inhabitants of such town.

Sect. 2. Any city or town may appropriate for the foundation and commencement of such library, as aforesaid, a sum not exceeding one dollar for each of its ratable polls, in the year next preceding that in which such appropriation shall be made; and may also appropriate, annually, for the maintenance and increase of such library, a sum not exceeding twenty-five cents for each of its ratable polls, in the year next preceding that in which such appropriation shall be made

Sect. 3. Any city or town may receive, in its corporate capacity, and hold and manage, any devise, bequest or donation, for the establishment, increase or maintenance of a public library within the same. [*Approved, May* 24, 1851.]

An Act concerning Vacancies in School Committees.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same:

Whenever vacancies occur in the school committee of any town or city in this Commonwealth, or when, from any cause, any member or members are unable to act, the remaining member or members of said committee, together with the selectmen of said town, or the mayor and aldermen of said city, shall have power to fill vacancies in said committee; and the school return signed by a majority of the committee thus constituted shall be equally valid as if signed by a majority of the committee as originally chosen. [*Approved, May* 24, 1851.]

An Act in addition to an Act to establish the Boston Lunatic Hospital.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same:

Sect. 1. The third section of the one hundred and thirty-first chapter of the acts of the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, being an act entitled "an Act to establish the Boston Lunatic Hospital," is so amended that the city council of the city of Boston shall have power to pass such ordinances as they may deem expedient for conducting, in a proper manner, the business of that institution, and for appointing such officers as in their opinion may be necessary.

Sect. 2. The second section of the said chapter is hereby repealed.

Sect. 3. This act shall take effect from and after its passage. [*Approved, May* 23, 1851.]

STATUTES OF 1852.

An Act in relation to the House of Correction in the County of Suffolk.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same:

Sect. 1. The city council of the city of Boston may annually appoint, by concurrent vote of the two branches thereof, a suitable number of persons, not exceeding twelve, who shall be citizens of Boston, and a majority of whom shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, to constitute the board of overseers of the house of correction for the county of Suffolk, who shall hold their office for one year, and until at least five persons, members of a new board, are appointed in their place; and said city council may at any time fill any vacancies which may occur in said board.

Sect. 2. So much of the eleventh section of the one hundred and forty-third chapter of the Revised Statutes as is inconsistent with this act is hereby repealed.

Sect. 3. This act shall take effect as soon as it may be accepted by the city council of said city, by concurrent vote of the two branches thereof. [*Approved, April* 20, 1852. *Accepted by City Council, May* 24, 1852.]

An Act concerning the duties of Assessors.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same:

Sect. 1. That when any person shall hereafter give notice in writing to the assessors of any city or town in this Commonwealth, accompanied by satisfactory evidence that he was at the time of the last annual assessment of taxes in said city or town, an inhabitant thereof, and liable to pay a poll tax, and shall furnish, under oath, true lists of his polls and estate, both real and personal, not exempted from taxation, it shall be the duty of said assessors to assess such person for his poll and estate, if any estate he have, in the same manner they would have done if a list of his poll and estate had been duly given in to said assessors; and the tax thus assessed against said person shall by said assessors be entered in the tax list of the collector of such city or town, and it shall be his duty to collect and pay over the same, at the time when and to the persons specified in the warrant of the assessors; *Provided*, the application aforesaid shall be made at least seven days prior to the day of any election.

Sect. 2. This act shall not be construed so as to interfere in any manner with the provisions of the twenty-eighth section of the seventh chapter of the Revised Statutes. [*Approved, April* 30, 1852.]

An Act to regulate the use of Steam Engines.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same:

Sect. 1. The mayor and aldermen of any city, and the selectmen of any town, or any person by them authorized, may, after notice to the parties interested, examine any steam engine in such city or town, and for that purpose may enter any house, shop, or building, and if, after such examination, it shall appear probable that the use of such engine is unsafe, they may issue a temporary order to suspend the use thereof, and then, after giving the parties interested, so far as they may be known, an opportunity to be heard, if they shall adjudge such steam engine unsafe or defective, or unfit to be used, they may pass a permanent order prohibiting the use thereof until it shall be rendered safe; and if such steam engine shall be used after the pas-

sage of such temporary order until the final adjudication thereon, or after such final adjudication and order until it shall be rendered safe, contrary to either of such orders, and after notice thereof to the owner or person having charge thereof, such engine shall be deemed and taken to be a common nuisance, without any other proof thereof than its use.

SECT. 2. Said mayor and aldermen and selectmen shall have the same power and authority to abate and remove any such steam engine, erected or used contrary to the foregoing provisions, as are given to the board of health in the tenth and eleventh sections of the twenty-first chapter of the Revised Statutes. [*Approved, May* 7, 1852.]

An ACT concerning Returns of Elections.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same:

SECT. 1. It shall be the duty of the mayor and aldermen and the clerk of each city in the Commonwealth, to examine, as soon as may be after any election, the returns made by the returning officers of each ward in such city, of the results of the election in said ward; and if any manifest error shall appear therein, in the form of the return, the mayor and aldermen shall forthwith give notice to said ward officers of the error or deficiency in the form of said return; and it shall be the duty of said ward officers forthwith to make a new and additional return under oath, in conformity to the truth in the case, which additional return, whether made upon such notice, or by the officers of any ward without such notice, shall be received by the mayor and aldermen or clerk of said city, at any time before the expiration of the day next preceding the day on which, by law, they are required to make their returns, or to declare the results of said elections in said city; and all the original and additional returns so made shall be examined by the mayor and aldermen, and shall be made part of their returns of the results of such election. And in counting the votes in any election, no returns shall be rejected where the whole number of votes given for any officer or representative voted for, and the whole number of votes given for each candidate voted for, can be ascertained from such returns.

SECT. 2. When returns of elections from any town are received at the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, not

sealed up as by law required, the secretary shall forthwith give notice thereof to the returning officers of said town; and upon the receipt of said notice, said returning officers shall make a copy of their record of the votes cast at said election, and shall make oath to the correctness of said copy; and shall transmit the same to the said secretary, sealed up as is required by law in the case of the original returns. And if, upon the opening of said copy of the record by the governor and council, by the legislature, or by any person or persons duly authorized to open the returns and count the votes, the original return shall be found in substantial conformity with the copy of the record returned as aforesaid, then said original return shall not be rejected because of the informality before mentioned: *Provided*, that said copy of the record shall have been received by the said secretary before the expiration of the day next preceding that on which, by law, the returns of said election are to be opened, and the votes counted. [*Approved May* 13, 1852.]

An Act concerning the Attendance of Children at School.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same:

Sect. 1. Every person who shall have any child under his control between the ages of eight and fourteen years, shall send such child to some public school within the town or city in which he resides, during at least twelve weeks, if the public schools within such town or city shall be so long kept, in each and every year during which such child shall be under his control, six weeks of which shall be consecutive.

Sect. 2. Every person who shall violate the provisions of the first section of this act shall forfeit, to the use of such town or city, a sum not exceeding twenty dollars, to be recovered by complaint or indictment.

Sect. 3. It shall be the duty of the school committee in the several towns or cities to inquire into all cases of violation of the first section of this act, and to ascertain of the persons violating the same the reasons, if any, for such violation, and they shall report such cases, together with such reasons, if any, to the town or city, in their annual report; but they shall not report any cases such as are provided for by the fourth section of this act.

Sect. 4. If, upon inquiry by the school committee, it shall appear, or if, upon the trial of any complaint or indictment under

this act, it shall appear that such child has attended some school not in the town or city in which he resides, for the time required by this act, or has been otherwise furnished with the means of education for a like period of time, or has already acquired those branches of learning which are taught in common schools, or if it shall appear that his bodily or mental condition has been such as to prevent his attendance at school, or his acquisition of learning for such a period of time, or that the person having the control of such child is not able, by reason of poverty, to send such child to school, or to furnish him with the means of education, then such person shall be held not to have violated the provisions of this act.

SECT. 5. It shall be the duty of the treasurer of the town or city to prosecute all violations of this act. [*Approved, May* 18, 1852.]

An ACT further to guard against the Explosion of Steam Boilers.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same:

SECT. 1. If any person or corporation shall manufacture, set up, or knowingly use, or cause to be used, in this Commonwealth, a steam boiler unprovided with the safety plug, as described in the first section of an act entitled "an act to prevent the explosion of steam boilers," passed in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, such person or corporation so offending shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars.

SECT. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed. [*Approved, May* 18, 1852.]

An ACT in relation to the City of Boston.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same:

SECT. 1. *The board of aldermen of the City of Boston shall, commencing with the ensuing municipal year, consist of twelve persons; and the legal voters of each ward shall be annually called upon to give in their votes for one person, being an inhabitant of said ward, to be a member of said board of aldermen,*

to be chosen in the same form and manner, and at the same time, as now provided by law for the election of members of the common council.[1]

SECT. 2. *The legal voters of each ward of said city shall, commencing with the ensuing municipal year, be annually called upon to vote for two assistant assessors, who shall be inhabitants of said ward, and who shall be chosen in the same manner and form, and at the same time, as is provided in the foregoing section for the election of aldermen.*[1]

SECT. 3. Whenever the mayor and aldermen of the city of Boston shall adjudge that the public safety and convenience require that any street, lane, or alley in the said city shall be laid out, altered, or discontinued, they shall make and record an estimate of the expense thereof, and if such estimate shall exceed the sum of five thousand dollars, or if such estimate, with the estimates of any previous alteration or discontinuance of any part of such street, lane or alley, during the municipal year, shall exceed the sum of five thousand dollars, the order for such laying out, alteration, or discontinuance, together with an estimate of the expense thereof, shall be sent to the common council for its concurrence or rejection; and such order shall not take effect or be in force until the common council shall concur therein.[2]

SECT. 4. No erection, alteration, or repair of any court house, jail, house of correction, fire-proof office, or any other building, for the purposes of the county of Suffolk, shall be made by the mayor and aldermen of the said city, except as herein provided, to wit: whenever the mayor and aldermen shall by vote declare that such erection, alteration, or repair is necessary or expedient, they shall make and record an estimate of the expense thereof, and if such estimate shall exceed the sum of five thousand dollars, a copy of the said vote and estimate shall be sent to the common council for its concurrence, rejection or amendment; and all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act are repealed.[2]

SECT. 5. The first four sections of this act shall not go into effect unless they be approved by a majority of the legal voters of the city of Boston, voting thereon severally by yea and nay ballot, in their respective wards, at the annual election of state officers in November next; and the mayor and aldermen of the said city shall insert in the warrant, for the aforesaid election, an article submitting the aforesaid question to the decision of the said legal voters of the city of Boston. [*Approved, May* 20, 1852.]

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[1] Rejected by the citizens. [2] Accepted by the citizens.

An Act in addition to "An Act concerning Truant Children and Absentees from Schools."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same:

Sect. 1. Any minor between the ages of six and fifteen years, convicted under the provisions of an act entitled "an act concerning truant children and absentees from school," passed in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty, of being an habitual truant, or of not attending school, or of being without any regular and lawful occupation, or growing up in ignorance, may, at the discretion of the justice of the peace or judicial officer having jurisdiction of the case, instead of the fine mentioned in the first section of said act, be committed to any such institution of instruction, house of reformation, or suitable situation, as may be provided for the purpose under the authority given in said first section, for such time as such justice or judicial officer may determine, not exceeding one year.

Sect. 2. Any minor convicted of either of said offences, and sentenced to pay a fine as provided in the first section of the act to which this is in addition, may, in default of payment thereof, be committed to said institution of instruction, house of reformation, or suitable situation provided as aforesaid, or to the county jail, as provided in case of non-payment of other fines. And upon proof that said minor is unable to pay said fine, and has no parent, guardian, or person chargeable with his support, able to pay the same, he may be discharged by said justice or judicial officer, whenever he shall see fit.

Sect. 3. If any person so convicted be not discharged as aforesaid, he shall be discharged according to the provisions of the third section of the one hundred and forty-fifth chapter of the Revised Statutes.

Sect. 4. The powers of the justice of the peace or judicial officer, under this act and the act to which this is in addition, in all unfinished cases shall continue under any reappointment to the same office, provided there be no interval between the expiration and reappointment to said office.

Sect. 5. The third section of the act entitled "an act concerning truant children and absentees from school," passed in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty, is hereby repealed. [*Approved, May* 20, 1852.]

An Act to change the Time of assessing Taxes in the City of Boston.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same:

Any person who shall have his residence in the city of Boston on the first day of January, shall, on the first day of May following, be taxed in that city, notwithstanding he may have removed therefrom before the first day of May; and no person so taxed shall be liable to assessment for his personal property in any other city or town on the first of May in the same year. [*Approved, May* 20, 1852.]

An Act to provide for supplying the State Prison with Water.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same:

Sect. 1. The board of inspectors of the state prison are hereby authorized and empowered in order to supply the state prison with water, to lay beneath any of the public streets, roads, and highways, or other ways in the city of Charlestown, all such pipes as they may deem proper, in order to conduct the Cochituate water to the said prison, from the main pipe belonging to the city of Boston which passes through the city of Charlestown.

Sect. 2. The said board of inspectors is hereby empowered to enter upon and dig up any such streets, roads, highways, or other ways, for the purpose of laying down pipes beneath the surface thereof, and for maintaining and repairing the same, and, in general, may do any other acts and things, necessary or convenient and proper, in order to accomplish the objects set forth in this act; and for the purposes aforesaid, or any of them, they may employ any and all such agents under them as they shall deem expedient; and they shall well and sufficiently repair all such streets, roads, highways, or other ways as may be so entered upon and dug up by them; and they shall repair all drains and sewers, either public or private, which they may disturb, to the reasonable satisfaction of all parties interested.

Sect. 3. Any person who shall unlawfully hinder, obstruct,

or impede the said board of inspectors, or any agent or agents employed by them in their doing and performing any of the things by this act authorized to be done, shall be taken and deemed to be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment in the common jail not more than six months, or by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.

SECT. 4. This act shall take effect from and after its passage. [*Approved, May* 22, 1852.]

ORDINANCES

ADOPTED BY THE CITY COUNCIL SINCE THE PUBLICATION

OF THE REVISED ORDINANCES, IN 1850.

ORDINANCES.

An Ordinance in relation to Water Rates.

Be it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of the City of Boston, in City Council assembled, as follows:

That the following shall be the Rates to be charged annually, for the Water.

Dwelling Houses.

When valued for the assessment of taxes at $1,000 or any less sum, and occupied for one family only,		$5.00
When occupied by two families, for each family,	$3.50	7.00
When occupied by three families, for each family,	$3.00	9.00
When valued for the assessment of taxes over $1,000 and not over $2,000, and occupied by one family only,		6.00
When occupied by two families, for each family,	$4.00	8.00
When occupied by three families, for each family,	$3.33	10.00
When valued for the assessment of taxes over $2,000 and not over $3,000, and occupied by one family only,		7.00
When occupied by two families, for each family,	$4.50	9.00
When occupied by three families, for each family,	$3.67	11.00

When valued for the assessment of taxes over $3,000 and not over $4,000, and occupied by one family only,		$8.00
When occupied by two families, for each family,	$5.00	10.00
When occupied by three families, for each family,	$4.00	12.00
When valued for the assessment of taxes over $4,000 and not over $5,000, and occupied by one family only,		9.00
When occupied by two families, for each family,	$5.50	11.00
When occupied by three families, for each family,	$4.33	13.00
When valued for the assessment of taxes over $5,000 and not over $6,000, and occupied by one family only,		10.00
When occupied by two families, for each family,	$6.00	12.00
When occupied by three families, for each family,	$4.67	14.00
When valued for the assessment of taxes over $6,000 and not over $7,000 and occupied by one family only,		11.00
When occupied by two families, for each family,	$6.50	13.00
When occupied by three families, for each family,	$5,00	15.00
When valued for the assessment of taxes over $7,000 and not over $8,000, and occupied by one family only,		12.00
When occupied by two families, for each family,	$7.00	14.00
When occupied by three families, for each family,	$5.33	16.00
When valued for the assessment of taxes over $8,000 and not over $9,000, and occupied by one family only,		13.00
When occupied by two families, for each family,	$7.50	15.00
When occupied by three families, for each family,	$5.67	17.00

When valued for the assessment of taxes over $9,000 and not over $10,000, and occupied by one family only,		$14.00
When occupied by two families, for each family,	$8.00	16.00
When occupied by three families, for each family,	$6.00	18.00
When valued for the assessment of taxes over $10,000 and not over $11,000, and occupied by one family only,		15.00
When occupied by two families, for each family,	$8.50	17.00
When occupied by three families, for each family,	$6.33	19.00
When valued for the assessment of taxes over $11,000 and not over $12,000, and occupied by one family only,		16.00
When occupied by two families, for each family,	$9.00	18.00
When occupied by three families, for each family,	$6.67	20.00
When valued for the assessment of taxes over $12,000 and not over $13,000, and occupied by one family only,		17.00
When occupied by two families, for each family,	$9.50	19.00
When occupied by three families, for each family,	$7.00	21.00
When valued for the assessment of taxes over $13,000 and not over $14,000, and occupied by one family only,		18.00
When occupied by two families, for each family,	$10.00	20.00
When occupied by three families, for each family,	$7.33	22.00
When valued for the assessment of taxes over $14,000 and not over $15,000, and occupied by one family only,		19.00
When occupied by two families, for each family,	$10.50	21.00
When occupied by three families, for each family,	$7.67	23.00

When valued for the assessment of taxes over $15,000 and not over $16,000, and occupied by one family only,		$20.00
When occupied by two families, for each family,	$11.00	22.00
When occupied by three families, for each family,	$8.00	24.00
When valued for the assessment of taxes over $16,000 and not over $17,000, and occupied by one family only,		21.00
When occupied by two families, for each family,	$11.50	23.00
When occupied by three families, for each family,	$8.33	25.00
When valued for the assessment of taxes over $17,000 and not over $18,000, and occupied by one family only,		22.00
When occupied by two families, for each family,	$12.00	24.00
When occupied by three families, for each family,	$8.67	26.00
When valued for the assessment of taxes over $18,000 and not over $19,000, and occupied by one family only,		23.00
When occupied by two families, for each family,	$12.50	25.00
When occupied by three families, for each family,	$9.00	27.00
When valued for the assessment of taxes over $19,000 and not over $20,000, and occupied by one family only,		24.00
When occupied by two families, for each family,	$13.00	26.00
When occupied by three families, for each family,	$9.33	28.00

When valued for the assessment of taxes over $20,000, from $25.00 to $30.00.

When a house is occupied by more than three families, the charge will be the same as for three families.

Hotels.

Hotels, Taverns and Boarding Houses, (said Boarding Houses being valued for the assessment of taxes at over $10,000,) not including water for baths or for uses without the house, will be charged for each bed for boarders and lodgers within the same, $1.50

Provided, that in no case shall any Hotel, Tavern or Boarding House be charged less than if a private dwelling house.

Stores.

For each tenement occupied as a warehouse, office, shop, or for purposes not included in any other classification, and not requiring more than an ordinary supply of water, $5 to 25.00

For each water closet more than one, supplied for the above, $5.00 additional.

And for each urinal or wash hand-basin more than one, $2.50 additional.

Stables.

Private stables—including water for washing carriages, 6.00

And for each horse over two, 2.00

Livery stables—including water for washing carriages, for each horse, 2.00

Omnibus stables, for each horse, 2.00

Truckmen's stables, for each horse, 1.25

Hose.

For the right to attach a hose of not exceeding five-eighths of an inch orifice, for washing windows, sprinkling streets, washing carriages, or other purposes, in addition to the charge for other uses, not less than 3.00

For the right to insert a pipe of not more than one inch diameter to be done at the expense of the taker, and to be used only in case of fire, in addition to the charge for other uses, 3.00

Baths.

Public Baths, for each tub, 5.00

Printing Offices.

For each printing office, according to the number of presses used, not including supplying of steam engine, $6 to 40.00

Refectories.

Confectioneries, eating houses, market and fish stalls, provision shops, refreshment and oyster saloons, according to the amount of water used, $5.00 to 40.00

Steam Engines.

For stationary steam engines, working not over twelve hours per day, on each horse power, 6.00

Railroad Corporations.

For each locomotive engine in daily use, supplied for outward and inward trains, 150.00

For each engine watering for outward trip only, once a day, 75.00

For supply of passenger station for water closets, washing cars, and other uses at the station, not including watering the streets, 75.00

Building Purposes.

For each cask of lime or cement used, 5 cents.

For large quantities of water to brewers, distillers and for other uses not specified under specific regulations for determining the quantity, when the estimated average quantity consumed is less than 500 gallons per day, for each 100 gallons of estimated daily consumption, 15.00

When the quantity used is more than 500 gallons and less than 1,000 gallons per day, for each 100 gallons of estimated daily consumption, 12.00

When the quantity used is more than 1,000 gallons and less than 2,000 gallons per day, for each 100 gallons of estimated daily consumption, 10.00

When the quantity used is more than 2,000 gallons and less than 10,000 gallons per day, for each 100 gallons of estimated daily consumption, 8.00

For larger quantities required for specific purposes, the price shall be fixed by the Water Registrar, but in no case at less than one cent for one hundred gallons.

Fountains.

Fountains are only to be used at the discretion of the Cochituate Water Board, and will be charged upon the estimated average quantity used per day, for each 100 gallons daily consumption, $3.00

When water is required for purposes, which are not specified in the above Tariff, the rate shall be fixed by the Cochituate Water Board.

Provided, nevertheless, that in special cases, the Cochituate Water Board shall have authority to make such alterations in the foregoing rates, as, in their judgment, the interests of the city may require. [*Passed, Nov.* 17, 1850.]

An Ordinance in addition to an Ordinance in relation to Water Rates.

Be it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of the City of Boston, in City Council assembled, as follows:

Whenever two or more dwelling houses or other estates shall be valued together for the assessment of taxes, and whenever a portion only of any estate is justly chargeable for any water rate, it shall be the duty of the Water Registrar, under the direction and control of the Cochituate Water Board, to make a separate valuation of said dwelling houses, or other estates, and to make a proper valuation of such portion of any estate; and the Water rates, provided by the ordinance to which this is in addition, shall apply to such valuations respectively. [*Passed, Nov.* 3, 1851.]

An Ordinance in relation to contracts with City Officers.

Be it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of the City of Boston, in City Council assembled, as follows:

Sect. 1. No member of the city council, no member of any board, and no individual chosen by the city council, shall be interested in a private capacity, directly or indirectly, in any contract or agreement for labor or for any materials, goods, wares or merchandise furnished to the city, wherein the city is a party

interested, unless the same be expressly authorized to be made and entered into with such member, by some ordinance or order of the City Council.

SECT. 2. All contracts, agreements, purchases and sales, made contrary to the preceding section, shall be utterly void, at the pleasure of the city council, and no bill against the city arising out of or connected with any such contract, agreement, purchase or sale, shall be approved by any committee, passed by the auditor, or paid by the treasurer, unless approved and allowed by express vote of the city council. [*Passed, Dec.* 23, 1850.]

An Ordinance establishing a Fire Department, and providing for Preventing and Extinguishing Fires.

Be it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of the City of Boston, in City Council assembled, as follows:

SECT. 1. The fire department shall consist of a chief engineer, of nine other engineers, and of as many enginemen, hydrant-men, and hook and ladder men, to be divided into companies, as the number of engines and the number and quantity of other fire apparatus belonging to the city shall from time to time require.

SECT. 2. There shall be chosen annually, by the city council, in the months of January or February, a chief engineer and nine other engineers, who shall hold their offices one year and until others are chosen in their places; provided, however, that no assistant engineer shall hold over in case five of the new board are elected: and in all cases of holding over, preference shall be given to seniority of age.

SECT. 3. The city council may, by a concurrent vote at any time, remove from office the chief engineer, or any of the other engineers; and the mayor and aldermen may at any time discharge any or all of the officers or members of either of said companies.

SECT. 4. Each engineer shall, upon his appointment, receive a written or printed certificate or warrant, in the words following, viz: "This certifies that A. B. is appointed an engineer, (or chief engineer) of the fire department of the city of Boston, and is entitled to all the immunities belonging to said office.

Given under my hand this day of A. D. 18

Mayor.

City Clerk."

And the respective rank of the engineers shall be determined by the mayor and aldermen.

SECT. 5. The engineers, so chosen, shall meet and organize themselves into a board of engineers, a majority of whom shall

form a quorum, and of which, in the absence of the chief engineer, the senior engineer present shall be presiding officer; and they may appoint such secretary or other officers, and make such rules and regulations for their own government, as they may see fit, and such secretary shall receive such compensation as the city council may deem expedient. They shall be responsible for the discipline, good order, and proper conduct of the whole department, both officers and men, and for the care of all houses, engines, hose carriages, and other furniture and apparatus thereto belonging. They shall have the superintendence and control of all the engine and other houses used for the purposes of the fire department, and of all furniture and apparatus thereto belonging, and of the engines and all other fire apparatus belonging to the city, and over the officers and members of the several companies attached to the fire department, and over all persons present at fires, and they may make such rules and regulations for the better government, discipline and good order of the department, and for the extinguishment of fires, as they may from time to time, think expedient, the same not being repugnant to the laws of this commonwealth, or to any ordinance of the city, and being subject to the approbation of the mayor and aldermen. The assistant engineers shall report their absences from fires to the chief engineer, with the reasons therefor, who shall keep a record of the same, and make a report thereof, stating all the facts, to the city council, every year prior to the election of engineers. In the absence of the chief engineer the clerk shall make said record and report.

Sect. 6. It shall be the duty of said engineers, whenever a fire shall break out in the city, immediately to repair to the place of such fire, and to carry with them a suitable staff or badge of their office; to take proper measures that the several engines and other apparatus be arranged in the most advantageous situations, and duly worked for the effectual extinguishment of the fire; to require and compel assistance from all persons, as well members of the fire department as others, in extinguishing the fire, removing furniture, goods, or other merchandize, from any building on fire, or in danger thereof, and to appoint guards to secure the same: and also in pulling down or demolishing any house or building if occasion require, and further to suppress all tumults and disorders. It shall also be their duty to cause order to be preserved in going to, working at, or returning from fires, and at all other times when companies attached to the department are on duty.

Sect. 7. Whenever any fire occurs in either of the adjoining towns, it shall be the duty of only such and so many of said engineers to repair to such towns, as shall have been previously designated for such purpose by the board of engineers.

SECT. 8. The chief engineer shall have the sole command at fires over all the other engineers, all members of the fire department, and all other persons who may be present at fires, and shall direct all proper measures for the extinguishment of fires, protection of property, preservation of order, and observance of the laws, ordinances and regulations respecting fires; and it shall be the duty of said chief engineer to examine into the condition of the engines and all other fire apparatus, and of the engine and other houses belonging to the city and used for the purposes of the fire department, and of the companies attached to the said department, as often as circumstances may render it expedient, or whenever directed so to do by the mayor and aldermen, or by the committee of the board of aldermen on the fire department, and annually to report the same to the mayor and aldermen, and oftener if thereunto requested; also, to cause a full description of the same, together with the names of the officers and members of the fire department, to be published annually in such manner as the mayor and aldermen shall direct; and whenever the engines or other fire apparatus, engine or other houses used by the fire department, require alterations, additions, or repairs, the chief engineer, under the direction of the board of aldermen or of the committee on the fire department shall cause the same to be made; and it shall be moreover the duty of the chief engineer to receive and transmit to the board of aldermen all returns of officers, members and fire apparatus, made by the respective companies as hereinafter prescribed, and all other communications relating to the affairs of the fire department; to keep fair and exact rolls of the respective companies, specifying the time of admission and discharge, and the age of each member; to report in writing to the city clerk, who shall keep a record of the same, once in each year, or oftener if directed so to do by the mayor and aldermen, all accidents by fire which may happen within the city, with the causes thereof as well as can be ascertained, and the number and description of the buildings destroyed or injured, together with the names of the owners or occupants.

SECT. 9. In case of the absence of the chief engineer, the engineer next in rank who may be present, shall execute the duties of his office, with full powers.

SECT. 10. As many engine, hydrant, and hook and ladder companies shall from time to time be formed by the mayor and aldermen, as they shall deem expedient, and each of said companies shall consist of as many men as said mayor and aldermen may determine, who shall be appointed exclusively by them.

SECT. 11. No person under twenty-one years of age shall be employed as a member of the fire department; nor shall any person be so employed, who is not a citizen of the United States, and a legal voter in the city of Boston.

[Sect. 12. The terms of service for the members of the fire department shall commence on the first day of the month, and shall continue for periods of six months each. And every officer or member who shall not serve the whole of said period of six months, and in the same company in which he enters, except in cases of sickness, death, or removal from the city, or who shall be removed therefrom for cause, shall forfeit any and all compensation that would otherwise have been due to him at the time when such service ceased, or such removal took place.]

[Sect. 13. Every company shall have a foreman, an assistant foreman, a clerk, and a steward, who shall be nominated by the members to the board of engineers; and being by them approved, their names shall be sent to the board of mayor and aldermen for approval or rejection, and, in case of rejection, another person shall be nominated as aforesaid, before the next meeting of the mayor and aldermen; and these officers when elected shall receive certificates of appointment signed by the mayor, and shall hold their places until removed, or until others are appointed in their stead.]

Sect. 14. Whenever any person shall have received his certificate of appointment to any office under this ordinance, he shall thereby be immediately invested with all the authority conferred, and subject to all the duties imposed by the laws, the city ordinances, and the rules and regulations of the fire department, until discharged therefrom, either by death or resignation, or by order of the mayor and aldermen or the board of engineers, as hereinafter provided for; and the vacancy occasioned by his discharge shall be filled, as soon as may be, in the manner herein prescribed.

Sect. 15. It shall be the duty of the foremen to see that the several engines and apparatus committed to their care, and the several buildings in which the same are deposited, and all things in or belonging to the same, are kept neat, clean, and in order for immediate use; it shall also be their duty to preserve order and discipline at all times in their respective companies, and require and enforce a strict compliance with the city ordinances, the rules and regulations of the department, and the orders of the engineers. They shall also keep or cause to be kept by the clerks of their respective companies, fair and exact rolls, specifying the time of admission, discharge and age of each member, and accounts of all city property intrusted to the care of the several members, and of all absences and tardiness among the same, in a book provided for that purpose by the city, which rolls or record books are always to be subject to the order of the board of engineers and the mayor

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Sections 12 and 13, in brackets, have been repealed by a subsequent ordinance.

and aldermen. They shall also make or cause to be made to the chief engineer, true and accurate returns of all the members, with their ages, and the apparatus entrusted to their care, whenever called upon so to do.

SECT. 16. It shall be the duty of the officers and members of the several engine, hydrant, and hook and ladder companies, whenever a fire shall break out in the city, to repair forthwith to their respective engines, hose, hook and ladder carriages, and other apparatus, and to convey them, in as orderly a manner as may be, to or near the place where the fire may be, in conformity with the direction of the chief or other engineers; to exert themselves in the most orderly manner possible, in working and managing the said engines, hose, hooks and ladders, and other apparatus; and in performing any duty that they may be called upon to do, by any engineer; and upon permission of the chief or other engineer, shall in an orderly and quiet manner return said engines, hose, hook and ladder carriages, and other apparatus, to their respective places of deposit. *Provided*, that in the absence of all the engineers such direction and permission may be given by their respective foremen.

SECT. 17. Any officer or other member may be removed or dismissed from the fire department by a vote of the chief engineer and two thirds of the assistant engineers; and said vote shall be final, unless in the case of officers, the same shall be reversed by the mayor and aldermen within fourteen days after it shall have been passed.

SECT. 18. In all cases of removal from office by the engineers, the name of the party removed, with a statement of the reasons therefor, shall be entered on their records, and a copy of the same shall be transmitted to the board of mayor and aldermen, before their next regular meeting.

SECT. 19. No officer, who may have been dismissed or removed from the fire department, shall be reinstated therein, unless by a vote of the chief engineer and two thirds of the assistant engineers, and, in such case, said vote shall not take effect until confirmed by the board of mayor and aldermen, and no member shall be reinstated except by a vote of three fourths of the mayor and aldermen.

SECT. 20. Every company shall have two or more suction hose men and three or more leading hose men, to be appointed by the foreman of such company, subject to the approval of the board of engineers, and they shall hold their places for six months, unless sooner removed by the said board. For the purposes of discharge and removal, suction and leading hose men shall be regarded as members and not as officers.

SECT. 21. The steward shall hold his office in like manner for

not less than six months. It shall be his duty to keep clean the house, the engine, hose, or other apparatus which may belong to the company, to clear the snow in winter from the sidewalk connected with the house, and generally to see that the engine and apparatus are ready for immediate use.

SECT. 22. The engineers and members of the several companies regularly appointed, shall wear such caps, badges, or insignia, as the mayor and aldermen shall from time to time direct, to be furnished at the expense of the city, and no other person or persons shall be permitted to wear the same, except under such restrictions and regulations as the mayor and aldermen may direct.

SECT. 23. No uniform, unless such caps, badges, or insignia as are prescribed from time to time by the mayor and aldermen, shall be allowed to be worn on any occasion, as firemen, by either officers or men belonging to the department.

SECT. 24. No company shall have power to appoint or discharge any officer or member.

SECT. 25. No company shall leave the city, in case of fire in the neighboring towns, excepting by the express order of the chief engineer, or one of the assistant engineers; and no company shall leave the city on an excursion, or appear in the streets, as firemen, except in case of an alarm of fire, unless by the express direction and permission of the City Council.

SECT. 26. The lower story only of the engine, hydrant, and hook and ladder houses, shall be appropriated to the use of the department; and no furniture or decorations shall be allowed, except such as is furnished by the city.

SECT. 27. No associations, or organized societies, or clubs of firemen, as such, shall be allowed, except by the express permission of the City Council.

[SECT. 28. No company shall be allowed to impose fines upon its members; but it shall be the duty of the clerk of each company to enter in the roll book provided by the city, all absences and tardiness of each officer and member of said company; and to make a monthly return of the same to the board of engineers. And for every absence or tardiness, except in cases of sickness, there shall be deducted from the pay of such officer or member, such sum not exceeding fifty cents, as the said board may order and determine. And if any officer or member shall have been absent or tardy at more than one third of the fires, or alarms of fires, except in case of sickness, during the month, such absences or tardiness shall be considered good cause for his discharge from the department, if more than five.]

Section 28, in brackets, repealed by subsequent ordinance.

SECT. 29. Any officer or member of the fire department who shall wilfully neglect or refuse to perform his duty, or shall be guilty of disorderly conduct or disobedience to his superiors in office, shall for such offence, be dismissed from the department; and any officer or member, who shall offend against any ordinance of the city relating to the fire department, shall, in addition to the liability of dismission, be liable to a penalty of not less than five, nor more than twenty dollars for each offence.

SECT. 30. Every member and every officer of the fire department shall sign the following statement, to be deposited with the board of engineers. "I, A. B. having been appointed a member "of the Boston Fire Department, hereby signify my agreement to "abide by all the ordinances of the City Council, and the rules "and regulations of the Mayor and Aldermen, and the board of "engineers relating thereto." And any officer or member, who shall neglect or refuse to sign the same, shall not be entitled to any compensation whatsoever.

SECT. 31. It shall be the duty of the chief engineer, or other engineers, to report to the mayor and aldermen, the name of every person not a member of either of said companies, who shall, contrary to law, refuse or neglect to obey any orders of any engineer, given at any fire.

SECT. 32. It shall be the duty of such of the constables or police officers of the city, as may be selected by the engineers for that service, to repair with their staves or such other badges of office as the mayor and aldermen shall direct, on the alarm of fire, immediately to the place where the fire may be, and there to use their best skill and power under the direction of the chief engineer, for the preservation of the public peace, and the prevention of theft and destruction of property, and the removal of all suspected persons; for which service the constables or police officers shall receive such compensation as shall be in each case ordered by the mayor and aldermen.

SECT. 33. Immediately on the alarm of fire, during the night, it shall be the duty of the respective watchmen to give notice thereof within their respective districts, by springing their rattles, crying "fire," or ringing a bell, and mentioning the street or direction where it may be; and if any watchman shall neglect so to do, he shall forfeit and pay two dollars, and if it shall happen that a chimney only shall be on fire, either by night or day, the bell shall not be rung, but only when a building is proclaimed to be on fire.

SECT. 34. Whenever it shall be adjudged, at any fire, by any three or more of the engineers, of whom the chief engineer, if present, shall be one, to be necessary, in order to prevent the further spreading of the fire, to pull down or otherwise demolish any building, the same may be done by their joint order.

Sect. 35. It shall be the duty of the chief and other engineers to inquire for and examine into all shops and other places, where shavings or other such combustible materials may be collected and deposited, and at all times to be vigilant in taking care of the removal of the same, whenever in the opinion of any two of them, the same may be dangerous to the security of the city from fires, and to direct the tenant or occupant of said shops or other places, to remove the same; and, in case of such tenant's or occupant's neglect or refusal so to do, to cause the same to be removed at the expense of such tenant or occupant, who shall in addition be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty dollars for such neglect or refusal; and any person, who shall obstruct the engineers or any of them in carrying out the provisions of this section, shall also be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty dollars. It shall also be the duty of said engineers to take cognizance of, and to cause prosecution to be instituted in all cases of infraction of the laws relative to the erection of wooden buildings, or of any other laws or ordinances for the prevention of fire within the limits of the city.

Sect. 36. The power of making and establishing rules and regulations for the transportation and keeping of gunpowder within the city of Boston, and of granting licenses for the keeping and sale thereof in the city, according to the provisions of an act entitled "an act further regulating the storage, safe keeping, and transportation of gunpowder in the city of Boston," and of any other act or acts on the same subject, shall be exercised and performed by the chief and other engineers, and the power and duty of seizing any gunpowder kept or being within the city or harbor thereof contrary to the provisions of the said act or acts, shall be exercised and performed by the said engineers or any of them; and in case of any seizure being made, by any engineer other than the chief, he shall forthwith report to the chief engineer, who shall cause said gunpowder to be libelled and prosecuted in the manner prescribed in the said acts, and all the other powers and duties granted or enjoined in and by the said act or acts, shall be performed by the said chief or one of the other engineers.

Sect. 37. All moneys received for fines, forfeitures and penalties, arising under this ordinance and the laws of this commonwealth, regulating the storage and transportation of gunpowder, the erection of buildings within the city of Boston, and the prevention and extinguishment of fire, unless by such laws otherwise specially provided, shall be paid into the treasury of the city, to be applied in such way as is provided in the acts of this commonwealth.

Sect. 38. Every person, who shall have served according to law in the fire department for seven successive years, shall be en-

titled to receive a certificate thereof, signed by the mayor of said city, and all persons, who shall receive said certificate as aforesaid, shall be entitled to wear the badge of the department, and to do duty therein, when desired so to do by the mayor and aldermen, under such organization and management as they may determine.

SECT. 39. There shall be paid annually to each member of the department such sum as the city council may from time to time determine; and in case of the temporary absence from the city of any member, for forty-eight hours or more, he shall provide a substitute, to be approved by the foreman of his company, whose name he shall return to the clerk of the same, failing in which he shall forfeit one month's compensation, provided the same may be due him up to the time of such absence.

SECT. 40. The members of the several companies shall not assemble in the houses entrusted to their care, except for the purpose of nominating officers, taking the engine or apparatus on an alarm of fire, and of returning the same to the house, and taking the necessary care of said apparatus after its return.

SECT. 41. This ordinance shall take effect on and after the first day of July next; and an ordinance "establishing a fire department and providing for preventing and extinguishing fires," passed June 4th, 1850, shall on said day expire, and be thereafter of no effect and void: with the exception of the section thereof relating to the burning of chimneys, stove pipes or flues. And all officers and members of the Fire Department appointed under said ordinance shall on that day be removed therefrom, and shall be entitled to pay *pro rata* to that time. [*Passed, June* 2, 1851.]

An Ordinance in relation to the Boston Lunatic Hospital.

Be it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of the City of Boston, in City Council assembled, as follows:

The Board of Visitors of the Boston Lunatic Hospital shall elect annually in the month of June, and whenever a vacancy may occur, some suitable Physician, as Superintendent of the said Hospital, who shall constantly reside at the same, and who shall also perform the duties of Physician to the House of Correction, provided the Overseers of said House of Correction shall so elect; and they shall prescribe his duties. He shall be removable at their pleasure, and shall receive such compensation as the City Council may from time to time determine.

[*Passed, June* 19, 1851.]

An Ordinance in addition to an Ordinance providing for the care and management of the Boston Water Works.

Be it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of the City of Boston, in City Council assembled, as follows:

SECT. 1. The Cochituate Water Board shall have the like powers and perform the like duties in relation to the property, estates, rights and privileges of the Boston Aqueduct Corporation, now belonging to the City, which they have and perform in relation to the Boston Water Works by virtue of the Ordinance, to which this is in addition, passed October 31, 1850.

SECT. 2. The said Water Board shall also have power to adopt such lawful regulations, establish such Water rates, and make such agreements as they may deem expedient for the sale and delivery of the Water from Jamaica Pond to any persons in the City of Roxbury.

SECT. 3. It shall be the duty of the Water Registrar, under the direction of the said Water Board, to assess the amounts to be paid according to the said rates or agreements, and to make out and distribute bills therefor, and to perform the like duties in relation to the same as he is now required to do in relation to the said Boston Water Works. [*Passed, Sept.* 29, 1851.]

An Ordinance in relation to Faneuil Hall Market.

Be it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of the City of Boston, in City Council assembled, as follows:

The second section of an Ordinance entitled "An Ordinance in addition to an ordinance for the regulation of Faneuil Hall Market," passed on the thirtieth day of May in the year eighteen hundred and fifty, and being section numbered twenty on the one hundred and seventeenth page of the Revised Ordinances, is hereby repealed, and the seventh section of an ordinance for the regulation of said market, passed on the twenty-sixth day of October in the year eighteen hundred and forty-six, and being section seven on the one hundred and twelfth and one hundred and thirteenth pages of the Revised Ordinances, is hereby revived and shall be in full force and effect. [*Passed, Dec.* 29, 1851.]

An Ordinance in relation to the Police.

Be it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of the City of Boston, in City Council assembled, as follows:

SECT. 1. The Police Officers appointed by the mayor and aldermen, according to law, shall receive such compensation as the city council may determine.

SECT. 2. The mayor and aldermen shall annually, in the month of May or June, appoint one of said officers to be Chief of Police, who shall be removable at their pleasure, and who shall give satisfactory bonds in the sum of two thousand dollars, for the faithful performance of the duties of his office.

SECT. 3. The said Chief of Police may appoint from said police officers one or more deputies, subject to the approval of the mayor and aldermen, who may act for him in his absence by consent of the mayor.

SECT. 4. The Chief of Police and his deputies shall receive such compensation respectively as the city council may determine.

SECT. 5. The Chief of Police shall have precedence and control over constables and police officers, when engaged in the same service; and shall have the general superintendence over police officers, and may establish such rules and regulations as he may deem expedient, subject at all times to the approval of the mayor and aldermen.

SECT. 6. The office of Chief of Police shall be open at all suitable times, under the direction of the mayor and aldermen, for the purpose of receiving complaints of the inhabitants respecting offences against the laws and ordinances, and he shall institute prosecutions in all proper cases, and shall attend to the trial of the same.

SECT. 7. The said Chief of Police shall keep a correct record of all the doings of his office, and shall make a regular report thereof to the city council, as often as once in three months, and at such other times as they shall require.

SECT. 8. The said Chief of Police shall devote his whole time to the municipal affairs of the city of Boston, to preserve the peace, order and cleanliness thereof, and to this end he shall execute and enforce the special laws relating to the city, the orders of the city council, and the orders of the mayor and aldermen.

SECT. 9. All and singular the duties now required by any ordinance of the city, or orders of the mayor and aldermen, to be performed by the city marshal, or his deputies, shall be performed by the Chief of Police and his deputies respectively.

SECT. 10. The said Chief of Police shall take notice of all nuisances, impediments, and obstructions in the streets, lanes, alleys, courts, public places and squares of the city, and shall remove the same, or take all proper measures in relation thereto, according to law, under the direction of the mayor and aldermen.

SECT. 11. An ordinance providing for the appointment of a city marshal, passed September 12, 1850, is hereby repealed.

[*Passed, June* 24, 1852.]

An Ordinance in relation to the Survey of Lumber.

Be it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of the City of Boston, in City Council assembled, as follows:

In all cases it shall be competent and lawful for the Surveyor General of Lumber to notify and direct his deputies in the survey of Lumber in rotation, or in such other order or manner as he shall deem expedient, anything in the Ordinances of the city to the contrary notwithstanding. *Provided, however*, that no deputy shall be allowed to survey for one person or firm more than forty days in any year; and the Surveyor General shall keep a record of the time each deputy shall survey for any and all persons or firms, with the amount of fees received by each, which record shall at all times be open to the inspection of any member of the city council. [*Passed, July* 12, 1852.]

An Ordinance in relation to Faneuil Hall Market.

Be it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of Boston, in City Council assembled, as follows:

SECT. 1. The mayor and aldermen shall annually in the month of June or July, appoint a Superintendent of Faneuil Hall Market, who shall be removable at their pleasure, and shall receive such compensation for his services as the City Council shall annually direct.

SECT. 2. The Superintendent of Faneuil Hall Market shall, whenever authorized by the mayor and aldermen, employ one or more deputies, who shall be approved by the mayor and alder-

men, and who shall have power and authority to assist the Superintendent in the execution of his office, and on any occasion, when said Superintendent is not present, to officiate for him in his stead, and to perform his duties; but no deputy shall remain in office longer than during the approbation of the mayor and aldermen, and the said Superintendent shall be responsible for the conduct of each of his deputies, and such deputies shall receive such compensation for their services as the City Council shall annually direct. The mayor and aldermen may invest the Superintendent and his deputies with police powers.

Sect. 3. The Superintendent of Faneuil Hall Market and his deputies shall, under the control of the mayor and aldermen, have the care and superintendence of said market; and it shall be their duty to preserve order in said market; to execute and carry into effect all the regulations, orders and ordinances, which may be duly made and established from time to time by the City Council, or the mayor and aldermen, for the due regulation of the same; and to keep open at all hours of every market day, after the hour of 8 o'clock, A. M., the south part of South Market street through the entire length of said street, to the width of thirty-five feet from the outside limits of the side-walk of said South Market street. This space shall be kept open and unobstructed for the passage of vehicles; and it shall be the duty of the Superintendent and his deputies to enter and prosecute complaints for any violations of said regulations, orders and ordinances.

Sect. 4. The limits of Faneuil Hall Market shall include the lower floor, porches and cellars of the building called Faneuil Hall Market, and the streets on each side thereof called North Market street and South Market street, except the northerly sidewalk of North Market street, and the southerly sidewalk of South Market street; and shall also include all those parts of Commercial street and the street lying between the Market building and Faneuil Hall, which lie between the inner lines of said sidewalks extended easterly and westerly across said street.

Sect. 5. The said Superintendent and his deputies, under the direction of the mayor and aldermen, shall have the control of all carts, wagons, sleighs, and other vehicles and carriages, within the limits of Faneuil Hall Market, and may assign stands within the limits of the said market, for the sale of provisions and other articles; and no person shall occupy any stand other than such as may be assigned him, or keep any cart, wagon, sleigh, or other vehicle or carriage, horse, or other beast, within the limits of said market, for any longer space of time, or shall range or locate them in any other manner or form, than such as may be directed by said Superintendent or either of his deputies; and said Super-

intendent and his deputies shall have power and authority to remove from place to place within the limits, (if the owners or possessors thereof neglect or refuse after request so to remove them, or if the owner or possessor be absent therefrom,) all such carts, wagons, sleighs, vehicles and carriages, with their contents remaining therein, and all horses and other beasts, as shall be ranged or formed in any other manner than as directed by said Superintendent or either of his deputies, and the owner or person having charge of any cart, wagon, sleigh, other vehicles or carriages, or any box, barrel, cask, crate, basket, package, tub, or other vessel, whether empty or not, occupying any place within the limits of said market, shall, when directed by said Superintendent or either of his deputies, remove the same with their contents, or cause the same with their contents to be removed without delay, (either without the limits of said market or to such place within the same,) as the said Superintendent or either of his deputies may direct; and in case of neglect or refusal so to do by such owner or possessor, or the absence of them so that the direction to remove cannot be given by said Superintendent or either of his deputies and immediately complied with, the owner or possessor thereof, besides being liable for the penalty hereinafter mentioned for violation of this ordinance, shall be liable to pay the expense of such removal by the Superintendent or either of his deputies, and the keeping of the same, and shall not be entitled to re-delivery or possession of such property so removed by the Superintendent or either of his deputies, until the expenses of such removal and keeping are paid; and if said expenses are not paid within twenty-four hours after such removal, so much of said property so removed may be sold at public auction, after being advertised for twenty-four hours, as may be necessary to produce the amount in money of said expenses of the removal and keeping, and the cost and charges of the sale and advertising thereof; and the residue of said property shall be subject to the disposal of the owner or person having charge thereof.

Sect. 6. All horses and other beasts shall be taken from the carts, wagons, sleighs, and other vehicles having provisions or articles of any kind for sale therein, and which shall stand within the limits aforesaid; and the same shall be conducted to a stable or otherwise removed from said limits, by the owner or driver having charge of the same; and it shall be lawful for the said Superintendent or either of his deputies, whenever he or either of them, shall find any cart, wagon, sleigh, vehicle or other carriage, or any ox, horse or other beast, standing or being within the said limits in a manner or in a place not authorized by law and by the ordinances of said city, and not permitted by the consent and direction of said Superintendent or either of his deputies, or

abandoned and left unprotected, or found within the limits of the market on any part of the Lord's day or evening, to cause such cart, wagon, sleigh, vehicle or other carriage, with its contents therein, and such ox, horse or other beast, to be conducted to some stable or other suitable place; and the owner or person having the care or keeping thereof shall be liable to pay, before the re-delivery thereof to him, the entire cost and expense of the removal and keeping thereof during the time it shall be in said stable, or other suitable place, together with such further sum of money to the City not exceeding two dollars, for the trouble arising in that behalf, as the said Superintendent or either of his deputies shall demand, the same to be paid to, and accounted for by said Superintendent or his deputies to said City.

Sect. 7. No person shall at any time, without the permission of said Superintendent or either of his deputies, occupy any stand within the limits of said market, with cart, wagon, sleigh, vehicle, carriage, bench, box, basket, barrel, cask, crate, tub, or other vessel or otherwise, for the purpose of vending any articles within the limits of said market, unless he shall, before selling or offering for sale such articles, satisfy the Superintendent or either of his deputies, upon the request of either of them, by his own certificate or otherwise, that all the said articles, enumerating them, are the produce of his own farm or some farm not more distant than ten miles from his own dwelling house; and every person occupying any such stand in any of the above mentioned manners, or with any of said carriages or vessels, contrary to the provisions of this ordinance, shall, when directed by the said Superintendent or either of his deputies, forthwith remove without the limits of said market, and cause his cart, or other carriage, and all his boxes and other vessels, with their contents also, to be removed out of the limits of said market; and if said certificate be false, the signer thereof shall forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding twenty dollars, and also the said Superintendent and his deputies shall have power and authority to remove the same in the manner provided in the fifth and sixth sections of this ordinance, or either of them. The Superintendent or his deputies under the direction of the mayor and aldermen, may assign stands, allowing them to be taken the evening previous to any one market day, to those persons who come a distance greater than fifteen miles from Boston, with produce for the market.

Sect. 8. When any person occupying any stand, in the streets within the limits of said market, shall employ any agent or servant to sell in said market any articles for him, or on his account, such servant or agent shall not sell any articles upon account of or for any other person than the person so employing him, nor shall any person occupying a stand as aforesaid, or his

servant or agent, be permitted to purchase any provisions or other articles within the limits of said market for the purpose of selling the same therein again, or exposing the same therein for sale, or permitting any person to sell the same for him therein; nor shall he be permitted to sell within said limits, or expose for sale therein, any provisions or other articles for, or on account of, any person not entitled to a stand therein by the terms of this ordinance.

Sect. 9. All the butter brought within the limits of said market for sale, shall be sold by weight, and if it is in lumps, each lump shall contain one or more even or integral pounds, half or quarter pounds, weight; and the Superintendent and his deputies shall have power and authority to take and weigh all butter in lumps so exposed for sale in said market, and if found deficient in weight, to destroy the form of said lumps.

Sect. 10. If any person shall, within the limits of said market, sell, or offer to sell, or exhibit for sale, any article which shall be deficient in the weight or measure for which he sells the same or offers or exhibits the same for sale, or shall practice any fraudulent dealing within said limits, and shall be convicted thereof or shall be convicted of any breach of this ordinance, or either of the offences enumerated in it, he shall not be permitted to use or hire a stall, or have or occupy a stand within the limits of said market, either as principal, servant or agent, for the purpose of selling or offering for sale any articles in said market, for the term of one year from and after such conviction, unless specially authorized by the mayor and aldermen so to do, after such conviction, and their knowledge of the same.

Sect. 11. The several stalls in said market shall be leased to the respective occupants by written leases, the conditions of which shall be prescribed by the mayor and aldermen; and the rent thereof, together with the rent of the cellars under said stalls, shall be paid to the said Superintendent of the market, or to such person as the mayor and aldermen shall appoint, and at such times as the mayor and aldermen shall determine; and such lessees shall not underlet the same, or any part of said stalls or cellars, nor permit the same or any part thereof, to be occupied by any other person without the assent of the mayor and aldermen, under the penalty of forfeiting the right to their respective cellars, stalls, and leases.

Sect. 12. The said lessees shall not throw, or permit to be thrown, or to remain within the precincts of their respective stalls, any offal, animal substance, scrapings, or any kind of dirt, filth, useless or offensive matter, but shall forthwith remove the same or cause the same to be deposited in some tight vessel, to be approved of by the said Superintendent or either of his deputies,

and to be removed by said lessee as the said Superintendent or either of his deputies shall direct.

Sect. 13. No person shall throw or sweep any offal, animal or vegetable substance, scrapings or sweepings, damaged salt or pickle, or foul water, from the stalls or cellars into the passage-ways, or on the side-walks, or into the streets adjoining said market house, at any time during the day or night. Nor shall any person within the limits of said market sell, or offer to sell or expose for sale, or have in his possession, any meat, fish, bread, vegetables, tallow, skins, pelts, poultry, or other articles, which in the opinion of said Superintendent or either of his deputies, shall be diseased, corrupted, tainted or unwholesome; but such person shall, when directed by said Superintendent or either of his deputies, forthwith remove all such articles from said limits to such suitable place as the said Superintendent or either of his deputies shall order; and if such person shall refuse or neglect to comply with such direction, or if the owner or person having charge of such articles be absent for more than one hour's time, the said Superintendent or either of his deputies shall forthwith remove the same, or cause the same to be removed from said limits to such suitable place as aforesaid, at the expense of such person; and if in the judgment of said Superintendent or either of his deputies, it shall be necessary for the public health, it shall be their duty to destroy the same; and if any person shall hinder, obstruct or molest said Superintendent or any of his deputies in the premises, he shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding twenty dollars for each offence.

Sect. 14. When the lessee of any stall, or occupant of any cellar in said market house, shall from any cause whatever vacate the same, or shall receive notice from the mayor and aldermen to vacate the same, or shall neglect or refuse to pay his rent for the space of twenty-four hours, or shall neglect or refuse to comply with any regulations established for the good order and cleanliness of the said market house, and its entries, passage-ways, side-walks and the streets adjoining said house, the stall or stalls and cellar of such lessee shall thereupon revert to the city, and be at the disposal of the mayor and aldermen.

Sect. 15. No person shall, within the walls of Faneuil Hall Market House, or on the side-walks of the same, or within the aforesaid limits of the said market, play at any game, or lie down or sleep, or behave in a disorderly, noisy, or riotous manner; nor shall any person within the limits of said market smoke, or have in his possession any lighted pipe or segar. And it shall be the duty of the said Superintendent and his deputies to prevent idle and disorderly persons, itinerant peddlers, and transient persons selling newspapers, matches or other articles, or making outcries

or noises, from frequenting or tarrying in said market house or within the limits of said market, and to cause all such persons so offending to be removed and to be prosecuted.

Sect. 16. No horse or other beast, and no cart, wagon, sleigh or other vehicle, shall be permitted to stand within the limits of said market on any part of the Lord's day or evening, nor shall any person continue to do any business within the limits of said market on any week day after the sunsetting of such day, excepting on the evenings immediately preceding Thanksgiving and Christmas days, nor on any evening after the closing of the market house; and if any person shall place or leave any wagon, cart, sleigh or other vehicle, box, barrel, crate, cask, or other vessel, empty or otherwise, within the limits of said market on any part of the Lord's day or evening, or any week day after sunset, excepting on the evenings immediately preceding Thanksgiving and Christmas days, or on any evening after the closing of the market house, he shall forfeit a penalty not exceeding twenty dollars; and the said Superintendent or either of his deputies may cause the same to be removed, in the manner provided in the fifth and sixth sections of this ordinance or either of them.

Sect. 17. Lessees of stalls and occupants of stands shall not incumber the main passageway or cross passages within the said market house, nor the passageways outside of said house in front of the doorways and leading into the middle of the streets, nor any of the avenues leading to and from the said market, with any casks, barrels, meat, or other articles or incumbrances.

Sect. 18. Any person may offer and sell, from house to house, in any of the public streets, lanes, alleys, or squares in the city from out of carts, wagons or sleighs, any meat, poultry, vegetables, fruit or other articles of provisions on all days when Faneuil Hall Market is open; subject, however, to any order of the mayor and aldermen respecting the standing of carriages in the streets, and to the ordinances regulating the sale of provisions and the throwing of offal into the streets. No person, unless duly authorized by the mayor and aldermen, shall place any stall, bench, box, basket, barrel, block or table, in any of the streets, lanes, alleys, squares, or public places of the city, on which to exhibit any articles of meat, poultry, vegetables, or other articles of provisions, for sale.

Sect. 19. During the two days next preceding the annual Thanksgiving and Christmas, and during the evening market hours of the day preceding the annual Thanksgiving and Christmas, any person may be allowed to retail within the limits of Faneuil Hall Market, any provisions of any kind, wherever obtained, either from cart, wagon, or other vehicle, or from any box, basket, barrel, bench or table, provided they shall occupy such

stand, thus to retail and sell, as the Superintendent or either of his deputies may assign to them, and conforming to, and subject to the same regulations and penalties, as intended and expressed in the several sections of this ordinance.

SECT. 20. Every person offending against any of the provisions of this ordinance, shall in addition to the penalties before prescribed, forfeit and pay a sum not less than two dollars, nor more than twenty dollars, to be recovered on complaint before the Police Court of the City of Boston; but in no case shall all the penalties for one offence exceed the sum of twenty dollars.

SECT. 21. The said Superintendent shall pay over all moneys by him received to the city treasurer, and shall make a quarterly report to the mayor and aldermen of all sums so received and paid over.

SECT. 22. An Ordinance providing for the appointment of a Superintendent of Faneuil Hall Market, passed October 14, 1833, and any other Ordinance inconsistent herewith, is hereby repealed. *Provided, however*, that the passage of this Ordinance shall not affect any act done or any right accruing or accrued, or established, or any suit or proceeding had or commenced in any civil case, nor any offence committed, nor any penalty or forfeiture incurred, nor any suit or prosecution pending for any offence committed, or for the recovery of any penalty or forfeiture incurred under any of said Ordinances hereby repealed; and all persons who hold any office under said Ordinance shall continue to hold the same according to the tenor thereof, and no Ordinance which has heretofore been repealed, shall be revived by the repeal before mentioned. [*Passed, September* 9, 1852.]

An Ordinance to establish the office of Messenger to the City Council.

Be it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of the City of Boston, in City Council assembled, as follows:

SECT. 1. There shall be annually chosen in the month of April or May, by concurrent vote of both branches of the city council, a Messenger to the city council, who shall hold his office for one year and until another is chosen in his place, subject to removal at any time by the city council.

SECT. 2. The said officer shall devote his whole time to the service of the city, and shall attend all meetings of the mayor

and aldermen and of the common council and of the grammar and primary school committees. He shall have the general care and custody of the City Hall and of the various apartments thereof. He shall wait upon all committees and boards when in session at the City Hall, and, in general, shall perform all services required by the mayor, by either branch of the city council, or by such committees or boards.

SECT. 3. The said officer shall appoint an assistant, subject to the approval of the city council, who shall hold his office one year unless sooner removed by him or by the city council.

SECT. 4. The said Messenger and his assistant shall receive such compensation as the city council may from time to time determine. [*Passed, Oct.* 14, 1852.]

An Ordinance in relation to the Public Library.

Be it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of the City of Boston, in City Council assembled, as follows:

SECT. 1. There shall be chosen annually in the month of January, by concurrent vote of the two branches of the city council, one member of the board of mayor and aldermen, one member of the common council, and five citizens at large, to constitute a Board of Trustees for the Public Library, who shall hold their offices until others are chosen in their places, and any vacancy in said board shall be filled immediately, as aforesaid.

SECT. 2. The persons so chosen shall meet and organise themselves into a board by the choice of one of their number as President, and they may make such rules and regulations for their own government and in relation to subordinate officers by them appointed, as they may deem expedient.

SECT. 3. The said Trustees shall have the general care and control of the Public Library and of the expenditure of all moneys appropriated therefor; they may make such rules and regulations in relation to the same and may appoint such subordinate officers, as they may consider necessary and expedient, and may fix their compensation, provided that the same shall not exceed in the whole, the sum appropriated therefor by the city council. But the provisions mentioned in this section shall at all times be subject to any limitations or restrictions by the city council.

SECT. 4. The said Trustees on or before the 15th of Novem-

ber annually shall present to the city council a report, containing a statement of the condition of the Library, the number of books that have been added during the past year, with an account of all receipts and expenditures, together with such information or suggestions as they may deem important, and they shall at the same time transmit to the city council the annual report of the examination of the Library hereinafter mentioned.

SECT. 5. There shall be chosen annually in the month of October, and whenever a vacancy occurs, by concurrent vote of the two branches of the city council, a Librarian for the City Library, who shall be a citizen of Boston, and who shall hold his office until a successor is appointed or he is removed. He shall be removable at the pleasure of the city council, and shall receive such compensation as the council may determine.

SECT. 6. The Librarian shall have the immediate care and custody of the Public Library; he shall perform any and all of the services in relation to the same, and shall obey all rules that may be prescribed by the said Trustees, and he shall act as their secretary, and shall keep full and accurate records of all their doings as a board.

SECT. 7. The Trustees shall annually appoint a committee of five citizens at large, who, together with a Trustee as chairman, shall examine the Library and make report of its condition to the Trustees.

SECT. 8. No payment of money shall be made on account of the Library, except by order of the board and in pursuance of a warrant signed by the President.

SECT. 9. A letter of acknowledgment signed by the President, and countersigned by the Librarian, shall be promptly returned to each person making a donation to the Library.

SECT. 10. In prescribing the regulations relative to the care and use of the books, it shall be the duty of the Trustees to adopt such measures as shall extend the benefits of the institution as widely as practicable throughout the community.

[*Passed, Oct.* 14, 1852.]

An Ordinance in relation to Dogs.

Be it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of the City of Boston, in City Council assembled, as follows:

The fee for a license, which is required to be paid to the City

Clerk by the second section of an Ordinance restraining the going at large of dogs within the city of Boston, passed June 4, 1850, shall hereafter be paid to the Chief of Police, and all acts required by said Ordinance to be done by the City Clerk, shall hereafter be performed by the said Chief of Police. [*Passed, Dec.* 20, 1852.]

An Ordinance in addition to an Ordinance in relation to Water Rates.

Be it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of the City of Boston, in City Council assembled, as follows:

SECT. 1. The Cochituate Water Board is hereby authorized to ascertain by meters or otherwise, the quantity of water used in any case, and to establish the water rate to be paid therefor. *Provided*, that the said water rate shall in no case be less than the price now directed to be paid for large quantities of water for uses not specified under specific regulations for determining the quantity.

SECT. 2. So much of the ordinance to which this is in addition as is inconsistent herewith is hereby repealed.

[*Passed, Dec.* 23, 1852.]

An Ordinance in addition to an "Ordinance in relation to the Common, the Public Squares, and Public Fountains of the City," passed May 13, 1850.

Be it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of Boston, in City Council assembled, as follows:

SECT. 1. No person, except by permission of the mayor and aldermen, shall climb, break, peel, cut, deface, either by posting up bills of any description or otherwise, remove, injure, or destroy, any of the Trees growing, or which shall hereafter be planted on the Common, or either of the Malls adjoining the Common, or on the Common Lands of the city, or in any street, or public place of the city; and no person shall in any way fasten any horse or other animal to any of said trees, or allow any horse or other

animal owned by him, or under his control, to stand so near to the same that they may be gnawed or otherwise injured by any horse or other animal so fastened, or permitted to stand.

SECT. 2. Any person who shall offend against any of the provisions of this Ordinance, shall be liable to the penalty prescribed in the Ordinance to which this is in addition.

SECT. 3. The fifth section of "An Ordinance in relation to the Common, the Public Squares and Public Fountains of the City, passed May 13, 1850," is hereby repealed.

[*Passed, Dec.* 27, 1852.]

An Ordinance in relation to the weighing and marking of Lighters and other vessels employed in the transportation of certain articles.

Be it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of the City of Boston, in City Council assembled, as follows:

SECT. 1. There shall be chosen annually in the month of March or April, by concurrent vote of the two branches of the City Council, one or more weighers and one or more inspectors of Lighters and other vessels employed in the transportation of stones, gravel, sand or other ballast, who shall hold their offices one year and until others are chosen in their places. They shall severally have power to appoint one or more assistants subject to the approval of the City Council, and shall be removable at the pleasure of the City Council.

SECT. 2. Lighters and other vessels employed in the transportation of stones, gravel or sand, or other ballast, shall be marked on the stern and stem post with a good and sufficient iron bolt, driven through said stem and stern post and clinched. From the centre of the head of said bolt, all other marks shall take their distance in feet, inches and parts of inches, as the distance may require, from the centre of the head of the said stationary bolts to the lower edge of the other marks, which marks shall be as follows, namely, light water marks not less than four inches in length and one inch and a half in breadth; and every four tons above said light water marks, legibly cut or cast in figures of 4, 8, 12, 16, 20 and so forth, up to the full capacity of the Lighter or vessel, and said figures shall express the weight which such vessel is capable of carrying, when the lower part of the respective numbers aforesaid shall touch the water, and shall be fastened on

the stern and stem post of each Lighter or vessel with sufficient nails not less than one inch in length; and other marks shall be set on the stern and stem post of every Lighter or vessel between every two marks, that the tonnage of the same may be distinguished by a regular progression of two tons.

Sect. 3. Every such Weigher shall furnish all the requisite marks and nails, when thereto requested, and shall cause all such Lighters and other vessels to be weighed and marked in conformity with the provisions of the preceding section: and during the time of so weighing and marking, all the persons on board of such lighter or vessel shall be stationed between the bulk head and the fore chains thereof. The weigher shall keep a correct account of the distance of each mark from the centre of the head of the stationary bolts in feet, inches and parts of inches, in a book to be kept for that purpose, and shall give a certificate thereof, expressing the distances as aforesaid, to the master of every such Lighter or vessel weighed and marked as aforesaid.

Sect. 4. In taking the tonnage of every such Lighter or vessel, a deduction may be made, after such vessel shall have discharged its loading, of two tons for every ton the light water marks may be under water.

Sect. 5. Every person, on board of any Lighter or vessel who shall not keep within the bounds of the bulk head and fore chains during the time of taking her marks, unless in case of absolute necessity, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding twenty dollars for every offence.

Sect. 6. In any case of the sale, by weight, of stones, gravel, sand, or other ballast, to be delivered at any place in the city of Boston, or into any vessel in the harbor of said city, it shall be the duty of one of said inspectors to go on board of the lighter or other vessel containing the same, upon application by either the purchaser or seller thereof, and inspect the marks, before and after the delivery of such stones, gravel, sand, or other ballast, and the persons having charge of such lighter or other vessel shall, before such delivery, trim the same so as to make the same swim, at equal marks, at the stem and stern, and shall pump all the water out; and if any person shall hinder any inspector from going on board such lighter or other vessel, or shall begin to deliver from any lighter or vessel the stones, gravel, sand, or other ballast sold by weight, before such lighter or other vessel shall be trimmed to swim at equal marks, and the water pumped out, he shall forfeit one hundred dollars for every such offence.

Sect. 7. Every person who shall deliver stones, gravel, sand, or other ballast sold by weight when the inspection of the same shall have been demanded as is provided in the preceding section, or when an inspection of the same is required by this ordinance,

from any lighter or other vessel which shall not have been weighed, marked and inspected as aforesaid, or shall alter or counterfeit the marks or certificate of any lighter or other vessel as aforesaid, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding three hundred dollars for every offence.

SECT. 8. Every weigher appointed as aforesaid, shall be entitled to receive, from the owner or master of each lighter or other vessel weighed and marked as aforesaid, the following fees, to wit: fifteen cents for every ton of such vessel, and three dollars for furnishing marks, nails and bolts, and other necessary articles, and fastening the same; and for giving the certificate, as before provided, he shall receive one dollar and fifty cents.

SECT. 9. It shall be the duty of the inspectors to give a certificate, in such form as is hereinafter provided, to the owner or vender of all the stones, sand, gravel, or other ballast inspected under the provisions of this ordinance, and to keep an account of all articles inspected in a book, which shall always be kept open to the inspection of owners, venders or purchasers of stone, sand, gravel, or other ballast sold by weight.

SECT. 10. The accounts to be kept by said inspector, and the certificates to be given to the owners or venders of stones, sand, gravel, or other ballast, as described in the preceding sections, shall specify the name of the vender, the kind of ballast, sand, or gravel, or other stone, the weight and the deduction of light water marks, the amount of fees received, and the date of the certificate.

SECT. 11. The fees for inspecting the weight of stones, sand, gravel, or other ballast, shall be three cents for every ton inspected, which shall in all cases be paid by the vender of the same.

SECT. 12. The inspectors appointed as aforesaid, shall keep an office, and keep the same open, from sunrise to sunset, with liberty to close the same from seven to eight o'clock in the forenoon, during the months of April, May, June, July, August, and September, and from eight to nine o'clock during the other six months, and from one to two o'clock in the afternoon through the whole year: Sundays, Public Fasts, Thanksgivings, and the anniversary of American Independence excepted.

SECT. 13. Every owner or master of any such vessel, who shall neglect to have the same weighed, marked and examined according to the provisions of this ordinance, or who shall remove any marks, or alter his certificate, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding three hundred dollars for every offence.

SECT. 14. Every such weigher, who shall be guilty of placing any such mark contrary to the provisions of this ordinance, or who shall give a false certificate, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding three hundred dollars for every offence.

SECT. 15. The Master of any Lighter or vessel that has stones, sand, gravel, or other ballast for sale shall, on arrival, report himself to the office of the Inspector, and shall produce for examination the certificate of marks and measurements of his vessel whenever the same shall be demanded by the Inspector, and in case of neglect or refusal to comply with either of said provisions he shall forfeit a sum not exceeding twenty dollars.

SECT. 16. This Ordinance shall take effect immediately on its passage, and the officers herein mentioned, may be chosen forthwith.

SECT. 17. No officer or agent of the City of Boston shall purchase any stones, gravel, sand or other ballast for said City, or make any contract therefor, or accept the delivery of the same, unless the same shall have been weighed and inspected according to the provisions of this Ordinance, and a certificate thereof given as is herein before provided, and no bill against the city, arising out of, or connected with any such purchase, shall be approved or allowed by any committee, passed by the auditor, or paid by the treasurer, unless the said certificate shall accompany the bill for the same. [*Passed, Dec.* 27, 1852.]

An Ordinance in addition to an Ordinance in relation to the Fire Department, passed June 2d, 1851.

Be it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of the City of Boston, in City Council assembled, as follows:

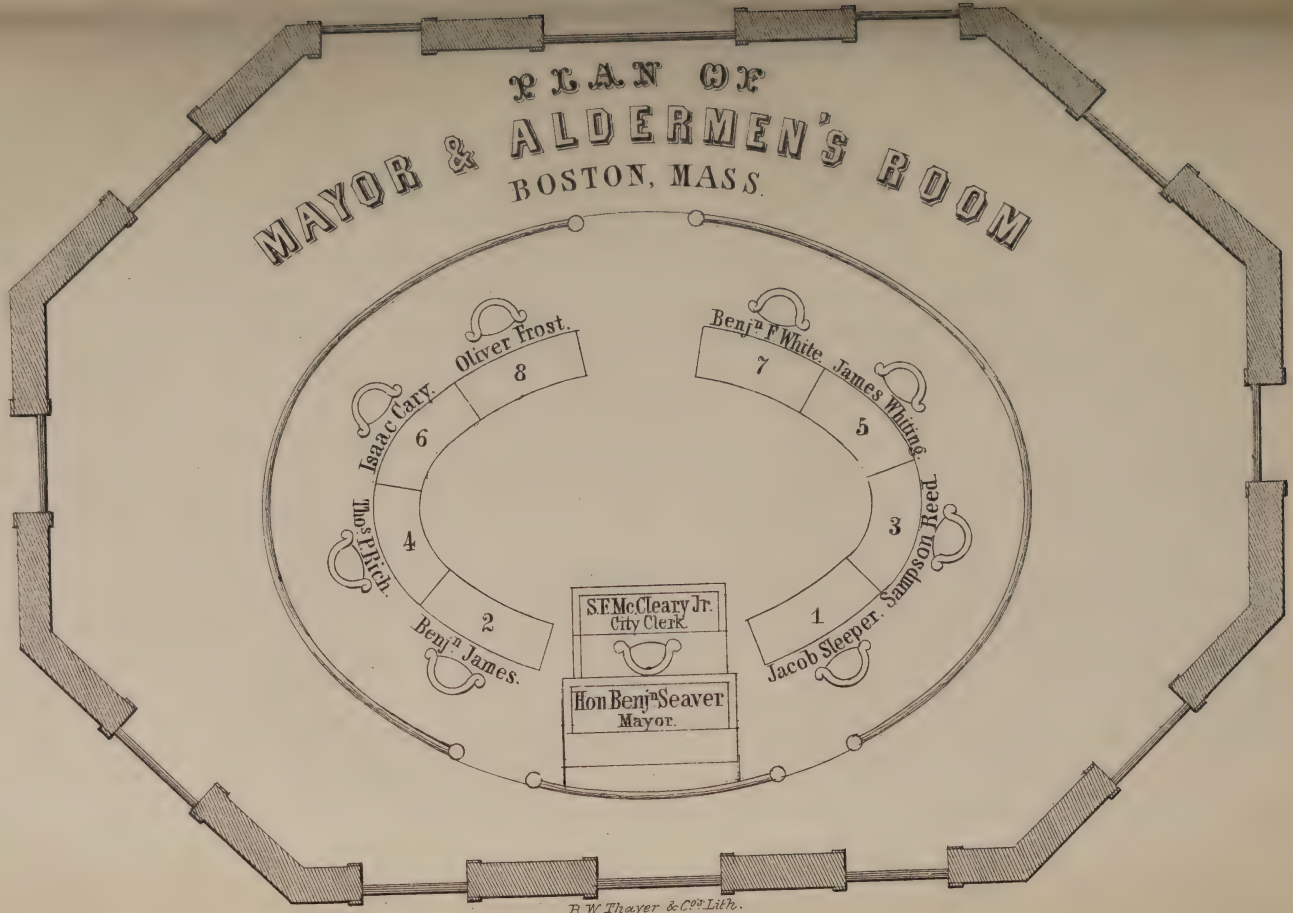
SECT. 1. The term of service for the members of the Fire Department shall commence on the first day of the month, and shall continue for periods of six months each. And every officer or member who shall not serve the whole of said period of six months, except in cases of sickness, death, or removal from the City, or who shall be removed therefrom for cause, shall forfeit any and all compensation that would otherwise have been due to him at the time when such service ceased, or such removal took place.

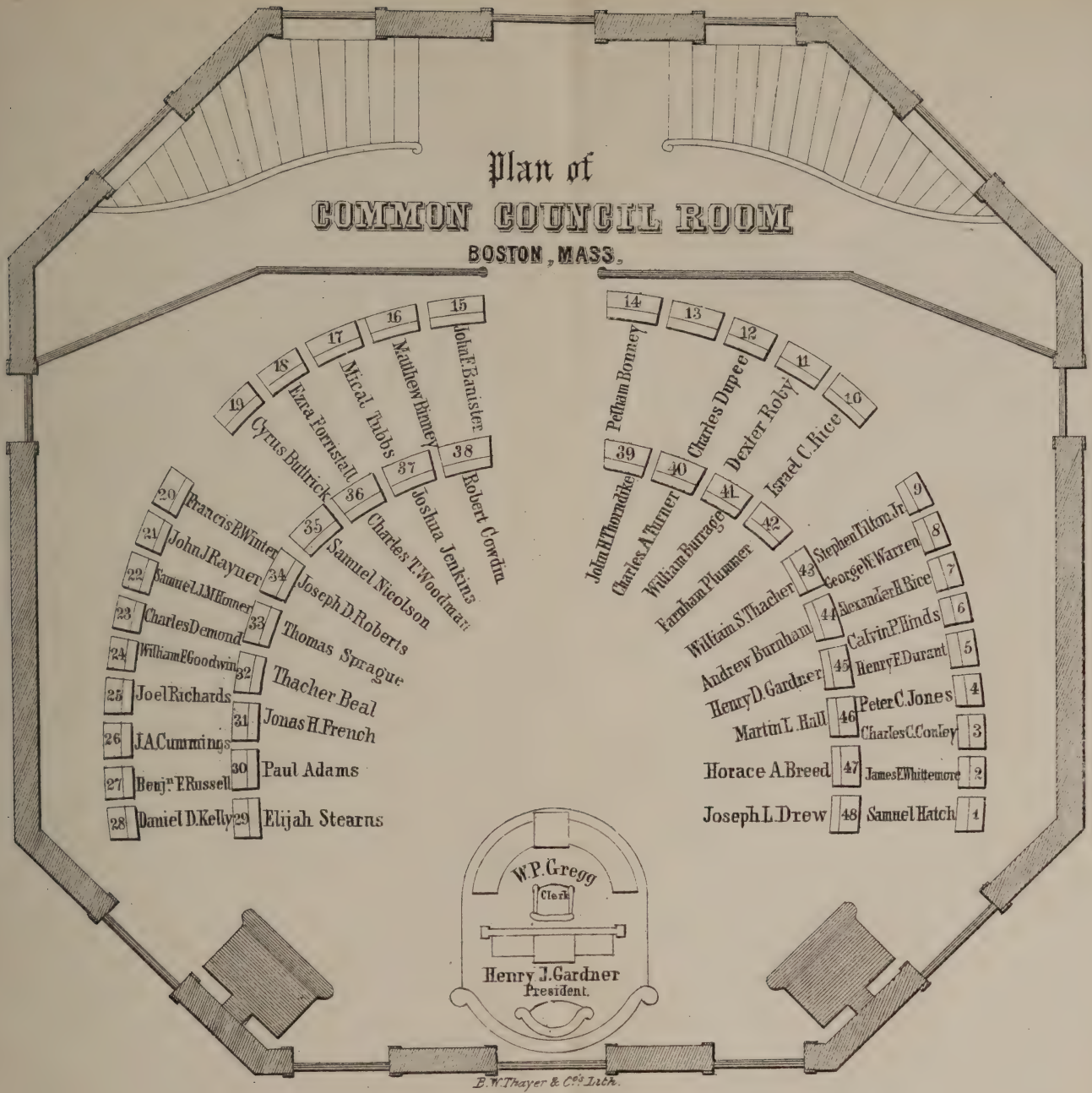
SECT. 2. Every company shall have a foreman, an assistant foreman, a clerk, and a steward, who shall be nominated annually in the month of January by the members to the Board of Engineers; and being by them approved, their names shall be sent to the board of mayor and aldermen for approval or rejection, and in case of rejection, another person shall be nominated as afore-

said before the next meeting of the mayor and aldermen; and these officers, when elected, shall receive certificates of appointment, signed by the mayor, and shall hold their places until removed, or others are appointed in their stead.

SECT. 3. No company shall be allowed to impose fines upon its members; but it shall be the duty of the clerk of each company to enter in the roll book provided by the City, all absence and tardiness of each officer and member of said company; and to make a monthly return of the same to the Board of Engineers. And for every absence or tardiness, except in case of sickness, there shall be deducted from the pay of such officer or member the sum of twenty-five cents, which amount so deducted shall be paid over at the end of each month to the treasurer of the company to which the member so fined shall belong, to meet the incidental expenses of the company. And if any officer or member shall have been absent or tardy at more than one third of the fires, or alarms of fires, except in case of sickness, during the month, such absence or tardiness shall be considered good cause for his discharge from the Department, if more than five.

SECT. 5. The 12th, 13th and 28th sections of the Ordinance entitled "An Ordinance establishing a Fire Department, and providing for preventing and extinguishing fires," passed on the second day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, are hereby repealed. [*Passed, Dec.* 31, 1852.]


PLAN OF
MAYOR & ALDERMEN'S ROOM
BOSTON, MASS.
Oliver Frost.
8
Benjn F White.
7
James Whiting.
5
Isaac Cary.
6
Thos Fitch.
4
Sampson Reed.
3
S.F. McCleary Jr.
City Clerk.
2
Benjn James.
1
Jacob Sleeper.
Hon Benjn Seaver
Mayor.
B.W. Thayer & Cos Lith.


Plan of
COMMON COUNCIL ROOM
BOSTON, MASS.
1 Samuel Hatch
2 James F. Whittemore
3 Charles C. Conley
4 Peter C. Jones
5 Henry F. Durant
6 Calvin P. Hinds
7 Alexander H. Rice
8 George W. Warren
9 Stephen Tilton Jr.
10 Israel C. Rice
11 Dexter Roby
12 Charles Dupee
13
14 Pelham Bonney
15 John F. Banister
16 Matthew Binney
17 Micah Tubbs
18 Ezra Fornstall
19 Cyrus Buttrick
20 Francis B. Winter
21 John J. Rayner
22 Samuel L. M. Homer
23 Charles Demond
24 William E. Goodwin
25 Joel Richards
26 J. A. Cummings
27 Benjn. F. Russell
28 Daniel D. Kelly
29 Elijah Stearns
30 Paul Adams
31 Jonas H. French
32 Thacher Beal
33 Thomas Sprague
34 Joseph D. Roberts
35 Samuel Nicolson
36 Charles T. Woodman
37 Joshua Jenkins
38 Robert Cowdin
39 John H. Thorndike
40 Charles A. Turner
41 William Burrage
42 Farnham Plummer
43 William S. Thacher
44 Andrew Burnham
45 Henry D. Gardner
46 Martin L. Hall
47 Horace A. Breed
48 Joseph L. Drew
W. P. Gregg
Clerk
Henry J. Gardner
President.
B. W. Thayer & Co's Lith.

GOVERNMENT

OF THE

CITY OF BOSTON,

1853.

MAYOR,

BENJAMIN SEAVER, Revere House.

[Salary $4,000. Charter, § 6.]

ALDERMEN,

BENJAMIN JAMES, ...	341 Broadway.
SAMPSON REED, ...	7 Louisburgh square.
JACOB SLEEPER, ...	53 Summer street.
THOMAS PHILLIPS RICH, .	59 Beacon street.
ISAAC CARY, ...	719 Washington street.
JAMES WHITING, ...	56 Poplar street.
BENJAMIN FRANKLIN WHITE,	162 Tremont street.
OLIVER FROST, ...	9 Sheafe street.

COMMON COUNCIL,

HENRY J. GARDNER, PRESIDENT.

Ward No. 1.

Cyrus Buttrick, ...	212 Hanover street,
Elijah Stearns, ...	114 Salem street,
Charles T. Woodman, . . .	17 North Bennett street,
Charles A. Turner, ...	218 Hanover street.

Ward No. 2.

Andrew Burnham, ...	98 Brooks street,	*East Boston.*
Henry D. Gardiner, . . .	76 Webster street,	
Daniel D. Kelly, ...	131 Webster street,	
Benjamin F. Russell, . . .	75 Meridian street.	

Ward No. 3.

Thomas Sprague,	27 Pitts street,
Dexter Roby,	13 Leverett street,
Mical Tubbs,	National House,
Charles Dupee,	27 Lyman place.

Ward No. 4.

Henry J. Gardner,	13 Mount Vernon street,
John J. Rayner,	3 Derne street,
William F. Goodwin,	13 Allston street,
Martin L. Hall,	Revere House.

Ward No. 5.

Pelham Bonney,	6½ Lynde street,
Joseph D. Roberts,	59 Lowell street,
Israel C. Rice,	14 Allen street,
Matthew Binney,	9 Chambers street.

Ward No. 6.

Paul Adams,	46 Charles street,
Ezra Forristall,	25 Southac street,
Francis B. Winter,	Myrtle cor. W. Centre st.
Henry F. Durant,	79 Mount Vernon street.

Ward No. 7.

Samuel Nicolson,	42 Bedford street,
Farnham Plummer,	18 Franklin place,
Samuel Hatch,	16 Lincoln street,
William Burrage,	5 Bussey place.

Ward No. 8.

George W. Warren,	20 Rowe street,
Charles Demond,	Winthrop House,
John H. Thorndike,	29 Edinboro' street,
Calvin P. Hinds,	Adams House.

Ward No. 9.

Peter C. Jones,	56 Warren street,
Thacher Beal,	348 Tremont street,
Joseph L. Drew,	46 Warren street,
Jonas H. French,	49 Pleasant street.

Ward No. 10.

John F. Banister,	3 Maple place,
Robert Cowdin,	185 Harrison avenue,
Samuel J. M. Homer,	7 Burroughs place,
Joel Richards,	Hollis street.

Ward No. 11.

Horace A. Breed, . . .	789 Washington street,
Alexander H. Rice, . .	55 Shawmut avenue,
Stephen Tilton, Jr. . . .	29 Dover street,

[One vacancy.]

Ward No. 12.

Charles C. Conley, . . .	193 Broadway,	*South Boston.*
Joshua Jenkins, . . .	98 Broadway,	
William S. Thacher, . .	233 Fourth street,	
James F. Whittemore, . .	106 Bolton street,	

City Clerk,

SAMUEL F. McCLEARY, Jr., 81 Pinckney street.

Salary $1500, and for Assistant Clerks, $2500. [Chosen by the City Council on the first Monday in January. Charter, § 17.]

Clerk of Common Council,

WASHINGTON P. GREGG, 18 Leverett street.

Salary $900. [Chosen on the first Monday in January. Charter, § 18.]

Messenger,

OLIVER H. SPURR, 61 Leverett street.

Salary $800.

LIST OF COMMITTEES OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

JOINT STANDING COMMITTEES.

ON REDUCTION OF CITY DEBT.

[Ord. p. 121.]

The Mayor, President of the Common Council, Chairman of the Committee on Finance on the part of the Common Council.

ACCOUNTS.

[Ord. p. 119.]

Aldermen.	*Common Council.*
Thomas P. Rich,	Farnham Plummer,
Isaac Cary.	Thomas Sprague,
	William S. Thacher.

ASSESSORS' DEPARTMENT.

[Ord. p. 400.]

Aldermen.	*Common Council.*
Jacob Sleeper,	Robert Cowdin,
James Whiting.	Matthew Binney,
	Calvin P. Hinds.

CLAIMS.

[Mun. Reg. p. 5.]

Aldermen.	*Common Council.*
Sampson Reed,	Samuel Nicolson,
Benjamin F. White.	Robert Cowdin,
	Paul Adams.

FINANCE.

[Ord. p. 121.]

	Common Council.
The Mayor, ex officio.	Samuel Nicolson,
	Elijah Stearns,
	Paul Adams,
	Martin L. Hall,
	Horace A. Breed,
	Charles Demond,
	Joseph L. Drew.

FUEL.

[Ord. p. 142.]

Aldermen.	*Common Council.*
Isaac Cary,	Ezra Forristall,
Benjamin F. White.	Joseph D. Roberts,
	Henry D. Gardiner.

FIRE ALARMS.

[Mun. Reg. p. 4.]

Aldermen.	*Common Council.*
Jacob Sleeper,	Peter C. Jones,
James Whiting.	Charles Dupee,
	John H. Thorndike.

INSTITUTIONS AT SOUTH BOSTON AND DEER ISLAND.

[Mun. Reg. p. 4.]

The Mayor, ex officio.	*Common Council.*
Aldermen.	Samuel Nicolson,
Jacob Sleeper,	John J. Rayner,
Oliver Frost.	Dexter Roby,
	Joshua Jenkins,
	Jonas H. French.

HARBOR.

[Ord. p. 174.]

Aldermen.	*Common Council.*
Benjamin James,	Andrew Burnham,
Oliver Frost.	Joseph L. Drew,
	William S. Thacher.

ORDINANCES.

[Ord. p. 278.]

Aldermen.	*Common Council.*
Sampson Reed,	George W. Warren,
James Whiting,	Henry F. Durant,
Thomas P. Rich.	Daniel D. Kelly,
	Alexander H. Rice,
	Charles Demond.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

[Ord. p. 306.]

Aldermen.	*Common Council.*
Benjamin James,	Joseph D. Roberts,
Thomas P. Rich,	John H. Thorndike,
Isaac Cary.	Francis B. Winter,
	Charles C. Conley,
	William F. Goodwin.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

[Mun. Reg. p. 4.]

The Mayor, ex officio.	*Common Council.*
Aldermen.	President Common Council,
Sampson Reed,	*ex officio,*
Thomas P. Rich.	William Burrage,
	Charles A. Turner,
	Samuel J. M. Homer,
	Calvin P. Hinds.

PUBLIC LANDS.

[Ord. p. 309.]

The Mayor, ex officio.

Aldermen.

Isaac Cary,
Benjamin James.

Common Council.

Paul Adams,
Farnham Plummer,
Thacher Beal,
Stephen Tilton, Jr.
James F. Whittemore.

PRINTING.

[Ord. p. 304.]

Alderman.

Thomas P. Rich.

Common Council.

Israel C. Rice,
Cyrus Buttrick.

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

[Ord. p. 256.]

The Mayor, ex officio.

Aldermen.

Jacob Sleeper,
Oliver Frost.

Common Council.

George W. Warren,
Horace A. Breed,
William S. Thacher,
Martin L. Hall,
Charles T. Woodman.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

[Ord. p. 124.]

Aldermen.

Jacob Sleeper,
James Whiting.

Common Council.

Farnham Plummer,
Thomas Sprague,
Joel Richards.

WATER.

[Ord. p. 411.]

The Mayor, ex officio.

Aldermen.

Oliver Frost,
Benjamin F. White.

Common Council.

Thomas Sprague,
Elijah Stearns,
John J. Rayner,
Samuel Hatch,
Henry D. Gardiner.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.

ON ELECTIONS.

[Mun. Reg. p. 14.]

Elijah Stearns,
Horace A. Breed,
Henry F. Durant,
Benjamin F. Russell,
Joseph L. Drew.

ON STREETS.

[Mun. Reg. p. 14.]

Pelham Bonney,
John F. Banister,
Ezra Forristall,
Mical Tubbs,
[One vacancy.]

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD OF MAYOR AND ALDERMEN.

WATCH AND POLICE.

The Mayor.

BRIDGES.

Aldermen James, White, and Whiting.

CEMETERIES.

The Mayor, *Aldermen* Cary and Frost.

COMMON AND PUBLIC SQUARES.

The Mayor, *Aldermen* Rich and Whiting.

COUNTY ACCOUNTS.

Aldermen Whiting, Cary, and White.

DRAINS AND SEWERS.

Aldermen Sleeper, Frost, and James.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Aldermen Cary, Rich, and Whiting.

EXTERNAL HEALTH.

Aldermen Rich, James, and Cary.

INTERNAL HEALTH.

Aldermen Sleeper, Whiting, and White.

LAMPS, BELLS, AND CLOCKS.

Aldermen Cary, James, and Frost.

LAYING OUT AND WIDENING STREETS.

Aldermen Reed, James, and White.

LICENSES.

Aldermen Rich, Cary, and Whiting.

JAIL.

Aldermen White, Rich, and Whiting.

MARKET.

Aldermen Sleeper, Whiting, and Rich.

PAVING AND REPAIRS OF STREETS.

Aldermen Rich, James, and White.

STEAM ENGINES, &c.

Aldermen Frost, White, and Whiting.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Frederic U. Tracy, *City and County Treasurer and Collector.* Salary $3,000; and $4,500 for assistant clerks. [Chosen by the City Council in Convention, in May, City Charter, § 26.]

DEPUTY COLLECTORS.

James Pierce,
Alexander Hopkins,
James W. Pierce,
Edwin Rice,
Moses Bass,
Ephraim L. Eliot,
Henry Nichols.

[Appointed by Treasurer. Statutes 1821. 110, § 1, 13. City Ordinances, p. 119.]

Elisha Copeland, *City Auditor*—Salary $2,000, and $800 for clerk hire. [Chosen by concurrent vote of the City Council in May. City Ordinances, p. 396.]

ASSESSORS' DEPARTMENT.

Principal Assessors.

George E. Head, Samuel Norwood, George Jackson, Henry Sargent. Salary $1,300 each; and $2,100 for Assistant Clerks. *Per diem Assessors*, William H. Lane, Benjamin Dodd, Billings Briggs, with an allowance of $4 for each day's service. [Charter, § 24.]

Assistant Assessors for 1852, *residing in different Wards.*

Ward.
1—John B. Wells,
Moses Miller.
2—John W. Young,
Mark Googins.
3—Solomon Carter,
Daniel P. Simpson.
4—William Denton,
Jabez C. Howe.
5—Frederick Crosby,
Benjamin Beal.
6—John G. Davis,
Samuel T. Dana.

Ward.
7—Nathaniel Mitchell,
Joseph W. Merriam.
8—Samuel Millard,
Otis Rich.
9—Thacher Beal,
Francis Bundy.
10—Henry Nichols,
Fitzjames Price.
11—William Lincoln,
Benjamin Smith.
12—Timothy Bedlington,
William B. Harding.

Samuel Norwood, *Secretary.*

[The Assessors and Assistant Assessors are chosen by concurrent vote of the City Council, in March. Statutes 1821. 110, § 15. City Ordinances, p. 399. The Assistant Assessors receive $3 for each day's service.]

CITY SOLICITOR.

Peleg W. Chandler, *City Solicitor*, Office No. 4 Court Street. Salary $2,500, his office expenses and $200 for clerk hire. [Chosen by concurrent vote in June. City Ordinances, p. 360.]

MUNICIPAL COURT.

The duties of *Judge of the Municipal Court of the City of Boston*, are performed by the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas, or some one of them. [Act 1843, ch. 7.]

John C. Park, *Attorney.*
Thomas W. Phillips, *Clerk.*
Henry Homer, *Crier and Messenger.*

SHERIFFS AND CORONERS.

Henry Crocker, *Sheriff and Jailor.*

Watson Freeman,
Silas P. Tarbell,
Daniel J. Coburn,
Benjamin F. Bayley,
Francis O. Irish,
Erastus W. Sanborn,
} *Deputies.*

Jabez Pratt, William Andrews, Charles Smith, Edwin Rice, Erastus W. Sanborn, Jacob Herrick, *Coroners.*

William S. Bartlett, *Deputy Jailor.*

POLICE COURT.

John Gray Rogers,
Abel Cushing,
Thomas Russell,
} *Justices of the Police Court and of the Justices' Court.* Salary $1,500 each. [Rev. Stat. ch. 87.]

Thomas Power, *Clerk.* Salary $1,800. [Ord. pp. 90, 93, 97.]

William Knapp, *Assistant Clerk.* Salary $1,100. [Rev. Stat. ch. 87.] Sylvester Hunt, *Second Assistant Clerk.* Salary $700.

Jonas Stratton, *Messenger.* Salary $33.33 per month.

The Judge of Probate and the Justices of the Police Court are the *Inspectors* of Prisons. [Revised Statutes, p. 784. Act 1843. Ch. 61, § 2.

William Knapp, *Secretary to the Inspectors.*

The Judge of Probate and the three Justices of the Police Court, constitute the *Board of Accounts* for the County. [Revised Statutes, p. 164. Ord. p. 96.] They are allowed $3 for each day's actual service in auditing the County Accounts.

William Knapp, *Secretary of the Board.* Salary $150.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Gilbert Nurse, *Chief of Police.* Salary $1,800. [Appointed by the Mayor and Aldermen in May or June. City Ord. p. 272. Mun. Reg. p. 71.]

William D. Eaton, *First Police Deputy.* Salary $1000. [City Ord. p. 272. Mun. Reg. p. 71.]

Hezekiah Earl, *Second Police Deputy.* Salary $800. [Nominated by the Chief of Police, and approved by the Mayor and Aldermen. City Ord. p. 272. Mun. Reg. p. 71.]

Robert Taylor, *Superintendent of Coaches, Cabs, &c.*

Luther A. Ham, *Superintendent of Trucks, Wagons, &c.*

[Appointed by the Mayor and Aldermen.]

DAY POLICE.

Samuel G. Adams,
John Bordman,
Lemuel Chesley,
Stephen Curtis,
Daniel Dever,
Amos Dodge,
Alvin S. Drew,
John M. Dunn,
Cornelius P. V. Foster,
Nathaniel K. Hammond,
Charles B. Harlow,
Simon B. Heustis,
Thomas Hart,
George A. Hayward,
Mark F. Hinckley,
Samuel Hinkson,
Galen Holmes, Jr.
William E. Hough,
Calvin Hutchins,
James Jewett,
James T. Joyce,
John Keany,
George M. King,
Freeman Lane,
Rufus Leighton,
Harrison Marsh,
Rufus C. Marsh,
Timothy McCarty,
Bernard McGinniskin,
John O'Hare,
George W. Oliver,
John H. Osborn,
Moses F. Page,
John C. Pattee,
Benjamin O. Pettingill,
Charles P. Philbrick,
John L. Philbrick,
Solomon Reed,
Atwell Richardson,
Edward G. Richardson,
John C. Robinson,
James O. Rogers,
Edward H. Savage,
Ebenezer Shute,
Alfred Sleeper,
George Smith,
William B. Tarleton,
Elijah Thompson,
Archibald E. Towle,
J. C. Warren,
Arnold C. Whitcomb,
Simon F. Wright.

CONSTABLES.

Appointed and Qualified.

Gustavus Andrews,
William P. Baker,
Asa O. Butman,
Silas Carlton,
Derastus Clapp,
William O. Cheswell,
Isaac A. Cooledge,
George J. Cooledge,
George J. Dexter,
William Easterbrook,
Elisha V. Glover,
David A. Granger,
Galen Holmes, Jr.
Zaccheus Holmes,
Richard Hosea,
John C. Harrington,
Alexander Hopkins,
Edward J. Jones,

William K. Jones,
Isaac B. Kimball,
William Loring,
John T. Lawton,
John C. Leighton,
Joseph W. Leighton,
Charles J. Merrill,
Harum Merrill,
William Munroe,
Alonzo F. Neale,
David Patterson,
George D. Phillips,
James Pierce,
James W. Pierce,
Jabez Pratt,
William F. Reed,
Joseph P. Raymond,
Edwin Rice,
Lysander Ripley,
Ira E. Sanborn,
Nathaniel Seaver,
Thomas M. Smith,
Charles Smith,
George Smith,
Elijah K. Spoor,
Oliver H. Spurr,
Jonas Stratton,
Henry Taylor,
Jacob C. Tallant,
Benjamin True,
Samuel S. Vialle,
Silas Warren,
William Whitwell,
John Wilson.

[City Ord. p. 83.]

The following Constables attend the Ward Meetings of the Citizens on *Election days.*

Ward.
1—William K. Jones,
2—Edwin Rice,
3—Jabez Pratt,
4—Jonas Stratton,
5—William Easterbrook,
6—Elisha V. Glover,
Ward.
7—George J. Dexter,
8—Charles Smith,
9—Isaac A. Cooledge,
10—William Munroe,
11—David Patterson,
12—John T. Lawton.

Officers appointed by the Mayor and Aldermen to make complaints against *Truant Children* and *Absentees from School.* [City Ordinances, p. 402.]

Silas Warren,
William F. Reed,
Nathaniel Seaver.

WATCH DEPARTMENT.

James Barry, *Captain of the Watch.* Office, City Building, Court square. Salary $600. [Appointed by the Mayor and Aldermen, in May or June. City Ordinances, p. 408.]

The Watch Department consists of seven divisions, viz: the East, West, North, South—the Boylston Division, which includes all above Summer and below Orange streets, and the South Boston and East Boston Divisions.

There are 19 Constables of the Watch, at $1.25 per night, 208 Watchmen, at $1.00 per night.

PRINTING AND ADVERTISING.

John H. Eastburn, *City Printer.* Work done by contract. [City Ordinances, p. 304.]

There are nine newspapers in which the City Ordinances, Advertisements, &c. are published. Not yet elected, those of last year were the Daily Advertiser, Courier, Atlas, Post, Bee, morning papers. Daily Evening Transcript, Boston Daily Journal, Daily Evening Traveller, Daily Herald, evening papers. [Elected by joint ballot of the City Council, in February or March. Compensation not exceeding $300 each per annum.]

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

John M. Moriarty, *Port Physician*, Resident at Deer Island. Salary $1,200 and board. [Chosen by concurrent vote in May. City Ordinances, p. 211.]

Joshua R. Lothrop, *Assistant Physician.* Salary $600 and board. [Chosen and paid by the Directors of the House of Industry, &c.]

Nicholas Berry, *Captain of the Quarantine Boat*, pay $50 per month.

The Quarantine Boat is in the service of the Port Physician, and the men are paid by the City. She is used as a boarding boat, and visits all vessels coming from foreign ports to inspect their crews, passengers, and cargoes.

Henry G. Clark, *City Physician.* Salary $1,000. Chosen by concurrent vote in May. Office, City Building, Court square. [City Ordinances, p. 209.]

John C. Warren, George Hayward, George C. Shattuck, Jacob Bigelow, Zabdiel B. Adams, *Consulting Physicians.* [Chosen by concurrent vote in May or June. [City Ordinances, p. 202.]

Artemas Simonds, *City Registrar.* Chosen in February or March by concurrent vote of the City Council. [City Ordinances, p. 327.]

The City Registrar has the Superintendence of the Burial Grounds and Funerals. He records the Births, Deaths, and Marriages, and grants Certificates of all Intentions of Marriage. Salary $1,200, and an allowance of $850 for Clerk hire.

William Palfrey, *Clerk.*

George Adams, *Assistant Registrar of Births.*

UNDERTAKERS.

[Appointed by the Mayor and Aldermen in January. City Ordinances, p. 212.]

Caleb I. Pratt, Federal street.
Oren Faxon, Washington street.
Franklin Smith, 2 Seaver place.
Richard Dillon, Fayette court.
John Peak, 1 Leverett street.
Charles Houghton, Fourth street, South Boston.
Constant T. Benson, 65 Prince street.
George Johnson, Pitts place.
Harum Merrill, 3 Russell place.
John White, Lewis street, East Boston.
Obed Pratt, Jr., Spring street.
Levi Whitcomb, in the rear of Marlborough Chapel.
William Cooley, McLean street.
Charles Cook, Winter street.
Lewis Jones, rear St. Paul's Church.
David Marden, Revere place.
John W. Pierce, 56 High street.
Ware Wilkinson, 24 Marion street.
Nahum P. Whitney, 1 Lovett place.
James Lynde, 8½ Tileston street.
Philip E. Field, 63 B street, South Boston.
John D. Ingersoll, 77 Charter street.
Jeremiah Tinkham, 7 Purchase street.
Levi L. Whitcomb, East Boston.
William Willcutt, South street.
William A. Brabiner, 133 Broadway, South Boston.
John Farrell, 169 Endicott street.

Charles B. Wells, *Superintendent of Common Sewers.* Salary $1,200. [Chosen by concurrent vote in May or June. City Ordinances, p. 358.]

The Mayor and Aldermen are appointed by the City Council, *Surveyors of Highways.* [Charter, § 22. Ordinances, p. 378.]

Thomas Hunting, *Superintendent of Streets.* Salary $1,400. [Chosen by concurrent vote in January or February. City Ordinances, p. 383.]

PUBLIC LANDS AND BUILDINGS, LAMPS, BRIDGES, AND HARBOR.

James McAllaster, *Superintendent of Public Buildings.* Office, City Hall. Salary $1,200. [Chosen by concurrent vote in April or May. City Ordinances, p. 307.]

Stephen Tucker, *Superintendent of Public Lands.* Office City Hall. Salary 1,200. [Chosen in April or May. City Ordinances, p. 311.]

Joseph M. Sherburne, *Superintendent of the Common, Malls, &c.* Salary $1,000 [Appointed by the Mayor.]

Charles B. Rice, *Superintendent of Faneuil Hall Market.* Salary $1,200. [Appointed by the Mayor and Aldermen, in June or July. City Ordinances, p. 109. Mun. Reg. p. 72.]

Thomas Bennett, *Deputy Superintendent.* Salary $800 per annum. [City Ordinances, p. 109. Mun. Reg. p. 72.]

Sullivan Sawin, *Weigher.* Salary $35 per month.

James Barry, *Superintendent of Lamps.* Office, City Building. Salary $600 per annum. [Appointed by the Mayor and Aldermen. City Ordinances, p. 250.]

There are 1,408 Gas Lamps in the City proper—109 in South Boston, and 22 in East Boston. Total, 1,539.

There are 667 Oil Lamps in the City proper—242 in South Boston, and 209 in East Boston. Total, 1,118.

By a recent arrangement the Gas Lamps in the *City proper* are placed under the charge of the Boston Gas Light Company, who are held responsible for their care and lighting.

The other Gas Lamps and all the Oil Lamps are under the care of the Superintendent of Lamps.

The Lamps are lighted, on an average, 26 nights per month.

Samuel Jenkins, *Superintendent of the North Free Bridge.* Salary $900. [Chosen by concurrent vote, "first acted upon by the Mayor and Aldermen," in January or February. City Ordinances, p. 54.]

Abner J. Gaffield, *Superintendent of the South Free Bridge.* Salary $400. [Chosen by concurrent vote, "first acted upon by the Mayor and Aldermen," in January or February. City Ordinances, p. 54.]

Edward T. Stowers, *Superintendent of the East Boston and Chelsea Free Bridge.* Salary $200. [Chosen by concurrent vote in January or February.]

Daniel Merrill, *Keeper of the County Court House.* Salary $700.

Samuel Canning, *Assistant Keeper.* Salary $700. [Appointed by Mayor and Aldermen, subject to approval of Supreme Court.]

Samuel Cook, *Harbor Master.* Salary $800, and $730 for two Boatmen, and $150 for rent of Boat House. Chosen by concurrent vote annually, "if expedient." [Ordinances, p. 172.]

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Chief Engineer.

WILLIAM BARNICOAT, 372 Tremont street. Salary $1,200.

Assistant Engineers. Salary $250 each.

Charles S. Clark,	32 Snow Hill street.
George W. Bird,	Hawthorn place.
Elisha Smith, jr.,	9 London street.
Nathaniel Seaver,	Winthrop street, East Boston.
Frederick A. Colburn,	41 Tremont row.
Richard S. Martin,	32 Pemberton square.
George S. Thom,	Athens street, South Boston.
Samuel S. Nutting,	32 Pitts street.
David C. Meloon,	34 Lincoln street.

Henry Hart, *Secretary.* Salary $800.

Chosen in January or February, by concurrent vote. [Ordinances, pp. 126, 132.]

Foremen of Engines.

Mazeppa Co. No. 1.	*Broadway, South Boston.*
Elijah H. Goodwin,	148 E street, South Boston.
Perkins Co. No. 2.	*Broadway, South Boston.*
Daniel Weston, Jr.,	Gardiner court, South Boston.
Eagle Co. No. 3.	*Washington street.*
Samuel N. Tucker,	9 Dover street.
Cataract Co. No. 4.	*Foot of Mount Vernon street.*
Alvin Vinal,	1 Lime street.
Extinguisher Co. No. 5.	*East street.*
Abel Horton,	60 South street.
Melville Co. No. 6.	*Leverett street.*
Charles Carter,	69 South Margin street.
Howard Co. No. 7.	*Purchase street.*
William C. Savage,	15 Belmont street.
Boston Co. No. 8.	*Commercial street.*
William A. Green,	Hanover avenue.
Maverick Co. No. 9.	*Paris street, East Boston.*
Horatio N. Alexander,	Sumner street, East Boston.
Old North Co. No. 10.	*Eagle Hill, East Boston.*
Ebenezer Burrill,	Lexington street, East Boston.
Despatch Co. No. 11.	*Court square.*
David Chamberlin,	18 Albany street.
Hook and Ladder Co. No. 1.	*Friend Street.*
Nathaniel W. Pratt,	5 Cotting street.
Hook and Ladder Co. No. 2.	*Paris street, East Boston.*
Warren Foster,	3 New street, East Boston.

Hook and Ladder Co. No. 3.
Zenas E. Smith,

Hydrant Co. No. 1.
Daniel Hardy,

Hydrant Co. No. 2.
John M. Butterfield,

Hydrant Co. No. 3.
John S. Ryan,

Hydrant Co. No. 4.
Charles Carver,

Hydrant Co. No. 5.
William Lovell,

Hydrant Co. No. 6.
Bradbury G. Prescott,

Harrison avenue.
6 Albion street.

Salem street.
Samoset place.

Hudson street.
16 Seneca street.

Friend street.
70 High street.

Tremont street.
88 Warren street.

Shawmut avenue.
West Dedham street.

Paris Street, East Boston.
Border street, East Boston.

There are attached to the department, 16 Foremen of Engine, Hook and Ladder, and Hydrant Companies, at $150 each; 16 Assistant Foremen, at $125 each; 16 Clerks, at $125 each; 16 Stewards, at $125 each; 382 Members, at $100 each; 4 Foremen, at $75 each; 4 Assistant Foremen, at $60 each; 4 Clerks, at $60 each; 4 Stewards, at $60 each; 84 Members, at $50 each. There are 2 Engine Companies and 1 Hook and Ladder Company, and 1 Hydrant Company, at East Boston, which are not required to attend Fires in the City proper, except by special order of the Chief Engineer—their compensation is as follows:—Foremen, $75 each per annum; Assistant Foremen, $60 each; Clerks, $60 each; Stewards, 60 each; Members, $50 each. [Ordinances, pp. 126, 132.]

FIRE ALARM TELEGRAPH.

Central Office, No. 8 *City Building, Court Square.*

Superintendent, Moses G. Farmer. Salary $100 per month. [Appointed by Joint Special Committee of the City Council.]

Operators.—George H. Burnham, R. H. Shapleigh, Sylvester M. Brooks, Henry Edson. [Salary $2.00 per day.]

A constant watch is kept at the Central Office night and day. Each operator is on duty four hours. Two persons are required to be about the office at all times for safety, in case of accident to any of the machinery, or sudden illness of the attending operator.

No operator is permitted to sleep during his watch, unless expressly relieved by some one else.

Each operator is accountable to the Superintendent for any omissions or mistakes that may occur at the Central Office during his hour of duty.

An accurate account is kept of the time of giving each alarm, and of the District and Station from whence it originates.

Alarms are transmitted to the Central Office from the Signal Stations or Boxes by turning the crank in the Box. The Police, Watch,

and a person resident near each Box, have each a key to the Boxes.

Alarms are usually given in *less than a minute* from the time the crank is turned in any Box, which is done in accordance with the following directions:—

DIRECTIONS TO THOSE WHO HOLD SIGNAL KEYS.

1. If a fire is discovered in your vicinity go to the nearest box *in the District.*

2. Turn the crank *twenty-five times*, rather fast at first, then quite slowly at last. If convenient, wait at the box so as to direct the Firemen where to go.

3. If you hear no reply at the box, or on the bells, turn again. If still no reply, go to another box in the District.

4. The Watch, upon hearing the bells, will spring their rattles and call the number of the District.

The alarms will be given from the Central Station by striking the number of the District on the bells, and tapping the number of the Station in the boxes.

CAUTIONS.

1. Be sure that your box is locked before leaving it.

2. Never open the box or touch the apparatus except in case of fire.

3. Never let the key go out of your possession, unless called for by the City Authorities.

There are 42 Signal Stations distributed and located in accordance with the following plan:—

LIST OF SIGNAL STATIONS.

District No. 1,

East and North of Leverett, Green, Court and State Streets.

Station No. 1.—Faneuil Hall.
" 2.—Corner Union and Hanover Streets.
" 3.—Richmond, East of Hanover Street.
" 4.—Eastern Railroad Wharf.
" 5.—Constitution Wharf.
" 6.—Phipps Place, corner of Charter Street.
" 7.—Cooper Street Church
" 8.—Boston and Maine Railroad Freight Depot.
" 9.—Causeway, corner of Lowell Street.
" 10.—Leverett, corner of Vernon Street.
" 11.—Sudbury Street, Williams' Stable.

District No. 2,

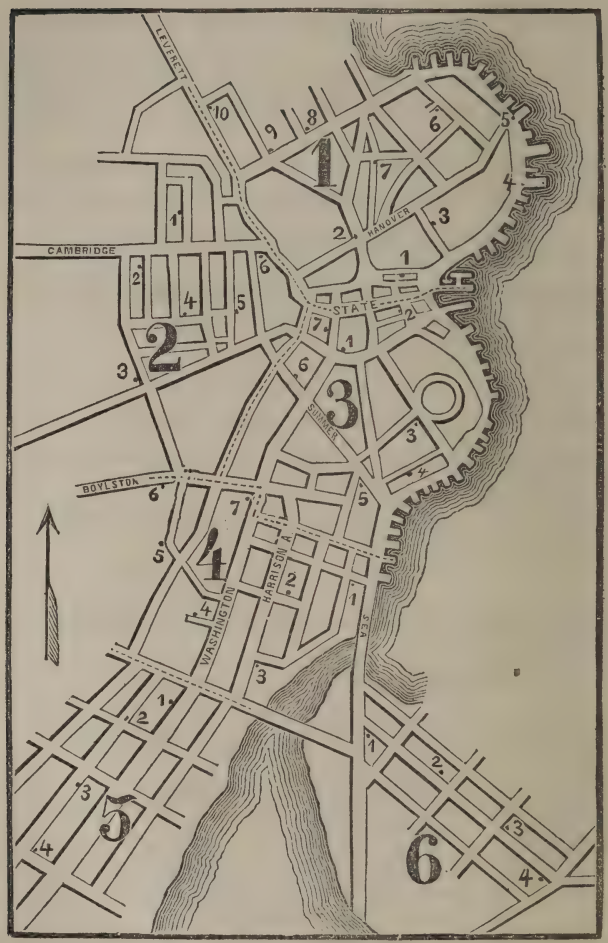
West of Leverett, Green, Court, Tremont and Boylston Sts.

Station No. 1.—Church in North Russell Street.
" 2.—West Cedar, corner of Cambridge Street.
" 3.—Church in Charles Street.
" 4.—West Centre, corner of Pinckney Street.
" 5.—Reservoir, Hancock Street.
" 6.—Bowdoin, corner of Cambridge Street.

" 8.—Poplar, corner of Spring Street.

DISTRICT No. 3,
Between THE WATER, *Beach, Washington, Boylston, Tremont, Court, and State Streets.*

Station No. 1.—Old South Church.
" 2.—Central, corner of Broad Street.
" 3.—Belmont, corner of High Street.
" 4.—No. 21 Purchase Street.
" 5.—Lincoln, corner of Summer Street.
" 6.—Dr. Cabot's, Winter Street.
" 7.—Central Office, City Building.



DISTRICT No. 4,
Between Dover, THE WATER, *Beach, Washington, and Boylston Streets.*

Station No. 1.—Old Colony Railroad Depot.
" 2.—Oak, corner of Tyler Street.
" 3.—Seneca Street, near Harrison Avenue.
" 4.—Indiana Place Church.
" 5.—Warren Street Church.
" 6.—Providence Railroad Depot.
" 7.—Boylston Market.

DISTRICT No. 5,
South of Dover Street.

Station No. 1.—Engine House No. 3
" 2.—Church on Shawmut Avenue, cor. Waltham St.
" 3.—Hydrant No. 5.
" 4.—Shawmut Avenue, corner of Northampton St.

DISTRICT No. 6,
Comprises South Boston.

Station No. 1.—Broadway, corner Turnpike Street.
" 2.—Engine House No. 2.
" 3.—Lyceum Hall.
" 4.—Broadway, near Dorchester Street.
" 5.—House of Industry.

DISTRICT No. 7.
Comprises East Boston.

Station No. 1.—Near Toll House, on Boston side.

SURVEYOR GENERAL OF LUMBER.

[Chosen by concurrent vote in February. City Ord. p. 260.]

CHARLES LEIGHTON.

Deputy Surveyors appointed by the Surveyor General.

[City Ordinances, p. 261.]

Surveyors of Pine Lumber.

Edwin Allyn,	Washington street, near Dedham street.
Charles Bullard,	14 Fayette street.
Francis Bullard,	2 Oak place.
Henry Bullard,	512 Washington street.
George W. Cram,	196 Harrison avenue.
George Davis,	4 Brookline street.
George Dupee,	332 Tremont street.
Osgood Eaton,	Prince, corner of Salem street.
George Hall,	22 South Russell street.
Rolun Hartshorn,	Lincoln street.
Charles Hersey,	63 Allen street.
Joseph F. Huntress,	39 Oak street.
John Lefavor,	Webster street, East Boston.
Josiah Marston,	Bolton street, near E street.
Eben M. Plumer,	No. 3 Snelling place.
Charles W. Smith,	Camden street.
Samuel Waldron,	Fourth street, near B street.
Edward Willett,	516 Washington street.
George Page,	Fourth street, corner of G street
John Kenney,	
Hiram Crego,	10 Tyler street.
John W. Young,	Marion street, corner of Saratoga street.

Surveyor of Mahogany and Cedar.

Nathaniel Bryant,	No. 31 Dover street.

Surveyors of Oak, Hard Wood, &c.

Seth Brooks,	Saratoga street, East Boston.
Gad Leavitt,	Franklin House.

The following officers are first elected by the Mayor and Aldermen, with the concurrence of the Common Council. They are all paid by fees. [Ordinances, p. 274.]

Inspectors of Lime.—Robert Marsh, Joel Wheeler.

Fence Viewers.—John Sproul, Levi Willcutt.

Cullers of Dry Fish.—Henry Brown, and Moses Miller.

Cullers of Hoops and Staves.—John K. Carlton, and John Lang.

Assay Master.—Charles T. Jackson, M. D.

Field Drivers and Pound Keepers.—Ira E. Sanborn, and Samuel Stinson.

The following officers are appointed by the Mayor and Aldermen.

Weigher of Hay, &c.—John R. Bradford. [Ordinances, p. 180.]

Measurers of Upper Leather.—William Bragdon, Benjamin B. Webster. [Ordinances, p. 254.]

Measurers of Wood and Bark, brought by land.—John R. Bradford, Amos Bates, Moses Hadley. [Ordinances, p. 444.]

Measurers of Wood, brought by water.—Warren Bowker, John Paul. [Ordinances, p. 444.]

Weigher of Boats and Lighters.—Edward Loring, Abijah R. Tewksbury. [Appointed in March or April. Ordinances, p. 33. Mun. Reg. p. 83.]

City Crier.—George Hill. [Licensed from time to time, until the first day of May following. Ordinances, p. 97.]

Sealer of Weights and Measures.—Edward Loring. [Ordinances, pp. 430, 439.]

Inspectors and Weighers of Bundle Hay.—Elbridge G. Dudley, Azor Maynard, Israel M. Barnes, Samuel B. Livermore, B. M. Nevers, Horatio N. Crane, Caleb W. Hartshorn, Joseph Urann. [Ordinances, p. 181.]

PUBLIC CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

The Directors, Overseers and Visitors of the different Institutions, the Master of the House of Correction, are chosen by concurrent vote of the City Council. The other officers are appointed by the Directors of the different Houses.

HOUSES OF INDUSTRY AND REFORMATION.

Office, City Hall.

Directors.—Thomas Hollis, *Chairman*, Thomas P. Rich, Paul Adams, Samuel Leeds, Alfred A. Wellington, William Dall, David Kimball, John Flint, Nathaniel Brewer, John Cowdin, and Henry M. Holbrook. [Chosen in May. Ordinances, p. 236.]

The Board meet every Thursday alternately, at the House of Industry, and their room, City Hall.

Superintendent.—Friend Crane. Salary $1,000, and board in house.

Clerk of Directors.—William Willett. Salary $1,200.

In the House of Industry, there is a Matron's Assistant, Overseer of Clothing and Overseer of Kitchen, who receive $204 each, from the City. There are also paid by the Trustees of the Boylston and Mason Funds to the Chaplain, $500; Teacher of Boys, $500; Assistant Teacher, $300; and four Females, each $156.

In the House of Reformation Department, there is paid to the Male Teacher, $500, and to one Assistant $350, and to one $240; and to the Matron, $200. [Appointed by the Directors.]

There are a Farmer and a Teamster, at a salary of $240 each, whose services are for both Houses.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Office, City Hall.

Overseers.—James Clark, *Chairman*, Benjamin L. Allen, John Odin, Jr., Francis C. Manning, William H. Foster, Bradley N. Cumings, Benjamin Smith, Benjamin Beal, and Thomas Restieaux. Chosen from time to time, generally in the month of May. [Ordinances, p. 219. Mun. Reg. p. 44.]

The Board meet at City Hall, on Monday afternoons.

Master.—Charles Robbins. Salary $1,200, and board in House.

Clerk to Master.—R. W. Crossett. Salary $400, and board in House.

Clerk to Overseers.—Eliphalet P. Hartshorn. Salary $700.

Chaplain.—Rev. Shipley W. Willson. Salary $750.

There is also paid to six Male Assistants, $300 each, and board; and three Female Assistants, $200 each. Also, to one Cook, $3.50 per week.

BOSTON LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

Visitors.—Charles Edw. Cook, *Chairman*, Jacob Sleeper, Henry Lincoln, Otis Clapp, William H. Calrow, Samuel S. Perkins, Alexander H. Rice. [Chosen in January or February. Ordinances, p. 270.]

The Board meet each Tuesday afternoon, at the City Hall, except the third Tuesday of each month, when they visit the Hospital.

Clement A. Walker, M.D., *Superintendent and Physician* to all the above Institutions. Salary $1,200, and board in the House. [Chosen in June, by the Visitors. Mun. Reg. p. 44.]

Chaplain.—Rev. Louis Dwight. [Salary $5.00 a Sabbath.]

There are also attached to this Institution,

Sumner Crosby, Steward, Salary $600 per year.
Harriot Crosby, Matron, " $200 "

Seven male Attendants and Assistants, $180 each; six female Attendants and Assistants, $130 each; one Laundress and one Housekeeper, at $156 each; two Cooks, at $2 per week; one Sempstress, at $2.50 per week; Table and Chamber Girl, at $2 per week.

The Gate Keepers to the enclosures of the Institutions at South Boston receive $600, which amount is shared by the three Institutions.

OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

Office, City Hall.

(Charter, § 17)

(*Chosen in each Ward where they reside.*)

Ward.	Ward.
1—Alexander Wood.	7—Edmund T. Eastman.
2—Samuel Stinson.	8—John W. Warren, jr.
3—Benjamin T. Gould.	9—Calvin Whiting.
4—Silas Durkee.	10—Isaac Emery.
5—Daniel Henchman.	11—Henry R. Andrews.
6—William Edwards.	12—Thomas Hill, jr.

James Phillips, *Secretary.* Salary $800.

The Board meet on the afternoon of the first Wednesday of each month, at their room, City Hall.

WATER DEPARTMENT.

COCHITUATE WATER BOARD.

Office 119 *Washington Street.*

[Chosen in March or April, by concurrent vote. City Ordinances, p. 424.]

Thomas Wetmore, *Chairman.*

Sampson Reed,	Jonathan Preston,
Ezra Lincoln,	Henry B. Rogers,
John H. Wilkins,	Adam W. Thaxter, jr.

Samuel Holbrook, *Clerk.*

J. Avery Richards, *Water Registrar.* Salary $1,200.

Office, City Building, Court square.

CITY ENGINEER.

E. Sylvester Chesbrough. Salary $2,500.

Henry S. McKean, *Assistant Engineer.* Salary $1,000.

Office, 119 Washington street.

[Chosen in September or October, by concurrent vote. Ordinances, p. 425.]

PUBLIC LIBRARY OF THE CITY OF BOSTON.

Instituted, A. D. 1852.

[Mun. Reg. pp. 43, 80.]

Trustees.—Hon. Edward Everett, *President*, George Ticknor, John P. Bigelow, Nathaniel B. Shurtleff, Thomas G. Appleton, Sampson Reed, George W. Warren. [Chosen by concurrent vote in January.]

Librarian.—Edward Capen. Salary $300. [Chosen by concurrent vote in October.]

The Library is, at present, situated in the Adams School House Building, in Mason street. Joshua Bates, Esq., of London, whose early life was passed in Boston, having offered to this City the munificent sum of Fifty Thousand Dollars towards the purchase of Books for the Public Library of the City, if the City would erect a suitable building for that purpose; on the 24th of February, 1853, an order was passed by the City Council, authorizing the Committee on the Library, in conference with the Board of Trustees, to purchase a suitable site for the erection of a building which should be fully adapted to the purpose of Mr. Bates's donation.

ORGANIZATION OF THE SCHOOL COMMITTEE,

1853.

Benjamin Seaver, Mayor, *Chairman*,
Henry J. Gardner, *President Common Council*, } *Ex officiis.*

[*The following are chosen in each Ward.*]

Ward.
1.....Rev. Edward Cooke,
William H. Learnard, jr.
2.....Dr. William H. Thorndike,
Robert R. Kent.
3.....Isaac H. Hazelton,
Dr. Moses C. Greene.
4.....Rev. S. K. Lothrop,
Rev. Hubbard Winslow.
5.....Frederick Emerson,
Loring Norcross.
6.....J. Thomas Stevenson,
Henry B. Rogers.

Ward.
7.....Dr. Z. B. Adams,
Dr. Le Baron Russell.
8.....Samuel W. Bates,
Dr. Edward H. Clarke.
9.....Dr. N. C. Keep,
Rev. Otis A. Skinner.
10.....Rev. George M. Randall,
Rev. Thomas Starr King.
11.....George Eaton,
Rev. Henry M. Dexter.
12.....Alvan Simonds,
Rev. James Porter.

Nathan Bishop, *Superintendent of Public Schools.* Office in City Hall. Office hours from 12 M. to 1½ o'clock, P. M.

Edward Capen, *Secretary of School Committee.* Will be in the Superintendent's office from 9 o'clock, A. M. to 12 M., and from 3 to 5 P. M.

SUB-COMMITTEES.

Committee on Books—Messrs. Winslow, Adams, Clarke, Skinner and Cooke.

Committee of Conference with Primary School Committee—Messrs. Bates, Russell and Randall.

Committee on the Erection, Alteration and Ventilation of School Houses—Emerson, Hazelton and Simonds.

Committee on Temporary Instruction—Messrs. Rogers, Eaton and Keep.

Committee on Accounts—Messrs. Stevenson, Norcross and Learnard.

Annual Examining Committee—Messrs. Bates, Russell, King, Skinner, Kent, Norcross, Dexter, Cooke and Porter.

SUB-COMMITTEES OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

SCHOOLS.	ESTABLISHED	SEXES.	LOCATION.	COMMITTEES.
PUBLIC LATIN, .	1647	Boys,	*Bedford Street*, . . .	Messrs. Stevenson, Eaton, Russell, Winslow and Porter.
ENGLISH HIGH,	1821	Boys,	*Bedford Street*, . . .	" Lothrop, Randall, Rogers, Bates and Norcross.
NORMAL,* .	1852	Girls,	*Mason Street*, ...	" Russell, Thorndike and King.
BIGELOW, . .	1849	Girls,	*Fourth Street*, (*S. B.*) .	" Simonds, Adams and Clarke.
BOWDOIN, . .	1821	Girls,	*Myrtle Street*, ...	" Rogers, Stevenson and Greene.
BOYLSTON, . .	1819	Both sexes,	*Washington Place*, . .	" Adams, Hazelton and Skinner.
BRIMMER, . .	1843	Boys,	*Common Street*, . . .	" King, Skinner and Keep.
CHAPMAN, . .	1849	Both sexes,	*Eutaw Street*, (*E. B.*) .	" Thorndike, Learnard and Kent.
DWIGHT, . . .	1844	Both sexes,	*Concord Street*, . . .	" Eaton, Randall and Dexter.
ELIOT, . . .	1713	Boys,	*North Bennett Street*, .	" Cooke, Learnard and Kent.
FRANKLIN, . .	1785	Girls,	*Washington Street*, . .	" Dexter, Eaton and Bates.
HANCOCK, . .	1822	Girls,	*Richmond Place*, . . .	" Norcross, Emerson and Greene.
HAWES, . . .	1811	Boys,	*Broadway*, (*S. B.*) . .	" Porter, Winslow and Simonds.
JOHNSON, . .	1836	Girls,	*Tremont Street*, . . .	" Skinner, Keep and King.
LYMAN, . . .	1837	Both sexes,	*Meridian Street*, (*E.B.*)	" Kent, Thorndike and Cooke.
MATHER, . . .	1842	Both sexes,	*Broadway*, (*S. B.*) . .	" Clarke, Simonds and Porter.
MAYHEW, . .	1803	Boys,	*Hawkins Street*, . . .	" Winslow, Greene and Cooke.
PHILLIPS, . .	1844	Boys,	*West Centre Street*, . .	" Hazelton, Stevenson and Rogers.
QUINCY, . . .	1847	Boys,	*Tyler Street*, ...	" Randall, Lothrop and Russell.
SMITH, . . .	1812	Both sexes,	*Belknap Street*, . . .	" Keep, Adams and Emerson.
WELLS, . . .	1833	Girls,	*McLean Street*, . . .	" Emerson, Norcross and Hazelton.
WINTHROP, . .	1836	Girls,	*East Street*, ...	" Bates, Clarke and Dexter.

* The *Normal* school provides instruction for one hundred and twelve boys, from seven to ten years of age, in the "*Model School*" department.

INSTRUCTORS IN THE VARIOUS SCHOOLS.

NOTE. The Masters of the *Latin* and *English High Schools* have a salary of $2,400 each per annum. The *Sub-Masters* of both schools have $1,500 each per annum—and the *Ushers* in both schools have $800 each, for the *first year* of service, with an annual increase of $100 for each additional year of service, until the salary amounts to $1,200; at which sum it remains fixed.

All *Grammar* and *Writing* Masters have a salary of $1,500 each; all *Sub-Masters* in the Grammar Schools have $1,000 each per annum—all *Ushers* in said schools have $800 each per annum—*Head Assistants* $400 each, and all other *Assistants* $250 for the first year's service; $300 for the second year's service; and $350 for the third and succeeding years.

The *Teachers of Music* receive $100 a year for instruction in each school, which sum includes the consideration for the use of a Piano Forte. [All the salaries are fixed by the School Committee.]

LATIN.

Francis Gardner, *Master.*
Caleb Emery, *Sub-Master.*
John Noble, Charles J. Capen, and Thomas H. Chandler, *Ushers.*
Frederick D. Williams, *Teacher of Drawing.*

ENGLISH HIGH.

Thomas Sherwin, *Master.*
Luther Robinson, *First Sub-Master.*
Francis S. Williams, *Second Sub-Master.*
Charles M. Cumston, and Luther W. Anderson, *Ushers.*
Frederick D. Williams, *Teacher of Drawing.*

NORMAL SCHOOL.

Loring Lothrop, *Master.*
Lucy F. Kimball, Mary J. Tarr, Lucy W. Ripley, *Assistants.*
Model School—Lucy D. Osborn, Mary A. L. Bredeen, *Assistants.*
L. H. Southard, *Music Teacher.*

BIGELOW.

Frederick Crafts, *Master.*
Julia M. Baxter, Martha C. Jenks, Rebecca M. Harris, Celinda Seaver, Elizabeth Williams, Elizabeth Crafts, Elizabeth Weston, *Assistants.*
Albert Drake, *Music Teacher.*

BOWDOIN.

Abraham Andrews, *Grammar Master.*
James Robinson, *Writing Master.*
Mary A. Murdock, Rebecca Lincoln, Mary S. Robinson, Hannah S. Andrews, Elizabeth B. Mitchell, Marcy Ann Smith, Louisa Clark, Martha A. Palmer, Elizabeth S. Kidder, Sarah R. Andrews, *Assistants.*
A. N. Johnson, *Music Teacher.*

BOYLSTON.

John C. Dore, *Grammar Master.*
Charles Kimball, *Writing Master.*
William T. Adams, *Usher.*
Clarinda R. F. Treadwell, Catharine H. Grover, Ellen M. S. Treadwell, Maria A. Moulton, Anna A. Foster, Rosetta M. Hodges, Mary S. Smith, Laura P. Holland, Louisa F. Moulton, *Assistants.*
Benjamin F. Baker, *Music Teacher.*

BRIMMER.

Joshua Bates, jr., *Master.*
Daniel C. Brown, *Sub-Master.*
Dean F. Battles, *Usher.*
Anna L. Gage, *Head Assistant.*
Mary E. Beck, Amelia F. Upton, Lucy F. Hall, Ellen B. Cunningham, Mary M. Knight, Helen H. Chaffee, *Assistants.*
Edwin Bruce, *Music Teacher.*

CHAPMAN, FOR BOYS.

John P. Averill, *Master.*
William Alfred Jenks, *Usher.*
Marilla M. Caverno, Jane E. Gilbert, Adeline E. Clapp, *Assistants.*
L. H. Southard, *Music Teacher.*

CHAPMAN, FOR GIRLS.

John F. Nourse, *Master.*
Lucy A. Wiggin, Sarah J. Chamberlain, Louisa A. H. Winnek, Charlotte L. Stockwell, *Assistants.*
L. H. Southard, *Music Teacher.*

DWIGHT, FOR BOYS.

James A. Page, *Master.*
William F. Basto, *Sub-Master.*
Clarissa Guild, Elizabeth P. Wyman, Eliza M. Josselyn, Lucretia Josselyn, Almira W. Hodges, *Assistants.*
L. H. Southard, *Music Teacher.*

DWIGHT, FOR GIRLS.

George B. Hyde, *Master.*
Eliza A. Harding, Henrietta Draper, Pemelia W. Cate, Elizabeth J. Wilder, *Assistants.*
L. H. Southard, *Music Teacher.*

ELIOT.

William H. Seavey, *Master.*
Samuel W. Mason, *Sub-Master.*
Alfred Hewins, *Usher.*
Caroline W. Carter, Eliza L. Felt, Sophia Shepard, Hannah M. Damon, Sarah Sewall French, Anna S. Carter, Caroline A. Conant, Calista H. Clement, *Assistants.*
Charles Butler, *Music Teacher.*

FRANKLIN.

Samuel L. Gould, *Master.*
Catharine T. Simonds, Sarah A. M. Cushing, *Head Assistants.*
Mary J. Leach, Lucy M. Beck, Fannie E. Field, Sarah A. Gale, Mary A. Mitchell, Catharine G. Bond, Elizabeth J. Brown, *Assistants.*
L. H. Southard, *Music Teacher.*

HANCOCK.

George Allen, jr., *Master.*
Percival W. Bartlett, *Sub-Master.*
Henrietta L. Pierce, Sarah E. White, Helen M. Johnson, M. R. Brigham, Achsah Barnes, S. O. H. Eaton, M. Sherman, Mary F. Kimball, Elizabeth F. McKay, Mary S. Gale, *Assistants.*
L. H. Southard, *Music Teacher.*

HAWES.

Samuel Barrett, *Master.*
Charles A. Morrill, *Sub-Master.*
Henry C. Hardon, *Usher.*
Louisa J. Henderson, Georgianna Watts, Martha A. Dearborn, *Assistants.*
Albert Drake, *Music Teacher.*

JOHNSON, NORTH.

Richard G. Parker, *Master.*
Rebecca P. Barry, Helen E. Vans, Caroline Leighton, *Assistants.*
Benjamin F. Baker, *Music Teacher.*

JOHNSON, SOUTH.

Joseph Hale, *Master.*
Martha E. Towne, Almira Seymour, Mary Jane Danforth, *Assistants.*

LYMAN, FOR BOYS.

Hosea H. Lincoln, *Master.*
James F. Blackinton, *Usher.*
Eliza L. Pierce, Mary O. Bulfinch, Almira G. Smith, Mary A. Turner, *Assistants.*
L. H. Southard, *Music Teacher.*

LYMAN, FOR GIRLS.

Isaac F. Shepard, *Master.*
Mary P. Moulton, Jane M. Hight, Emeline French, Mary E. Melvin, Cordelia Lothrop, Eliza A. Wiggin, *Assistants.*
L. H. Southard, *Music Teacher.*

MATHER.

Josiah A. Stearns, *Grammar Master.*
Jonathan Battles, jr., *Writing Master.*
Asa Weeks, *Sub-Master.*
Lucy Floyd, Margarette A. Moody, Margaret A. Pease, Elizabeth B. Raynolds, Alice Cooper, Laura A. Bartholomew, Mary Jane Newmarch, *Assistants.*
Albert Drake, *Music Teacher.*

MAYHEW.

Samuel Swan, *Master and Teacher of Music.*
Winslow Battles, *Sub-Master.*
Robert Swan, *Usher.*
Elizabeth D. Moulton, Elizabeth L. West, Elizabeth P. Hopkins, S. W. I. Copeland, Sarah E. Curtis, Emily A. Moulton, Helen H. Pearson, Caroline H. Rice, *Assistants.*

PHILLIPS.

James Hovey, *Grammar Master.*
Benjamin Drew, *Writing Master.*
Amphion Gates, John M. Colcord, *Ushers.*
Catharine P. Dow, Eliza F. Copeland, Ellen M. Coolidge, Sarah E. Adams, *Assistants.*
Edwin Bruce, *Music Teacher.*

QUINCY.

Charles E. Valentine, *Master.*
B. W. Putnam, *Sub-Master.*
James O. Brown and Adoniram Alden, *Ushers.*
Josephine L. Tucker, Mary G. Clement, Abbie Dalton, Sarah H. Hale, Lydia A. Hanson, Eliza Ann Shearer, Sophia A. Leverett, Angelina A. Moulton, Caroline D. Cotton, *Assistants.*
Benjamin F. Baker, *Music Teacher.*

SMITH.

Thomas Paul, *Master.*
Charlotte M. Knowles, *Assistant.*
James C. Johnson, *Music Teacher.*

WELLS.

Cornelius Walker, *Grammar Master.*
Reuben Swan, jr., *Writing Master.*
William H. Swan, *Usher.*
Matilda A. Gerry, Mary S. Carter, Sarah J. Lothrop, Abby Blasland, Lydia A. Hayward, Maria E. Chace, *Assistants.*
Edwin Bruce, *Music Teacher.*

WINTHROP.

Henry Williams, jr., *Master.*
Anna B. Page, *Head Assistant.*
Elizabeth R. Briggs, Susan A. W. Loring, Caroline A. Rogers, Abbie R. Parish, Martha I. Cotton, Frances M. Huffmaster, Almira Paul, Elizabeth Leatherbee, *Assistants.*
L. H. Southard, *Music Teacher.*

CITY OF BOSTON.

ORGANIZATION OF THE PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

MARCH, 1853.

CHARLES EDWARD COOK, President. CHARLES DEMOND, Secretary.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

JOSEPH M. WIGHTMAN, *Chairman*, 33 Cornhill. CHARLES DEMOND, *Secretary*, 52 Washington st.

JAMES B. DOW, 138 Washington street.
E. D. G PALMER. 3½ Portland street.
THOMAS WILDER, 136 Sea street.
WILLIAM H. CALROW, 127 Webster street.
OLIVER DITSON, 115 Washington street.
CALEB GILL, 145 Broadway.
ABRAHAM G. WYMAN, 23 Green street.
THOMAS B. HAWKES, 10 Exchange street.
JOHN J. MESTON, 6 Water street.
JACKSON RICHARDSON, 10 Maverick block.

PHILO SANFORD, 80 Dover street.
N. C. STEVENS, 6 Brookline street.
E. W. BLAKE, 28 Harrison avenue.
JAMES N. SYKES, Sumner street.
STEPHEN TILTON, Jr, 29 Dover street.
WILLIAM READ, 585 Washington street.
SAMUEL G. BOWDLEAR, 40 Charles street.
ISAIAH FAXON, 119 Salem street.
HENRY L. DALTON, 12 Hull street.
S. J. M. HOMER, 7 Burroughs place.

COMMITTEE ON SCHOOL HOUSES.

MOSES C. GREENE, *Chairman*,
THOMAS B. HAWKES, *Sec'y*,
B. W. DUNKLEE,
HENRY G. CLARK,
E. B. MOORE,
JOSEPH F. WHITE,
WILLIAM E. TOWNSEND,

ALFRED T. TURNER,
BENJ. P. RICHARDSON,
JOSIAH F. BUMSTEAD,
AZOR MAYNARD,
EDWIN HOWLAND,
JOHN T. DINGLEY,
OLIVER CARTER,

SOLON JENKINS,
ZIBEON SOUTHARD,
JOSEPH H. ALLEN,
HENRY R. ANDREWS,
GEORGE W. BRIGGS,
S. H. PINGRY,
EDWARD F. PORTER,
ALBERT BOWKER.

COMMITTEE ON SCHOOL BOOKS.

JAMES B. DOW,
EDWARD REED,

ALFRED E. GILES,
HENRY G. CLARK,

BENJAMIN F. STEVENS.

COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE WITH THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

CHARLES EDWARD COOK, | JOSEPH M. WIGHTMAN, | CHARLES DEMOND.

☞ All blanks or documents for the Committees or Teachers may be procured by applying to the Secretary, No. 52 Washington street.

SCHOOLS.

DISTRICT No. 1.—EAST BOSTON.

Sub-District No. 1. EBENEZER ATKINS, *Chairman.* WILLIAM H. CALROW, *Secretary.*

NO. AND TEACHER OF SCHOOL.	No. Pupils	LOCATION.	VISITING COMMITTEE.
1 Miss M. F. Delano,	78	Bennington street,	William H. Calrow, 127 Webster street
2 Louisa Curtis,	63	Lexington street,	Stephen N. Stockwell, 29 Princeton st.
3 Kate W. Lincoln,	72	Lexington street,	Samuel H. Pingry, Princeton street
*4 Mrs. Laura A. Waterhouse,	64	Lexington street,	Ebenezer Atkins, 66 Paris street
5 Miss Susan M. Underwood,	80	Bennington street,	William H. Delano, 50 Saratoga street
6 Rutha E. Crosby,	47	Chelsea street,	Henry Brevoort, 125 Webster street
7 Angelina M. Cudworth,	63	Chelsea street,	

Sub-District No. 2. JOSEPH ROBBINS, *Chairman.* JACKSON RICHARDSON, *Secretary.*

1 Miss Sarah A. Learned,	63	Paris street,	Joseph Robbins, Maverick street
2 Rosa L. Morse,	48	Border street,	Edward F. Porter, 16 Paris street
3 Martha J. Newcomb,	64	Border street,	John W. Hinckley, 3 Meridian street
*4 Esther L. Morse,	51	Border street,	Ivory Harlow, Chelsea street
5 Hannah C. Atkins,	53	Paris street,	Thomas Ditson, 23 Havre street
6 Eveline C. Ring,	51	Paris street,	Marcus B. Leonard, 14 E. Sumner street
7 Emily C. Morse,	54	Paris street,	Jackson Richardson, 10 Maverick block

Sub-District No. 3. ALBERT BOWKER, *Chairman.* JAMES N. SYKES, *Secretary*

1 Miss Elizabeth Lincoln,	61	Sumner street,	Albert Bowker, 117 Webster street
*2 Elizabeth H. Allen,	70	Webster street,	James B. Allen, 11 Henry street
3 Susan H. M. Swan,	65	Sumner street,	Nathaniel G. Allen, Sumner street
4 Frances W. Redding,	56	Webster street,	Rufus W. Clark, 101 Webster street
5 Susan D. Wildes,	52	Webster street,	James N. Sykes, Sumner street
6 Fanny E. Tower,	48	Webster street,	Ezra Bartlett, 121 Webster street

NO. AND TEACHER OF SCHOOL.	No. Pupils	LOCATION.	VISITING COMMITTEE.
DISTRICT No. 2.			
EDWARD BEECHER, *Chairman.* JOHN J. MESTON, *Secretary.*			
1 Miss Harriet S. Boody,	65	Tileston street, corner of Short,	William E. Smith, 1 Short street
2 A. A. Bacon,	67	Ingraham school house,	William Dyke, 13 Snowhill street
3 Martha F. Boody,	76	Ingraham school house,	Nathaniel O. Hart, 148 Salem street
4 Rebecca D. Viles,	58	Fleet street,	Edward Beecher, 15 Charter street .
5 Susan Page,	61	Moon street,	Thomas C. Newcomb, 25 Sheafe street
*6 Betsey L. Canedy,	53	Ingraham school house,	
†7 Mary Eliza Keith,	18	Sun-court street,	B. W. Dunklee, 59 Blackstone street
8 Mary B. Viles,	59	Tileston street,	John J. Meston, 7 Allston place
*9 Harriet Maria James,	61	Eliot school house,	E. W. Goddard, 5 Unity street
DISTRICT No. 3.			
HENRY G. CLARK, *Chairman.* C. J. F. SHERMAN, *Secretary.*			
1 Miss Abigail S. Rich,	62	22 Charter street,	S. P. Oliver, 178 Salem street
2 Mrs. E. S. Merriam,	60	22 Charter street,	T. Restieaux, Hanover, cor. Cross street
3 Miss Sarah E. Pierce,	74	Hanover avenue,	Henry G. Clark, 95 Salem street
4 C. Augusta Hall,	47	Rear of 22 Charter street,	Charles J. F. Sherman, 2 Richmond place
5 Mary S. Stoddard,	70	Hanover avenue,	Alexander Wood, 161 Salem street
6 Mary A. Cushing,	51	Rear of 22 Charter street,	John P. Ober, 13 Sheafe street
*7 L. I. Tewksbury,	66	Hanover avenue,	(Mr. Oliver.)
8 Martha B. Paddock,	61	Rear of 22 Charter street,	Henry L. Dalton, 12 Hull street
9 Louisa A. Leavitt	34	22 Charter street,	

DISTRICT No. 4.

ELIJAH STEARNS, *Chairman.* DEXTER W. WISWELL, *Secretary.*

1	Miss Nancy B. Seaver,	57	N. Margin street,	Charles E. Wiggin, 12 Sheafe street
2	M. Elizabeth Henry,	64	N. Margin street,	Elijah Stearns, Salem, corner Prince st.
3	Mary E. Eaton,	63	Bennet avenue,	Edward B. Moore, 133 Hanover street
4	Mary E. Myers,	68	Bennet avenue,	Dexter W. Wiswell, 110 Prince street
5	Sarah L. Shepard,	61	Thacher street,	Henry D. Fowle, 71 Prince street
6	Elizabeth F. Pettes,	61	Thacher street,	George Kingman, 14 Snowhill street
*7	Elizabeth G. Johnson,	58	Thacher street,	Isaiah Faxon, 119 Salem street
*8	Anna H. Burns,	69	Snowhill street,	William H. Learnard, jr., 12 Snowhill st.

DISTRICT No. 5.

ENOCH H. SNELLING, *Chairman.* CHARLES A. TURNER, *Secretary.*

1	Mrs. Mary A. Pope,	73	Hanover street,	George Hubbard, 6 Prince street
2	Miss Margaret W. Hall,	70	Hanover street,	Joseph F. White, Hanover, corner Fleet st.
3	Mary E. Parker,	70	Cross street,	E. D. G. Palmer, 3 1-2 Portland street
4	Mrs. Harriet A. Farrow,	75	Hanover street,	(Dr. Palmer.)
*5	Miss Harriet M. Warren,	75	Old Hancock school house,	Sebastian Streeter, 6 North Bennett street
6	Frances E. Wilkins,	70	Hanover street,	George W. Parmenter, 178 Hanover street
7	Catherine W. Callender,	72	Old Hancock school house,	E. H. Snelling, 108 Salem street
*8	Emeline R. Turner,	66	Mr. Streeter's vestry,	Charles A. Turner, 6 North Bennett street

DISTRICT No. 6.

A. G. WYMAN, *Chairman.* CHARLES H. ATWOOD, *Secretary.*

1	Miss Mary L. Bailey,	58	Wall street,	Harvey Jewell, 20 Court street
2	Anna A. James,	59	Wall street,	Abraham G. Wyman, 23 Green street
3	Elizabeth W. Snow,	60	Wall street,	James Fowle, 37 Chambers street
4	Augusta H. Foster,	81	Wall street,	J. V. C. Smith, Tremont house
5	Mrs. Sarah N. Swan,	61	Wall street,	Loammi Crosby, 21 Hancock street
6	Miss Frances A. Chester,	68	Wall street,	M. C. Greene, Merrimac st., c. Prospect st.
7	Mrs. Matilda Merriam,	49	Spring street place,	Samuel G. Damon, 12 Wall street
8	Elizabeth G. Wright,	55	Spring street place,	Eben H. Little, 75 Leverett street
9	Elizabeth S. Grater,	61	Milton street,	Charles H. Atwood, 25 Green street
10	Miss Elizabeth S. Foster,	63	Milton street,	Avery Plumer, Jr., 27 Allen street

NO. AND TEACHER OF SCHOOL.	No. Pupils	LOCATION.	VISITING COMMITTEE.
DISTRICT No. 7.			
THOMAS B. HAWKES, *Chairman.* HIRAM WELLINGTON, *Secretary.*			
1 Miss Mary A. Howe,	63	Friend street,	Thomas Gaffield, 20 Ashland street
2 Lucy M. Chester,	69	Friend street,	(Mr. Gaffield)
*3 Sophia White,	60	Friend street	Francis Brown, 83 Leverett street
4 Lucy A. Clarke,	68	Mayhew school house,	Hiram Wellington, 10 Court street
5 Bethia Whiting,	71	Mayhew school house,	Thomas B. Hawkes, 10 Exchange street
6 Caroline Wason,	57	South Margin street,	Charles F. Eaton, 5 Eaton street
7 Maria E. Clapp,	69	Merrimac street,	(Mr. Brown.)
DISTRICT No. 8.			
DAVID KIMBALL, *Chairman.* WILLIAM E. TOWNSEND, *Secretary.*			
1 Mrs. Frances D. R. Whitman,	71	Blossom street,	William E. Townsend, 8 Cambridge st.
2 Miss Sarah A. Cushing,	61	Blossom street,	John Bigelow, 42 Blossom street
3 Elizabeth C. Barrett,	70	Blossom street,	(Mr. Bigelow)
4 Mary S. Watts,	75	Wells school house,	David Kimball, 28 Washington street
†5 Marianne Stephens,	59	Smith school house, Belknap street,	James B. Dow, 138 1-2 Washington street
6 Sarah E. Wiesenthal,	64	Bowdoin street vestry,	(Mr. Kimball)
*†7 Harriett H. King,	43	Smith school house,	(Mr. Dow)
DISTRICT No. 9.			
A. D. PARKER, *Chairman.* BENJAMIN F. STEVENS, *Secretary.*			
1 Miss Sarah C. Moore,	60	Phillips school house,	Aurelius D. Parker, 20 Court street
2 Mrs. Lydia F. Poole,	59	Southac street,	Benjamin F. Stevens, 113 Pinckney street
3 Miss Priscilla C. Sampson,	56	May street,	Samuel G. Bowdlear 40 Charles street
4 Eliza A. Corthell,	64	West Cedar street,	Alfred T. Turner, 59 Pinckney street
5 Abby S. Lincoln,	66	West Cedar street,	Frederic W. Sawyer, 20 Court street
*6 Caroline P. Eastman,	74	Southac street,	Eleazar Boynton, 103 Myrtle street
7 Mary A. Allen,	64	Southac street,	Henry S. Chase, 88 Pinckney street
8 Ruth M. Sanborn,	34	Western avenue,	William Appleton, Jr., 76 Beacon street
9 Sarah A. M. Turner,	59	Southac street,	Andrew Cushing, 76 Myrtle street

DISTRICT No. 10.

L. S. CRAGIN, *Chairman.* ROBERT L. MERRIAM, *Secretary.*

1	Miss Lydia B. Felt,	70	Fort Hill,	Lorenzo S. Cragin, 1 Hamilton place
2	Celeste Weed,	62	Lane place,	Edmund T. Eastman, 7 Summer street
3	Mrs. Charlotte A. Curtis,	62	Lane place,	Ormond Dutton, 29 Federal street
4	Miss A. M. Lecain,	65	Fort Hill,	Benjamin P. Richardson, 6 Hancock ave.
5	Emily Peaslee,	61	Lane place,	Alfred E. Giles, 46 Washington street
*6	A. E. N. Treadwell,	66	Fort Hill,	W. L. G. Hunt, 5 Quincy place
7	Caroline M. Francis,	60	Lane place,	J. S. Clement, 92 Milk street
8	Abigail M. Parker,	62	Lane place,	Charles Demond, 52 Washington street
9	Harriette B. Cutler,	70	Fort Hill,	Thomas F. Chase, 38 Pearl street
10	Maria W. Parker,	65	Lane place,	Frederick D. Allen, 58 Milk street
*11	Sarah S. Parsons,	66	Fort Hill,	Sawyer S. Stone, 28 Pearl street
12	Adelia E. Edwards	70	Fort Hill,	Loring Norcross, 73 Kilby street
13	Maria B. Clapp,	60	Lane place,	R. L. Merriam, 19 Doane street
*14	Maria A. Rotch,	64	Lane place,	Leister M. Clark, 98 Milk street
15	Margaret F. Tappan,	60	Lane place,	George D. Dutton, 131 Milk street

DISTRICT No. 11.

OLIVER DITSON, *Chairman.* SAMUEL K. WHIPPLE, *Secretary.*

1	Miss Angelia M. Newmarch,	48	13 Williams street,	Oliver Ditson, 115 Washington street
2	Rebecca R. Thayer,	69	Franklin street,	E. S. Chesbrough, 16 Hayward place
3	Julia B. Lombard,	72	Purchase place,	William H. Dennet, 134 Washington st
4	Octavia C. Heard,	54	13 Williams street,	Josiah F. Bumstead, 134 Washington st
5	Harriet N. Pike,	66	Odeon place,	Samuel K. Whipple, 100 Washington st
*6	H. B. Haven,	42	13 Williams street,	T. R. Marvin, 42 Congress street
*7	Elnora P. Hellesen,	47	Odeon place,	Frederick Sweetser, 21 Federal street
8	Mrs. Maria J. Coburn,	68	13 Williams street	T. O. Gardner, 77 Milk street

DISTRICT No. 12.

AZOR MAYNARD, *Chairman.* S. J. M. HOMER, *Secretary.*

1	Miss Harriette A. Bettis,	56	Essex place,	Azor Maynard, 40 Hudson street
2	Harriet A. Parker,	63	South street court,	Daniel T. Coit, 12 High street
3	Susan E. Gibbs,	59	South street court,	Thomas Wilder, 136 Sea street
4	Mary Williams,	67	Essex place,	John M. Pinkerton, 5 Congress street
*5	Emily B Peck,	59	Hudson street,	S. J. M. Homer, 7 Burroughs place
6	Elizabeth C. Frink,	65	South street court,	N. Metcalf, 17 Franklin street
7	Sarah J. Tinkham,	55	Essex place,	David Thayer, 34 Oxford street

NO. AND TEACHER OF SCHOOL.	No. Pupils	LOCATION.	VISITING COMMITTEE.
DISTRICT No. 13.			
THOMAS A. GODDARD, *Chairman.*		EDWIN HOWLAND, *Secretary.*	
1 Miss Mary B. Browne,	60	Bumstead court,	Edwin Howland, Winthrop House
2 Maria Hills,	65	Harvard street vestry,	J. M. Phipps, Eliot, corner Washington st.
3 Hannah L. Billings,	60	Hudson street,	William Read, 585 Washington street
4 Mary B. Swett,	63	Tremont street,	Albert L. Lincoln, 7 Dix place
5 Anna M. Parker,	65	Bumstead court,	Thomas A. Goddard, 161 Tremont street
6			
7 Hannah E. Moore,	53	Harvard street vestry,	Edward Reed, 1 Oak place
8 Sarah R. Bowles,	53	Tremont street,	George H. Gay, Hollis, cor. Tremont st.
9 Sarah A. Cheever,	44	Tremont street,	Samuel Weltch, 6 Dix place
*10 Julia A. Bird,	37	Bumstead court,	John B. Alley, 35 Boylston street
DISTRICT No. 14.			
JOHN T. DINGLEY, *Chairman.*		A. A. WATSON, *Secretary.*	
1 Miss Harriette A. T. Stodder,	67	South Cedar street,	Joseph M. Wightman, 79 Carver street
2 C. M. E. Richardson,	54	Newbern place,	John T. Dingley, 33 Fayette street
3 Eliza A. Bailey,	53	Universalist vestry, Warren street,	Otis A. Skinner, 7 Fayette street
4 Sarah E. Gillespie,	54	Newbern place,	A. A. Watson, 25 Harrison avenue
*5 Hannah W. Lane,	42	South Cedar street,	George A. Curtis, 1 Fayette street
6 Mary M. Dingley,	57	South Cedar street,	Thacher Beal, 348 Tremont street
7 Helen A. W. Peck,	46	Newbern place,	Horace Dupee, 575 Washington street
*8 Dorcas B. Baldwin,	47	Universalist vestry, Warren street,	Alfred Mudge, 1 Dix place
DISTRICT No. 15.			
WILLIAM DALL, *Chairman.*		OLIVER CARTER, *Secretary.*	
1 Miss Eliza Ann Tirrell,	65	Groton street,	Samuel Tolman, 9 Orange street
2 Caroline A. Miller,	64	Groton street,	William Dall, 668 Washington street
3 Eliza J. Dyar,	61	Groton street,	Oliver Carter, 4 Garland street
*4 H. M. Coolidge,	79	Groton street,	Charles Richardson, 20 Garland street
5 H. M. Faxon,	73	Groton street,	Benjamin H. Greene, 77 Dover street
6 Emeline J. Brown,	55	Groton street,	Henry W. Lincoln, 631 Washington st.
7 Mrs. Mary Jane Bruce,	62	Shawmut street,	Philo Sanford, 80 Dover street
8 Miss Helen E. Eaton,	62	Castle street, corner of Middlesex st.,	Warren Hapgood, 6 Orange street

DISTRICT No. 16.

CALEB GILL, *Chairman.* ALBERT J. WRIGHT, *Secretary.*

1	Miss Lucretia S. Day,	61	Silver street,	Alvan Simonds, 1 Division street
2	Elizabeth C. Toombs,	62	Silver street,	Stephen A. Stackpole, 83 Fourth street
3	Lucinda Smith,	65	Silver street,	Edward H. Brainard, 159 Broadway
4	Emily R. Baxter,	65	Mather school house,	Albert J. Wright, 197 Broadway
*5	Susan S. Sproul,	63	Mather school house,	Charles J. F. Allen, 73 Broadway
6	Mary A. Macnair,	66	Rear Mather school house,	Joseph Smith, 77 Broadway
7	Hannah C. Merritt,	60	Silver street,	Solon Jenkins, Turnpike street
8	Rebecca H. Bird,	67	Athens street,	Charles Mead, 100 Turnpike street
9	Mary Lincoln,	60	Athens street,	Thomas Hammond, 126 Broadway
10	Eleanor Randall,	58	Silver street,	John D. Richardson, 84 Fourth street
*11	Sarah J. Bell,	60	Silver street,	George N. Noyes, 69 Silver street
12	Matilda E. Peirce,	66	Mather school house,	Caleb Gill, 145 Broadway

DISTRICT No. 17.

WILLIAM S. THACHER, *Chairman.* JOHN PUTNAM, *Secretary.*

1	Miss Elizabeth S. Kettell,	49	Near Hawes place church,	Charles Robbins, First street
2	Lucinda Hathorne,	70	Rear Hawes school house,	Henry Homer, 225 Fourth street
3	Eunice H. Tilton,	78	Rear Hawes school house,	Joseph H. Clinch, 308 Broadway
4	Ann Floyd,	80	Bigelow school house,	Judah Baker, 239 Broadway
5	Joanna W. Davis,	75	Bigelow school house,	Daniel Hall, 325 Broadway
6	Caroline N. Davis,	63	Bigelow school house,	Seriah Stevens, G street, corner Third
*7	Julia A. Francis,	65	Blanchard's building,	William S. Thacher, 233 Fourth street
8	C. A. Mott,	52	Rear Lyceum hall,	Zibeon Southard, 306 Broadway
9	Elizabeth T. Dodge,	42	Blanchard's building,	John S. H. Fogg, 305 Broadway
10	Susan W. Smith,	55	Near Hawes place church,	Stephen Jenney, 327 Broadway
11	Sarah E. R. Manning,	55	Bigelow school house,	John Putnam, 301 Broadway
12	Mary G. Paxon,	32	Near Hawes place church,	D. McBean Thaxter, jr., Broadway

NO. AND TEACHER OF SCHOOL.	No. Pupils	LOCATION.	VISITING COMMITTEE.
DISTRICT No. 18.			
STEPHEN TILTON, Jr., *Chairman.*		JOSEPH H. ALLEN, *Secretary.*	
1 Miss Jane S. Hobart,	65	Genesee street,	Otis Kimball, 38 Common street
2 Josephine G. Whipple,	64	Indiana street,	Alexander H. Rice, 55 Shawmut avenue
3 Judith Walker,	70	Indiana street,	William Willett, 9 Orange street
*4 Miss Priscilla S. Taft,	70	Brimmer school house,	Joseph H. Allen, 279 Tremont street
5 Elizabeth Goodridge,	75	Brimmer school house,	Charles Edward Cook, 220 Washington st.
6 Susan H. Chaffee,	61	Genesee street,	Samuel Wadsworth, 31 Common street
*7 E. Maria Simonds,	69	Genesee street,	George F. Williams, 1 Rowe place
8 Charlotte L. Young,	72	E. Orange street,	George B. Nichols, 11 Dover street
*9 Miss Elizabeth S. Emmons,	69	E. Orange street,	James G. Piper, 16 Sea street
10 Mary C. Greene,	75	E. Orange street,	Stephen Tilton, Jr., 29 Dover street
DISTRICT No. 19.			
SAMUEL B. CRUFT, *Chairman.*		GEORGE L. DEBLOIS, *Secretary.*	
1 Miss Caroline L. Tyler,	75	Dedham street,	J. E. Herrick, cor. Wash'ton & S. Dedham st.
2 Mary A. Hall,	53	Worcester street,	Henry R. Andrews, 3 Brookline street
3 Mrs. Elizabeth Newman,	58	Northampton street,	David Hamblen, Blackstone square
4 Eleanor L. Browne,	58	Rutland street,	Andrew J. Loud, Shawmut av. cor. Newton
5 Miss Ann J. Bolden,	56	Rutland street,	George L. Deblois, Rutland street
6 Harriott S. Keith,	64	Rutland street,	S. B. Cruft, Suffolk, corner Newton street
7 Eliza C. Gould,	65	Rutland street,	N. C. Stevens, 6 Brookline street
8 Ellen F. Andrews,	57	Rutland street,	Lyman Farwell, 190 Shawmut avenue

DISTRICT No. 20.

HENRY A. SCUDDER, *Chairman.* GEORGE W. BRIGGS, *Secretary.*

1	Miss Mary E. Parker,	60	Winthrop school house,	R. M. Hodges, 12 Essex street
2	Sarah Eveleth,	52	Winthrop school house,	H. W. Williams, 33 Essex street
3	Mary E. Fessenden,	68	East street place,	John Homans, cor. Winter & Tremont st's
4	Caroline A. Morris,	66	East street place,	Albert Hutchings, 440 Washington street
*5	Frances Torrey,	62	East street place,	D. C. Tomlinson, 12 East Canton street
6	Mercy B. Delano,	58	East street place,	James A. Fox, 673 Washington street
*7	Marion D. Henshaw,	63	Sea street,	Henry A. Scudder, 17 State street
8	Mary A. Easterbrook,	61	Sea street,	George W. Briggs, 376 Washington street
9	Ellen V. Hunt,	54	Hudson street,	E. W. Blake, 28 Harrison avenue
10	Sarah E. Lewis,	45	Hudson street,	George C Rand, 20 Oxford street

* These are Schools for Special Instruction. † These are Schools for colored children.

Salaries of Teachers, $300 each, and $25 each for care of room.

194 Schools.—Number of Pupils, January 31, 1853, 11,980.

WARD OFFICERS.

1853.

Ward No. 1.

Warden.
Moses Miller.

Clerk.
George D. Ricker.

Inspectors.
Henry K. Cobb,
Charles O. Eaton,
John W. Fairbanks,
John B. Wedger,
Joseph H. Whitman.

Ward No. 2.

Warden.
Ezra Vinal.

Clerk.
Charles W. McLellan.

Inspectors.
Francis M. Andrews,
William Curtis,
Joseph Dunbar,
Patrick Keenan,
Abraham Weeks.

Ward No. 3.

Warden.
Ephraim Nute.

Clerk.
Charles W. Cline.

Inspectors.
Edward W. Danforth,
Daniel Dow,
Edward Gregory,
Francis L. Harding,
James W. Russell.

Ward No. 4.

Warden.
Uriel Crocker.

Clerk.
John M. Clark.

Inspectors.
George T. Stearns,
John B. Foster,
Fitzroy Sessions,
Obed B. Low,
George N. Nichols.

Ward No. 5.

Warden.
Eben H. Little.

Clerk.
A. E. Johonnot.

Inspectors.
John S. Pear,
George H. Ladd,
Jairus Beal,
Theophilus Burr, jr.,
Pelham Bonney, jr.

Ward No. 6.

Warden.
David Kimball.

Clerk.
James B. Weeks.

Inspectors.
Hiram Simmons,
George H. Braman,
John S. Damrell,
William A. Bangs,
Benjamin B. Williams.

Ward No. 7.

Warden.
William B. Bradford.

Clerk.
Hales W. Suter.

Inspectors.
H. E. Bayley,
Horatio R. Storer,
J. M. Gibbens,
William A. Warner,
Edward C. David.

Ward No. 8.

Warden.
Clement Willis.

Clerk.
Stephen G. Deblois.

Inspectors.
Charles F. Russell,
Reuben J. Todd,
Abram French,
William L. Elliot,
Albert Glover.

Ward No. 9.

Warden.
William S. Dexter.

Clerk.
Frederick S. Kettelle.

Inspectors.
John Weltch,
F. H. Sprague,
Joseph V. Wellington,
Levi Wilkins,
Amos C. Clapp.

Ward No. 10.

Warden.
Jesse Tirrell, jr.

Clerk.
William A. Bell.

Inspectors.
Charles T. Tilton,
Edward F. Weld,
John R. Mullin,
Lyman A. George,
William W. Bullock.

Ward No. 11.

Warden.	*Inspectors.*
George B. Rogers.	Charles Caverly,
	Gilbert Parmelee,
Clerk.	Charles Caldwell,
Augustus P. Melzar.	John H. Griggs,
	William Swinson.

Ward No. 12.

Warden.	*Inspectors.*
Walter H. Tilden.	James L. Lincoln,
	Wesley Burnham,
Clerk.	Caleb H. Dolbeare,
Gustavus Forbes.	Samuel Hill, jr.,
	Edwin B. Spinney.

WARDS.

No 1.—Beginning at the water, on the southerly side of the Eastern Packet Pier; thence across Commercial street to Richmond street; thence by the centre of Richmond street, across Hanover street to Salem street; thence by the centre of Salem street to Cooper street; thence by the centre of Cooper street, crossing Charlestown street to Beverly street; thence by the centre of Beverly to Causeway street; thence across Causeway street, and in the same direction with Beverly street, to the water; thence by the water to the point begun at.

No. 2.—All East Boston and the islands.

No. 3.—Beginning at the water on the north side of the Fitchburg Railroad depot, on a line which would strike the central line of Beverly street if extended to the water; thence by such line and the centre of Beverly street to Charlestown street; thence across Charlestown street, and by the centre of Cooper street, to Salem street; thence by the centre of Salem street to Richmond street: thence by the centre of Richmond street to Hanover street; thence by the centre of Hanover street to Court street; thence by the centre of Court street to Green street; thence by the centre of Green street to Leverett street; thence by the centre of Leverett street to Causeway street; thence by the centre of Causeway street to Lowell street; thence by the centre of Lowell street, and by a line in the same direction with Lowell street, to the water; thence by the water to the point begun at.

No. 4.—Beginning at the water, on the southerly side of the Eastern Packet Pier; thence across Commercial street to Richmond street; thence by the centre of Richmond street to Hanover street; thence by the centre of Hanover street to Court street; thence by the centre of Court street to Green street; thence by the centre of Green street to Staniford street; thence by the centre of Staniford street to Cambridge street; thence by the centre of Cambridge street to Temple street; thence by the centre of Temple street and Mount Vernon street to Park street; thence by the centre of Park street to Tremont street; thence by the centre of Tremont street to Winter street; thence by the centre of Winter street to Washington street; thence by the centre of Washington street to Milk street; thence by the centre of Milk street to India street; thence across India street by a straight line, to the water on the south side of Central wharf; thence by the water to the point begun at.

No. 5.—Beginning at the water at the easterly end of Cambridge Bridge; thence by the centre of Cambridge street to Staniford street; thence by the centre of Staniford street to Green street; thence by the centre of Green street to the junction of Lynde and Leverett streets; thence by the centre of Leverett street to Causeway street;

thence by the centre of Causeway street to Lowell street; thence by the centre of Lowell street, and by a line in the same direction with Lowell street to the water; thence by the water to the point begun at.

No. 6—Beginning at the water, at the easterly end of Cambridge Bridge; thence by the centre of Cambridge street to Temple street; thence by the centre of Temple and Mount Vernon streets to Beacon street; thence by the centre of Beacon street and the Western avenue to the boundary line between Boston and Roxbury, on the Western avenue; thence northerly by said boundary line to the water; thence by the water to the point begun at.

No. 7.—Beginning at the water, on the south side of Central wharf; thence across India street, by a straight line to Milk street; thence by the centre of Milk street to Washington street; thence by the centre of Washington street to Winter street; thence by the centre of Winter street to Tremont street; thence by the centre of Tremont street to West street; thence by the centre of West street and Bedford street to Kingston street; thence by the centre of Kingston street to Essex street; thence by centre of Essex street to South street; thence by centre of South street to Summer street; thence by centre of Summer street, and by a straight line in continuation thereof, to the water, on the northerly side of Summer street wharf; thence by water to point begun at.

No. 8.—Beginning at the water on the northerly side of Summer street wharf; thence by a straight line in continuation of the centre of Summer street, and by the centre of Summer street to South street; thence by the centre of South street to Essex street; thence by the centre of Essex street to Kingston street; thence by the centre of Kingston street to Bedford street; thence by the centre of Bedford street and West street to Tremont street; thence by the centre of Tremont street to Eliot street; thence by the centre of Eliot street to Washington street; thence across Washington street to Kneeland street; thence by the centre of Kneeland street to Sea street; thence crossing Sea street by a straight line, to the water on the southerly side of Howe's wharf; thence by the water to the point begun at.

No. 9.—Beginning at the boundary line, between Boston and Roxbury, on the Western avenue; thence by the centre of the Western avenue and Beacon street to Park street; thence by the centre of Park street to Tremont street; thence by the centre of Tremont street to Warren street; thence by the centre of Warren street to Washington street; thence by the centre of Washington street to West Castle street; thence by the centre of West Castle street to Tremont street; thence by the centre of Tremont street to the Railroad Bridge; thence by the centre of the Boston and Worcester Railroad to the boundary line between Boston and Roxbury; thence by said boundary line to the point begun at.

No. 10.—Beginning at the water on the southerly side of Howe's wharf; thence by a straight line across Sea street to Kneeland street; thence by the centre of Kneeland to Washington street; thence across Washington street to Eliot street; thence by the centre of Eliot street to Tremont street; thence by the centre of Tremont street to Warren street; thence by the centre of Warren street to Washington street;

thence by the centre of Washington street to Dover street; thence by the centre of Dover street to the water at the northwesterly end of the Boston South Bridge; thence by the water to the point begun at.

No. 11.—Beginning at the boundary line between Boston and Roxbury, on the Boston and Worcester Railroad; thence by the centre of the Boston and Worcester Railroad to the Railroad Bridge; thence by the centre of Tremont street to West Castle Street; thence by the centre of West Castle street to Washington street; thence by the centre of Washington street to Dover street; thence by the centre of Dover street to the water at the northwesterly end of the Boston South Bridge; thence by the water to the boundary line between Boston and Roxbury; thence by said boundary line to the point begun at.

No. 12.—All South Boston.

WARD ROOMS.

1 Eliot School House, North Bennet street.
2 School Room, Paris, corner Meridian street, East Boston.
3 Baptist Church, Merrimac street.
4 City Building, Court square.
5 Wells School House, Blossom street.
6 Phillips School House, West Centre street.
7 School House, Franklin street, corner Theatre alley.
8 Adams School House, Mason street.
9 Vestry 5th Universalist Church, Warren street.
10 Brimmer School House, Common street.
11 Franklin School House, Washington street.
12 Mather School House, South Boston.

TAXES.

The amount of Taxes assessed on the Real and Personal Estates in the City of Boston, for the past six years, has been as follows:

1847.

Valuation of Real Estate, - - - - -	$97,764,500.00
Valuation of Personal Estate, - - - -	64,595,900.00
Total Valuation, - - - - - - -	162,360,400.00
At $6.00 per $1,000, is - - - - -	974,162.40
No. of Polls 27,008, at $1.50 each, is - - -	40,512.00
Total Tax for 1847, - - - - - -	1,014,674.40

Increase over 1846, viz:

Property, *Real*	$7,644,900.00,	being about	8.48 per cent.
Personal,	5,875,900.00,		10.00
Total,	13,533,800.00,	being about	9.08 per cent.
Polls,	1,034,		3.94

1848.

Valuation of Real Estate, - - - - -	$100,403,200.00
Valuation of Personal Estates, - - - -	67,324,800.00
Total Valuation, - - - - - - -	167,728,000.00
At $6.50 per 1,000, is - - - - -	1,090,232.00
No. of Polls, 27,726, $1.50 each, is - - -	41,589.00
Total Tax for 1848, - - - - - - -	1,131,821.00

Increase over 1847, viz:

Property, *Real*	$2,638,700.00,	being about	2.70 per cent.
Personal,	2,728,900.00,		5.22
Total,	$5,367,600.00,	being	3.31 per cent.
Polls,	718,		2.66

1849.

Valuation of Real Estate, - - - - - -	$102,827,500.00
Valuation of Personal Estates, - - - - -	71,352,700.00
Total Valuation, - - - - - - -	174,180,200.00
At $6.50 per $1,000, is - - - - - -	1,132,171.30
No. of Polls, 28,363, at $1.50 each, is - -	42,544.50
Total Tax for 1849, - - - - - -	1,174,715.80

Increase over 1848, viz:

Property, *Real*,	$2,424,300.00,	being	2.4145 per cent.
Personal,	4,027,900.00,		5.9827
Total,	$6,452,200.00,	being	3.846 per cent.
Polls,	637,		2.297

1850.

Valuation of Real Estate, - - - - - -	$105,093,400.00
Valuation of Personal Estates, - - - - -	74,907,100.00
Total Valuation, - - - - - - -	180,000,500.00
At $6.80 per $1,000, is - - - - - -	1,224,003.40
No. of Polls, 28,018, at $1.50 each, is - -	42,027.00
Total Tax for 1850, - - - - - -	1,266,030.40

Increase over 1849, viz:

Property, *Real*,	$2,265,900,	being	2.203 per cent.
Personal,	3,554,400,		4.981
Total,	$5,820,300,	being	3.341 per cent.

Polls *decreased*, 345, being a loss of 12,233.

1851.

Valuation of Real Estate, - - - - - -	$109,358,500.00
Valuation of Personal Estates, - - - - -	78,588,500.00
Total Valuation, - - - - - - -	$187,947,000.00
At $7 per 1000, is - - - - - - -	1,315,629.00
No. of Polls, 28,445, at $1.50 each, is - -	42,667.50
Total Tax for 1851, - - - - - -	$1,358,296.50

Increase over 1850, viz :

Property, *Real*, $4,265,100, being 4.058 per cent.
Personal, 3,681,400, being 4.914

Total, $7,946,500, being 4.414 per cent.
Increase of Polls, 447, being 1.524

1852.

Valuation of Real Estate, - - - - - -	$110,699,200.00
Valuation of Personal Estate, - - - - -	76,980,800.00
Total Valuation, - - - - - - -	$187,680,000.00
At $6.40 per 1000, is - - - - - -	1,201,152.00
No. of Polls, 28,983, at $1,50 each, is - -	43,474.50
Total Tax for 1852, - - - - - -	$1,244,626.50

Increase on *Real* over 1851, $1,340,700.
Decrease on *Personal* over 1851, $1,607,700.

Net Decrease, $267,000.

CITY DEBT AT DIFFERENT PERIODS.

1823 - - - - - - -	$ 103,550.00
1825 - - - - - - -	305,873.00
1830 - - - - - - -	891,930.00
1835 - - - - - - -	1,147,398.00
1840 - - - - - - -	1,698,232.00
1845 - - - - - - -	1,163,266.00
1846 - - January 1st, - - -	1,085,200.00
1847 - - " " - - -	1,033,766.00
1848 - - " " - - -	1,112,906.00
1849 - - " " - - -	1,354,332.00
1850 - - " " - - -	1,623,823.00
1851 - - " " - - -	1,756,000.00
1852 - - " " - - -	1,714.298.44
1853 - - " " - - -	1,746,510.39

REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATE.

The following table shows the value of the Real and Personal Estate, with the number of persons assessed from the year 1794, and every subsequent fifth year, to 1851.

Year.	Real Estate.	Personal Estate.	Aggregate.	No. Bills.
	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	
1794	602,312 10 00	824,812 10 00	1,427,125 0 0	2,953
	DOLLARS.	DOLLARS.	DOLLARS.	
1799	3.224,100	3,766,200	6.990.300	3,600
1804	13.753,000	15,328,300	29,081,300	5,230
1809	19,712,000	16,617,200	36,329,200	6,772
1814	17,871,400	15,164,800	33,037,200	6,617
1819	22,795,800	16,583,400	39,379,200	7,851
1824	27.303,800	22,540,000	49,807,800	10,980
1829	36,963,800	24,104,200	61,068,000	13,311
1834	43,140,600	31,665,200	74,805,800	15,652
1839	58,577,800	33,248,600	91,826,400	18,151
1844	72,048,000	46,402,300	118,450,300	24,817
1849	102,827,500	71,352,700	174,180,200	32,396
1851	109,358,500	78,588,500	187,947,000	33,183

POPULATION AT DIFFERENT PERIODS.

1800 - - - - - -	24,937
1810 - - - - - -	33,787
1820 - - - - - -	43,298
1830 - - - - - -	61,392
1835 - - - - - -	78,603
1840 - - - - - -	85,000
1845 - - - - - -	114,366
1850 - - - - - -	138,788

STATISTICS OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF BOSTON.

Prepared by the Superintendent of Public Schools.

I.

Estimated cost of all the Public School Estates to May 1*st*, 1851.

1. Cost of the Latin and English High School Estate, and of the improvements on the same, - -		$81,151,51
2. Cost of all the Grammar School Estates, and of the improvements on the same, - - - -		767,952,80
3. Cost of all the Primary School Estates, and of the improvements on the same, - - - - - - -	*427,377,84	
Total cost of all the Public School Estates, -		$1,276,482,15

* This sum is much smaller than it would be, if a large number of Primary Schools did not occupy rooms in the Grammar School Houses, and many other rooms *hired* for their use.

II.

ANNUAL AMOUNT *paid for Tuition and for incidental expenses, and rate per scholar, for the last eleven years.*

I. IN HIGH AND GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Years.	Number of Scholars.	Amount paid for salaries.	Rate per Scholar.	Incidental Expenses.	Rate per Scholar.	Total Expense.
1841–'42	6,433	$73,258 83	$ 11 39	$14,305 10	$ 2 22	$ 13 91
1842–'43	6,823	75,734 68	11 10	16,761 22	2 46	13 56
1843–'44	7,533	80,957 68	10 75	15,879 46	2 11	12 86
1844–'45	7,935	89,005 11	11 22	21,134 00	2 66	13 89
1845–'46	8,511	98.876 40	11 62	21,940 39	2 58	14 20
1846–'47	8,513	104,675 34	12 30	25,589 93	3 01	15 40
1847–'48	8,836	114,011 86	12 90	34,878 12	3 95	16 85
1848–'49	9,114	118,060 84	12 95	36,935 67	4 05	17 00
1849–'50	9,332	120,895 83	12 95	34,314 26	3 67	16 62
1850–'51	9,694	125,464 60	12 94	39,820 82	4 11	17 05
1851–'52	9,981	129,478 82	12 97	26,820 82	2 71	15 68

II. IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

Years.	Number of Scholars.	Amount paid for salaries.	Rate per Scholar.	Incidental Expenses.	Rate per Scholar.	Total Expense.
1841–'42	5,968	$23,934 84	$ 4 01	$ 8,889 71	$ 1 48	$ 5 49
1842–'43	6,355	25,324 79	3 98	10,876 14	1 71	5 69
1843–'44	7,540	27,884 14	3 70	11,075 34	1 47	5 17
1844–'45	8,173	29,239 84	3 57	10,968 12	1 34	4 91
1845–'46	8,599	31,070 35	3 61	13,346 36	1 55	5 16
1846–'47	9,003	44,675 69	4 96	17,425 39	1 93	6 89
1847–'48	10,060	47,910 64	4 76	22,530 18	2 24	7 00
1848–'49	10,657	53,671 99	5 04	23,993 98	2 25	7 29
1849–'50	11,257	56,461 31	5 02	23,685 61	2 10	7 12
1850–'51	11,949	58,434 08	4 89	21,214 39	1 77	6 66
1851–'52	11,970	61,230 09	5 11	19,516 68	1 63	6 74

From these Tables it appears that, for the last eleven years, the average cost of instruction for each scholar in the High and the Grammar Schools, has been $15.16 per annum; and that for each scholar in the Primary Schools it has been $6.31 per annum. The whole average cost of instruction is $10.54 per annum for each scholar in the Boston Public Schools.

III.

AMOUNT *annually expended for the Erection and Alteration of School Houses for the last eleven years.*

	HIGH AND GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.			PRIMARY SCHOOLS.		
Years.	Number of Scholars.	Amount expended.	Rate per Scholar.	Number of Scholars.	Amount expended.	Rate per Scholar.
1841–'42	6,433	$21,314 80	$ 3,31	5,968	$12,457 25	$ 2 09
1842–'43	6,823	7,442 33	1,09	6,355	10,210 18	1 61
1843–'44	7,533	53,551 56	7,11	7,540	9,926 14	1 32
1844–'45	7,935	48,414 45	6,10	8,173	12,502 27	1 53
1845–'46	8,511	46,338 80	5,44	8,599	16,570 86	1 93
1846–'47	8,513	62,451 61	7,34	9,003	34,592 02	3 84
1847–'48	8,836	90,153 02	10,20	10,060	39,290 46	3 90
1848–'49	9,114	35,567 24	3,90	10,657	35,923 72	3 37
1849–'50	9,332	63,964 46	6,85	11,257	17,756 86	1 58
1850–'51	9,694	29,969 14	3,09	11,949	51,010 69	4 27
1851–'52	9,981	5,218 58	0,52	11,970	56,221 16	4 70

IV.

AMOUNT *annually expended for all Public School purposes, except the building and the alteration of School Houses, for the last eleven years.*

Years.	Number of Scholars.	Tuition and Incidental Expenses.	Rate per Scholar.
1841–'42	12,401	$ 120 388 48	$ 9,71
1842–'43	13,178	128,696 83	9.77
1843–'44	15,073	135,796 62	9,01
1844–'45	16,108	150,347 07	9,33
1845–'46	17,110	165,233 50	9,66
1846–'47	17,516	192,366 35	10,98
1847–'48	18,896	219,330 80	11,61
1848–'49	19,771	232,662 48	11,77
1849–'50	20,589	235,357 01	11,43
1850–'51	21,643	244,933 89	11,32
1851–'52	21,951	237,046 41	10,84

The amount raised by Tax for the last eleven years, and the proportion of the same expended annually for Public Schools.

Total Tax for 1841–42, at 60 cents per $100, - -	*$616,412.10
Whole amount expended for Schools, - - -	154,260.53
Proportion of Tax expended for Schools, - -	25 per cent.
Total Tax for 1842–43, at 57 cents per $100 - -	$637,779.09
Whole amount expended for Schools, - - -	138,771.93
Proportion of Tax expended for Schools, - -	21.7 per cent.
Total Tax for 1843–44, at 62 cents per $100, -	$712,379.70
Whole amount expended for Schools, - - -	201,256.26
Proportion of Tax expended for Schools, - -	28.2 per cent.
Total Tax for 1844-45, at 60 cents per $100, -	$744,210.30
Whole amount expended for Schools, - - -	205,277.68
Proportion of Tax expended for Schools, - -	27.6 per cent.
Total Tax for 1845–46, at 57 cents per $100, -	$811,337.59
Whole amount expended for Schools, - - -	226,019.09
Proportion of Tax expended for Schools, - -	27.8 per cent.
Total Tax for 1846–47, at 60 cents per $100, -	$931,998.60
Whole amount expended for Schools, - - -	298,619.49
Proportion of Tax expended for Schools, - -	32 per cent.
Total Tax for 1847–48, at 60 cents per $100, -	$1,014,674.40
Whole amount expended for Schools, - - -	348,887.40
Proportion of Tax expended for Schools, - -	34.3 per cent.
Total Tax for 1848–49, at 65 cents per $100, -	$1,131,821.00
Whole amount expended for Schools, - - -	303,581.67
Proportion of Tax expended for Schools, - -	26.8 per cent.
Total Tax for 1849–50, at 65 cents per $100, -	$1,174,715.80
Whole amount expended for Schools, - - -	311,494.95
Proportion of Tax expended for Schools, - -	26.5 per cent.
Total Tax for 1850–51, at 68 cents per $100, - -	$1,266,030.40
Whole amount expended for Schools, - - -	325,126.60
Proportion of Tax expended for Schools, - -	25.7 per cent.
Total Tax for 1851–52, at 70 cents per $100, - -	$1,358,296.50
Whole amount expended for Schools, - - -	297,666.80
Proportion of Tax expended for Schools, - -	21.8 per cent.

* Poll tax included every year.

Modes and Times of appointment of the various City Officers, as prescribed by the City Ordinances, &c.

City Clerk—in Convention, - - - -	January.
Undertakers—Mayor and Aldermen, - -	January.
Trustees of Public Library—Concurrent vote,	January.
Visitors of Lunatic Hospital—Concurrent vote,	January or February.
Superintendents of Free Bridges—Concurrent vote "first acted upon by the Mayor and Aldermen," - - - - - -	January or February.
Engineers of Fire Department—Concurrent vote, - - - - - - - -	January or February.
Superintendent of Streets, - - - -	January or February.
Fence Viewers, Cullers of Hoops and Staves, Field Drivers, Pound Keepers, Inspectors of Lime—Concurrent vote, - - -	January or February.
Officers to complain of Truants, &c.—Mayor and Aldermen, - - - - -	January or February.
Surveyor General of Lumber—Concurrent vote, - - - - - - - -	February.
City Registrar—Concurrent vote, - -	February or March.
Newspapers, elected by joint ballot, for City Advertising, - - - - - -	February or March.
Assessors and Assistant Assessors—Concurrent vote, - - - - - -	March.
Weighers of Boats and Lighters, Sealers of Weights and Measures, Hay Weighers, Inspectors of Hay, Measurers of Wood and Bark—Mayor and Aldermen, - - -	March or April.
Cochituate Water Board—Concurrent vote, -	March or April.
Measurers of Leather—Mayor and Aldermen,	April.
Superintendent of Public Buildings—Concurrent vote, - - - - - - -	April or May.
Superintendent of Public Lands—Concurrent vote, - - - - - - - -	April or May.
City Crier—Mayor and Aldermen, - -	May.
Captain of Watch and Watchmen—Mayor and Aldermen, - - - - - -	May.
Overseers of House of Correction—Concurrent vote, - - - - - - -	May.
Master of House of Correction—Concurrent vote, - - - - - - - -	May.
Directors of House of Industry, &c.—Concurrent vote, - - - - - - -	May.
City Treasurer—In Convention, - - -	May.
City Auditor—Concurrent vote, - - -	May.
City Physician—Concurrent vote, - -	May.
Port Physician—Concurrent vote, - -	May.

City Messenger—Concurrent vote, - -	May.
Chief of Police—Mayor and Aldermen, -	May or June.
Consulting Physicians—Concurrent vote, -	May or June.
Superintendent of Sewers and Drains—Concurrent vote, - - - - - - -	May or June.
City Solicitor—Concurrent vote, - - -	June.
Superintendent of Faneuil Hall Market—Mayor and Aldermen, - - - - -	June or July.
Constables—Mayor and Aldermen, - -	September.
City Engineer—Concurrent vote, - - -	September or October.
Water Registrar—Concurrent vote, - -	September or October.
Librarian—Concurrent vote, - - -	October.

ORATORS OF BOSTON.

Appointed by the Public Authorities.

On the Anniversary of the Boston Massacre, March 5, 1770.

1771. James Lovell, A. M.
1772. Gen. Joseph Warren, M. D.
1773. Benjamin Church, M. D.
1774. Hon. John Hancock.
1775. Gen. Joseph Warren, M. D.
1776. Rev. Peter Thacher.
1777. Benjamin Hichborn, Esq.
1778. Jonathan Williams Austin, Esq.
1779. Hon. William Tudor.
1780. Hon. Jonathan Mason.
1781. Hon. Thomas Dawes.
1782. Hon. George Richards Minot.
1783. Thomas Welsh, M. D.

On the Anniversary of the National Independence, July 4, 1776.

1783. John Warren, M. D.
1784. Benjamin Hichborn, Esq.
1785. John Gardiner, Esq.
1786. Jonathan Loring Austin, Esq.
1787. Hon. Thomas Dawes.
1788. Hon. Harrison Gray Otis.
1789. Samuel Stillman, D. D.
1790. Edward Gray, Esq.
1791. Thomas Crafts, Esq.
1792. Joseph Blake, Esq.
1793. Hon. John Quincy Adams.
1794. Hon. John Phillips.
1795. Hon. George Blake.
1796. John Lothrop, Jr., Esq.
1797. John Callender, Esq.

1798. Hon. Josiah Quincy.
1799. Hon. John Lowell.
1800. Hon. Joseph Hall.
1801. Charles Paine, Esq.
1802. Rev. William Emerson.
1803. Hon. William Sullivan.
1804. Thomas Danforth, M.D.
1805. Warren Dutton, Esq.
1806. Francis Dana Channing, Esq.
1807. Hon. Peter Oxenbridge Thacher.
1808. Andrew Ritchie, Jr., Esq.
1809. William Tudor, Jr., Esq.
1810. Alexander Townsend, Esq.
1811. Hon. James Savage.
1812. Benjamin Pollard, Esq.
1813. Hon. Edward St. Loe Livermore.
1814. Benjamin Whitwell, Esq.
1815. Hon. Lemuel Shaw.
1816. George Sullivan, Esq.
1817. Prof. Edward Tyrrell Channing.
1818. Hon. Francis Calley Gray.
1819. Hon. Franklin Dexter.
1820. Hon. Theodore Lyman, Jr.
1821. Hon. Charles Greely Loring.
1822. Hon. John Chipman Gray.
1823. Charles Pelham Curtis, Esq.
1824. Francis Bassett, Esq.
1825. Charles Sprague, Esq.
1826. Hon. Josiah Quincy.
1827. William Powell Mason, Esq.
1828. Bradford Sumner, Esq.
1829. Hon. James Trecothick Austin.
1830. Hon. Alexander Hill Everett.
1831. Hon. John Gorham Palfrey.
1832. Hon. Josiah Quincy, Jr.
1833. Edward Goldsborough Prescott, Esq.
1834. Richard Sullivan Fay, Esq.
1835. Hon. George Stillman Hillard.
1836. Henry Willis Kinsman, Esq.
1837. Hon. Jonathan Chapman.
1838. Rev. Hubbard Winslow.
1839. Ivers James Austin, Esq.
1840. Thomas Power, Esq.
1841. George Ticknor Curtis, Esq.
1842. Hon. Horace Mann.
1843. Hon. Charles Francis Adams.
1844. Peleg Whitman Chandler, Esq.
1845. Charles Sumner, Esq.
1846. Fletcher Webster, Esq.
1847. Hon. Thomas Greaves Cary.

1848. Hon. Joel Giles.
1849. William Whitwell Greenough, Esq.
1850. Edwin Percy Whipple, Esq.
1851. Hon. Charles Theodore Russell.
1852. Rev. Thomas Starr King.

N. B. All of the above Orations have been printed with the exception of those delivered by Benjamin Pollard, Francis Dana Channing, Edward G. Prescott, and Thomas S. King.

CATALOGUE

OF THE

GOVERNMENT

OF THE

CITY OF BOSTON,

IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER OF THEIR SERVICE,

FROM ITS

INSTITUTION, MAY 1, 1822, TO JANUARY 1, 1853.

WITH AN

INDEX.

PRELIMINARY REMARKS.

During thirty municipal years, one being but eight months, when the time of the City election was changed in 1825, one hundred and fifteen citizens have served as *Aldermen*, forty-one have deceased, two while in office. Of this number, forty-three have served one year; forty, two years; fourteen, three years; seven, four years; six, five years; three, six years; one, eight years; one, eleven years.

IN THE COMMON COUNCIL,

Seven hundred and twelve citizens have served since 1822. Of whom one hundred and thirty-six are deceased, six while in office. Fifty-two have represented two wards, and two citizens have represented three wards.

NOTE.

The asterisk denotes the deceased.

The Junior of Theodore Lyman omitted in 1839. See Mayors.

ALDERMEN.

Nathaniel P. Russell, Daniel Baxter, Joseph H. Dorr, re-elected, and Thomas B. Wales and Redford Webster, elected 1825, declined.

George Blake, re-elected for 1826, declined.

John Stevens, elected for 1832, died prior to the organization.

James Savage, elected for 1834, declined.

William Parker, elected for 1845, resigned.

George E. Head, elected for 1848, resigned—having been chosen one of the Principal Assessors.

COMMON COUNCIL.

William Bowes Bradford, Ward 3, elected 1822, did not qualify himself, declining to be sworn, there being then no provision for affirmation, except for Quakers.

Lucius Manlius Sargent, Ward 6, elected for 1827, declined.

Henry D. Gray, and Isaac Harris, Ward 1; Eleazer Howard, Ward 2, and Joseph H. Thayer, Ward 9, elected for 1828, also Holmes Hinckley, Ward 11, for 1845, declined prior to the organization.

Samuel Thaxter, Ward 6, elected for 1830, declined.

William Foster, Ward 6, elected for 1831, declined.

John Bowles, Ward 3, re-elected for 1838, declined.

The Junior of George Morey, omitted 1829.

Asa Adams, Ward 3, took the intermediate name of Perry, 1830.

The Junior of Joshua Seaver, Ward 6, omitted 1833.
The Junior of Henry Fowle, Ward 2, omitted 1837.
The Junior of Francis Brinley, Ward 10, omitted 1838.
The Junior of Ezra Lincoln, omitted 1851.
Washington P. Gragg, Ward 4, spelt Gregg since 1836.

There have been six successfully contested Elections.

The first, February 22, 1830, vacated the seat of a member from Ward 6, on the ground that "closing the poll before the hour at which the voters were notified it would be closed, was a violation of the rights of the voters."

The second, May 7, 1835, vacated the seats of the members of Ward 3, who were returned as having been elected at an adjourned meeting, December 11, 1834, on the ground of irregular proceeding to render the whole number of votes certain by taking the highest number of votes for candidates on each opposing ticket; adjournment of the meeting by the sole authority of the Warden, and other irregularities at the annual election, December 8.

The third case, March 7, 1839, vacated the seats of three members of Ward 12, on the ground that a number of illegal voters, sufficient to effect the choice, voted at the polls.

The fourth, February 9, 1843, vacated the seats of three members from Ward 1, returned as elected at the adjourned meeting, December 14, on the ground that four votes for non-resident candidates, (after having been first thrown out by the Ward officers,) *were counted at the annual election, December 12, thereby preventing the choice of two other candidates, who, by excluding the said four votes, were by the decision of the Council, declared elected, leaving one vacancy.

The fifth, February 27, 1851, vacated the seats of two members from Ward 3, on the ground that they were chosen at an adjourned meeting which was illegally held. At the subsequent trial the same members were again returned to the Common Council.

The sixth, January 20, 1853, vacated the seats of three members from Ward 3, on the ground that they were chosen at an adjourned meeting which was illegally held.

The election of Mayor for 1845, was more warmly contested than on any former year. There were not less than eight several ballotings by the citizens. At the eighth trial, on the 21st of February, Thomas A. Davis was elected.

In the meantime, from January to February 27, 1845, William Parker, one of the Aldermen, having been elected Chairman of the Board of Aldermen, performed the duties of Mayor.

On the 6th of October, Thomas A. Davis, being in declining health, resigned the office of Mayor, which resignation, however, was not accepted by the City Council, and on the 22d of November he died, being the first Mayor who has died in office, since the organization of the City Government in 1822.

* This fact was admitted, though not stated in the report of the Committee.

On the 11th of December, Josiah Quincy, jr. was elected Mayor, by the City Council, for the unexpired term of 1845.

Benson Leavitt, one of the Board of Aldermen, acted as Chairman of the Board in the interval between the death of Mr. Davis and the election of Mr. Quincy.

In 1851, Benjamin Seaver, having already been elected an Alderman of the City, was afterwards chosen Mayor.

At the commencement of the ensuing municipal year, 1852, he resigned as an Alderman and accepted the office of Mayor.

In 1853, Lyman Perry, Esq., who had been duly elected an Alderman, died before his qualification.

At the Municipal Election in 1852, *nine* Aldermen had a majority of ballots—but, in accordance with the statute, the eight who had the highest number of votes were declared elected.

1822.

MAYOR,

*JOHN PHILLIPS.

ALDERMEN,

*Samuel Billings,
*Ephraim Eliot,
Jacob Hall,
*Joseph Head,
*Joseph Jenkins,
*Joseph Lovering,
*Nathaniel Pope Russell,
*Bryant Parrott Tilden.

COMMON COUNCIL,

*WILLIAM PRESCOTT, PRESIDENT.

Ward 1.
William Barry,
*Thaddeus Page,
Charles Wells,
Simon Wilkinson.

Ward 2.
Martin Bates,
Benjamin Lamson,
*Henry Orne,
*Joseph Stodder.

Ward 3.
*Theodore Dexter,
Joshua Emmons,
Samuel Jones.

Ward 4.
*Joseph Cooledge,
*Samuel Perkins,
Robert Gould Shaw,
Joel Thayer.

Ward 5.
George Washington Coffin,
*Thomas Kendall,
Horatio Gates Ware,
Isaac Winslow.

Ward 6.
Samuel Appleton,
Thomas Motley,
Jesse Shaw,
*William Sullivan.

Ward 7.
*Jonathan Amory,
*Patrick Tracy Jackson,
*Augustus Peabody,
*Enoch Silsby.

Ward 8.
*David Watts Bradlee,
*Peter Chardon Brooks,
*James Perkins,
*Benjamin Russell.

Ward 9.
*Jonathan Davis,
*Hawkes Lincoln,
*William Prescott,
John Welles.

Ward 10.
*Andrew Drake,
Daniel Lewis Gibbens,
*David Collson Moseley,
*Isaac Stevens.

Ward 11.
*George Watson Brimmer,
*Asa Bullard,
*Barzillai Holmes,
*Winslow Lewis.

Ward 12.
Cyrus Alger,
John French,
*John Howe,
Moses Williams.

1823.

MAYOR,

JOSIAH QUINCY.

ALDERMEN,

*Daniel Baxter,
*George Odiorne,
*David Weld Child,
*Joseph Hawley Dorr,
*Ashur Benjamin,
Enoch Patterson,
Caleb Eddy,
*Stephen Hooper.

COMMON COUNCIL,

JOHN WELLES, President.

Ward 1.
*Thaddeus Page,
Simon Wilkinson,
*John Elliot,
Joseph Wheeler.

Ward 2.
Martin Bates,
Benjamin Lamson,
*Joseph Stodder,
*John Parker Boyd.

Ward 3.
*Theodore Dexter,
Samuel Jones,
*John Richardson Adan,
*John Damarisque Dyer.

Ward 4.
*Joseph Cooledge,
*Samuel Perkins,
Robert Gould Shaw,
*Henry Farnam.

Ward 5.
*Thomas Kendall,
Isaac Winslow,
Elias Haskell,
*John Sullivan Perkins.

Ward 6.
Joseph Stacy Hastings,
*Joel Prouty,
*John Stevens,
William Wright.

Ward 7.
*Jonathan Amory,
*Enoch Silsby,
Samuel Swett,
Charles Pelham Curtis.

Ward 8.
*Benjamin Russell,
James Savage,
Eliphalet Williams,
Samuel King Williams.

Ward 9.
*Jonathan Davis,
*Hawkes Lincoln,
John Welles,
Lewis Tappan.

Ward 10.
Aaron Baldwin,
David Francis,
Francis Johonnot Oliver,
Thomas Beale Wales.

Ward 11.
*Asa Bullard,
*Charles Howard,
Josiah Stedman,
*Joseph Willett.

Ward 12.
Samuel Bradlee,
*Noah Brooks,
Francis Jackson,
Charles Sprague.

1824.

MAYOR,

JOSIAH QUINCY.

ALDERMEN,

*Daniel Baxter,
*George Odiorne,
*David Weld Child,
*Joseph Hawley Dorr,
*Ashur Benjamin,
Enoch Patterson,
Caleb Eddy,
*Stephen Hooper, (died September,)
Cyrus Alger, (November.)

COMMON COUNCIL,

FRANCIS JOHONNOT OLIVER, PRESIDENT.

Ward 1.
William Barry,
*John Elliot,
Joseph Wheeler,
Michael Tombs.

Ward 2.
*William Little, jr.,
*Oliver Reed,
*Joseph Stone,
*Thaddeus Page.

Ward 3.
*John Richardson Adan,
*John Damarisque Dyer,
Edward Page,
*William Sprague.

Ward 4.
*Joseph Cooledge,
Robert Gould Shaw,
*Jeremiah Fitch,
Wm. Rounsville Pierce Washburn.

Ward 5.
Elias Haskell,
Eliphalet Porter Hartshorn,
George Washington Otis,
Winslow Wright.

Ward 6.
Joseph Stacy Hastings,
*Joel Prouty,
William Wright,
Thomas Wiley.

Ward 7.
Charles Pelham Curtis,
*William Goddard,
*Elijah Morse,
Isaac Parker.

Ward 8.
*Benjamin Russell,
Eliphalet Williams,
Samuel King Williams,
Benjamin Willis.

Ward 9.
*Jonathan Davis,
*Hawkes Lincoln,
John Ballard,
John Chipman Gray.

Ward 10.
Thomas Beale Wales,
James Savage,
Phineas Upham,
Francis Johonnot Oliver.

Ward 11.
Josiah Stedman,
Samuel Frothingham,
*Giles Lodge,
Charles Sprague.

Ward 12.
Samuel Bradlee,
Francis Jackson,
*Isaac Thom,
Charles Bemis.

1825.

MAYOR,

JOSIAH QUINCY.

ALDERMEN,

*Daniel Carney,
*John Bellows,
*Josiah Marshall,
*John Damarisque Dyer,
*Thomas Welsh, jr.,
*George Blake,
*Henry Jackson Oliver,
John Bryant.

COMMON COUNCIL,

FRANCIS JOHONNOT OLIVER, PRESIDENT.

Ward 1.
William Barry,
*John Elliot,
*Robert Fennelly,
Lewis Lerow.

Ward 2.
*Oliver Reed,
*Scammel Penniman,
*Benjamin Clark,
*John Fenno.

Ward 3.
*John Richardson Adan,
*Thomas Wells,
*Abraham Williams Fuller,
Amos Farnsworth.

Ward 4.
*Joseph Cooledge,
Wm. Rounsville Pierce Washburn,
*George Hallett,
*Theodore Dexter.

Ward 5.
*John Sullivan Perkins,
Ezra Dyer,
*Charles Tracy,
*William Symonds.

Ward 6.
Joseph Stacy Hastings,
Thomas Wiley,
*Isaac Waters,
*Samuel Thaxter.

Ward 7.
Charles Pelham Curtis,
*William Goddard,
*Elijah Morse,
Isaac Parker.

Ward 8.
Eliphalet Williams,
Benjamin Willis,
Jeffrey Richardson,
Josiah Bradlee.

Ward 9.
John Chipman Gray,
Franklin Dexter,
*Jeremiah Smith Boies,
*Levi Meriam.

Ward 10.
Francis Johonnot Oliver,
James Savage,
*Jonathan Simonds,
John Parker Rice.

Ward 11.
Samuel Frothingham,
*Giles Lodge,
George Morey, jr.,
*Joshua Vose.

Ward 12.
*John Stevens,
Adam Bent,
*Oliver Fisher,
Ephraim Groves Ware.

1826.

MAYOR,

JOSIAH QUINCY.

ALDERMEN,

*Daniel Carney,
*John Bellows,
*Josiah Marshall,
*Thomas Welsh, jr.,
*Henry Jackson Oliver,
John Foster Loring,
Francis Jackson,
*Edw. Hutchinson Robbins.

COMMON COUNCIL,

*JOHN RICHARDSON ADAN, PRESIDENT.

Ward 1.
William Barry,
Lewis Lerow,
Lemuel P. Grosvenor,
Samuel Aspinwall.

Ward 2.
*Scammel Penniman,
*Benjamin Clark,
*John Fenno,
Nathaniel Faxon.

Ward 3.
*John Richardson Adan,
*William Sprague,
Amos Farnsworth,
Asa Adams.

Ward 4.
*George Hallett,
*William Howe,
John Warren James,
Joseph Eveleth.

Ward 5.
Ezra Dyer,
*Charles Tracy,
*Jonathan Thaxter,
William Parker.

Ward 6.
Joseph Stacy Hastings,
Thomas Wiley,
*Isaac Waters,
*Samuel Thaxter.

Ward 7.
*Augustus Peabody,
Charles Pelham Curtis,
Isaac Parker,
Edward Brooks.

Ward 8.
Francis Bassett,
Joseph Helger Thayer,
*Joseph Hawley Dorr,
John Baker.

Ward 9.
John Chipman Gray,
*Jeremiah Smith Boies,
*Levi Meriam,
Charles Torrey.

Ward 10.
Aaron Baldwin,
John Parker Rice,
Solomon Piper,
Charles Barnard.

Ward 11.
*Giles Lodge,
George Morey, jr.,
*Joshua Vose,
Thomas Brewer.

Ward 12.
*John Stevens,
Adam Bent,
*Oliver Fisher,
Henry Hatch.

1827.

MAYOR,

JOSIAH QUINCY.

ALDERMEN,

Cyrus Alger,
*John Bellows,
*Thomas Welsh, jr.,
John Foster Loring,
*Jeremiah Smith Boies,
*Robert Fennelly,
Thomas B. Wales,
James Savage.

COMMON COUNCIL,

*JOHN RICHARDSON ADAN, PRESIDENT.

Ward 1.
William Barry,
Simon Wilkinson,
*John Eliot,
Samuel Aspinwall.

Ward 2.
*Benjamin Clark,
*Scammel Penniman,
John Warren James,
*John Floyd Truman.

Ward 3.
*John Richardson Adan,
*John Damarisque Dyer,
Asa Adams,
Thomas Gould.

Ward 4.
Wm. Rounsville Pierce Washburn,
*George Hallett,
*William Howe,
Joseph Eveleth.

Ward 5.
*Jonathan Thaxter,
William Parker,
Lewis Glover Pray,
*George Lane.

Ward 6.
*Isaac Waters,
*Samuel Thaxter,
*Jonathan Loring,
*Joseph Warren Lewis.

Ward 7.
*Samuel Dorr,
Samuel Dexter Ward,
*John Arno Bacon,
Thomas Walley Phillips.

Ward 8.
*David Watts Bradlee,
*Benjamin Russell,
Eliphalet Williams,
Joshua Sears.

Ward 9.
John Chipman Gray,
*Levi Meriam,
*Gamaliel Bradford,
John Prescott Bigelow.

Ward 10.
*Jonathan Simonds,
George Brinley,
William Parker,
Charles Sprague.

Ward 11.
*Giles Lodge,
George Morey, jr.,
*Joshua Vose,
Josiah Vose.

Ward 12.
Adam Bent,
William Wright,
*William Little, jr.,
*George Gay.

1828.

MAYOR,

JOSIAH QUINCY.

ALDERMEN,

John Foster Loring,
*Robert Fennelly,
James Savage,
*Thomas Kendall,
*James Hall,
Phineas Upham,
*John Pickering,
*Samuel Turell Armstrong.

COMMON COUNCIL,

*JOHN RICHARDSON ADAN, PRESIDENT.

Ward 1.
Samuel Aspinwall,
Ninian Clark Betton,
*Horace Fox,
*Eleazer Pratt.

Ward 2.
John Warren James,
Frederick Gould,
*Henry Fowle, jr.,
George Washington Johnson.

Ward 3.
*John Richardson Adan,
*John D. Dyer, (resigned April.)
Thomas Gould,
*Levi Roberts Lincoln,
*James L. P. Orrok, (from May.)

Ward 4.
Joseph Eveleth,
Quincy Tufts,
Andrew Cunningham, jr.,
*James Means.

Ward 5.
George Washington Otis,
William Parker,
Lewis Glover Pray,
*George Lane.

Ward 6.
*Isaac Waters,
Francis Johonnot Oliver,
*Ebenezer Appleton,
*David Moody.

Ward 7.
*John Arno Bacon,
John Belknap,
*Geo. W. Adams, (from May.)
Thomas Wren Ward, (res. July.)
Waldo Flint, (res. February.)
*Benj. T. Pickman, (from Aug.)

Ward 8.
*Benjamin Russell,
Eliphalet Williams,
Samuel King Williams,
Thomas Lamb.

Ward 9.
John Chipman Gray,
John Prescott Bigelow,
*Norman Seaver,
Daniel Lewis Gibbens.

Ward 10.
*Jonathan Simonds,
William Parker,
Robert Treat Paine, (from May.)
*John Lowell, jr.,
George Bethune, (res. April.)

Ward 11.
*Otis Everett,
Otis Turner,
*Perez Gill,
*Payson Perrin.

Ward 12.
Alpheus Cary,
Walter Cornell,
*Joseph Neale Howe,
Benjamin Stevens.

1829.

MAYOR,

*HARRISON GRAY OTIS.

ALDERMEN,

*Henry Jackson Oliver,
John Foster Loring,
*Thomas Kendall,
*James Hall,
*Samuel Turell Armstrong,
*Benjamin Russell,
*Winslow Lewis,
Charles Wells.

COMMON COUNCIL,

ELIPHALET WILLIAMS, PRESIDENT.

Ward 1.
Ninian Clark Betton,
*Eleazer Pratt,
John Wells,
*Christopher Gore.

Ward 2.
John Warren James,
Henry Sewall Kent,
Samuel Ellis,
*Thomas Reed, (died February.)
*Daniel Ballard, (from March.)

Ward 3.
Thomas Gould,
*Levi Roberts Lincoln,
Joseph Bradley,
*Amos Bradley Parker.

Ward 4.
Quincy Tufts,
Andrew Cunningham,
John Rayner,
Samuel Davenport Torrey.

Ward 5.
*Jonathan Thaxter,
William Parker,
*George Lane,
Joseph Eveleth.

Ward 6.
*Isaac Waters,
Samuel Austin, jr.,
Jared Lincoln,
*Samuel Goodhue.

Ward 7.
*Geo. W. Adams, (died May.)
*Benjamin Toppan Pickman,
Thomas Wetmore.
Walter Frost,
Isaac Danforth, (from May.)

Ward 8.
John Prescott Bigelow,
*Jacob Amee,
Levi Brigham,
Daniel Lewis Gibbens.

Ward 9.
Eliphalet Williams,
Samuel King Williams,
*Thomas Minns,
James Brackett Richardson.

Ward 10.
*Jonathan Simonds,
*John Lowell, jr.,
*Samuel Leonard Abbott,
Charles Casey Starbuck.

Ward 11.
*Otis Everett,
Otis Turner,
*Perez Gill,
*Payson Perrin.

Ward 12.
*Oliver Fisher,
Walter Cornell,
Aaron Willard, jr.
*Isaac Parker Townsend.

1830.

MAYOR,

*HARRISON GRAY OTIS.

ALDERMEN,

*Henry Jackson Oliver,
John Foster Loring,
*Samuel Turell Armstrong,
*Benjamin Russell,
*Winslow Lewis,
Charles Wells,
*John Burbeck McCleary,
Moses Williams.

COMMON COUNCIL,

*BENJAMIN TOPPAN PICKMAN, President.

Ward 1.
Ninian Clark Betton,
*Eleazer Pratt,
*Christopher Gore,
Simon Wiggin Robinson.

Ward 2.
John Warren James,
Samuel Ellis,
*Daniel Ballard,
John B. Wells.

Ward 3.
Thomas Gould,
*Levi Roberts Lincoln,
Larra Crane,
Michael Lovell.

Ward 4.
Quincy Tufts,
John Rayner,
Samuel Davenport Torrey,
Washington Parker Gregg.

Ward 5.
Winslow Wright,
Joseph Eveleth,
Levi Boynton Haskell,
Charles Leighton.

Ward 6.
*Isaac Waters,
Samuel Austin, jr.,
Jared Lincoln,
Joshua Seaver,
Benjamin Parker, (seat vacated in February.)

Ward 7.
*Benjamin Toppan Pickman,
Thomas Wetmore,
Isaac Danforth,
Elias Hasket Derby.

Ward 8.
*Thomas Minns,
James Brackett Richardson,
*Joseph Reynolds Newell,
*Leach Harris.

Ward 9.
John Prescott Bigelow,
*Jacob Amee,
Levi Brigham,
*Ed. Goldsborough Prescott.

Ward 10.
*John Parker Rice,
*John Lowell, jr.,
*Samuel Leonard Abbott,
*Levi Bliss.

Ward 11.
*Otis Everett,
*Perez Gill,
Jabez Ellis,
Joseph Hay.

Ward 12.
Henry Hatch,
Aaron Willard, jr.,
*Thomas Melville Vinson,
*James Wright.

1831.

MAYOR,

*HARRISON GRAY OTIS.

ALDERMEN,

*Henry Jackson Oliver,
*Samuel Turell Armstrong,
*Benjamin Russell,
*John Burbeck McCleary,
*Henry Farnam,
Adam Bent,
*John Binney,
*Richard Devens Harris.

COMMON COUNCIL,

*BENJAMIN TOPPAN PICKMAN, PRESIDENT.

Ward 1.
Simon Wiggin Robinson,
John Brigden Tremere,
Charles French,
Frederick Gould.

Ward 2.
John Warren James,
*Daniel Ballard,
*Ephraim Milton,
*Daniel Dickenson.

Ward 3.
Larra Crane,
James Clark,
Asa Swallow,
*Samuel Chessman.

Ward 4.
Joseph Eveleth,
John Rayner,
Washington Parker Gregg,
Joshua Parker Flint.

Ward 5.
Winslow Wright,
William Parker,
Levi Boynton Haskell,
Charles Leighton.

Ward 6.
Joseph Stacy Hastings,
*Isaac Waters,
Ensign Sargeant,
Stephen Titcomb.

Ward 7.
*Benjamin Toppan Pickman,
Thomas Wetmore,
Levi Bartlett,
Abbott Lawrence.

Ward 8.
*Thomas Minns,
James Brackett Richardson,
*Joseph Reynolds Newell,
*Leach Harris.

Ward 9.
John Prescott Bigelow,
*Jacob Amee,
*Ed. Goldsborough Prescott,
*Ed. Hutchinson Robbins.

Ward 10.
*Samuel Leonard Abbott,
*Levi Bliss,
*Ebenezer Bailey,
Josiah Pierce.

Ward 11.
*Otis Everett,
*Perez Gill,
Jabez Ellis,
Joseph Hay.

Ward 12.
Henry Hatch,
Aaron Willard, jr.,
*Thomas Melville Vinson,
*John Stevens.

1832.

MAYOR,

CHARLES WELLS.

ALDERMEN,

*Henry Jackson Oliver,
*Benjamin Russell,
*John Burbeck McCleary,
*Henry Farnam,
*John Binney,
*Rich'd D. Harris, (res. Feb.)
Jabez Ellis,
*James Bowdoin,
*John Stevens, (died.)
*Wm. Tileston, (from Feb.)

COMMON COUNCIL,

JOHN PRESCOTT BIGELOW, PRESIDENT.

Ward 1.
Simon Wiggin Robinson.
Charles French,
John Centre,
*Bill Richardson.

Ward 2.
John Warren James,
*Ephraim Milton,
*Daniel Dickenson,
John Brigden Tremere.

Ward 3.
Larra Crane,
James Clark,
Asa Swallow,
*Samuel Chessman.

Ward 4.
*George Hallett,
Joseph Eveleth,
John Rayner,
Joshua Parker Flint.

Ward 5.
Eliphalet Porter Hartshorn,
William Parker,
Levi Boynton Haskell,
Charles Leighton.

Ward 6.
Joseph Stacy Hastings,
*Isaac Waters,
Jonathan Porter,
*Grenville Temple Winthrop.

Ward 7.
Isaac Parker,
Thomas Wetmore,
Levi Bartlett,
Henry Rice.

Ward 8.
*Thomas Minns,
Richard Hildreth,
James Brown,
John Lewis Dimmock.

Ward 9.
John Prescott Bigelow,
*Jacob Amee,
*Ed. Goldsborough Prescott,
*Ed. Hutchinson Robbins.

Ward 10.
*Ebenezer Bailey,
Josiah Pierce,
Francis Brinley, jr.,
John Collamore, jr.

Ward 11.
Joseph Hay,
John Lillie Phillips,
*Gilman Prichard,
Henry Willis Kinsman.

Ward 12.
Henry Hatch,
Thomas Hunting,
Ebenezer Hayward,
Joseph Harris, jr.

1833.

MAYOR,

CHARLES WELLS.

ALDERMEN,

*Henry Farnam,
*John Binney,
Jabez Ellis,
*William Tileston,
Thomas Wetmore,
*Samuel Fales,
Joseph Warren Revere,
Benjamin Fiske.

COMMON COUNCIL,

JOHN PRESCOTT BIGELOW, President.

Ward 1.
Simon Wiggin Robinson,
*Bill Richardson,
Enoch Howes Snelling,
*Thomas Hart Thompson.

Ward 2.
John Warren James,
John B. Wells,
Henry Andrews,
George Priest Thomas.

Ward 3.
Larra Crane,
James Clark,
*Samuel Chessman,
Philip Adams,

Ward 4.
Robert Gould Shaw,
Joseph Eveleth,
Edward Blake,
Silas Pierce Tarbell.

Ward 5.
Eliphalet Porter Hartshorn,
Charles Leighton,
*Abel Phelps,
*Perez Loring.

Ward 6.
Joseph Stacy Hastings,
*Isaac Waters,
*Grenville Temple Winthrop,
Luther Parks.

Ward 7.
Levi Bartlett,
Henry Rice,
William Tappan Eustis,
Josiah Quincy, jr.

Ward 8.
Eliphalet Williams,
*Silas Bullard,
Francis Osborn Watts,
Abner Bourne.

Ward 9.
John Prescott Bigelow,
*Jacob Amee,
*Ed. Goldsborough Prescott,
*Oliver Wm. Bourne Peabody.

Ward 10.
Josiah Pierce,
*Daniel Messinger,
*Israel Martin,
Thomas Richards Dascomb.

Ward 11.
Robert Treat Paine,
John Doggett,
Samuel Gilbert, jr.,
*Ruel Baker.

Ward 12.
Thomas Hunting,
Joseph Harris, jr.,
James Blake,
Josiah Dunham.

1834.

MAYOR,

*THEODORE LYMAN, Jr.

ALDERMEN,

Jabez Ellis,
Thomas Wetmore,
*Samuel Fales,
Charles Leighton,
Josiah Dunham,
*Nathan Gurney,
Samuel Atkins Eliot,
Samuel Greele.

COMMON COUNCIL,

JOSIAH QUINCY, Jr., President.

Ward 1.
Enoch Howes Snelling,
Henry D. Gray,
Robert Keith,
*Henry Jackson Oliver.

Ward 2.
John Warren James,
John Brigden Tremere,
George Washington Smith,
*Joseph Melcher Leavitt.

Ward 3.
*John Snelling,
*Simon Green Shipley,
Joshua Sears,
*Samuel Chessman.

Ward 4.
Ammi Cutter,
*Ezra Trull,
Asa Lewis,
George Worthington Lewis.

Ward 5.
*Michael Roulstone,
Nathaniel Fellows Cunningham,
*Calvin Washburn,
Enoch Hobart.

Ward 6.
Jesse Shaw,
Joseph Stacy Hastings,
*Grenville Temple Winthrop,
George Washington Bazin.

Ward 7.
Levi Bartlett,
Henry Rice,
William Tappan Eustis,
Josiah Quincy, jr.

Ward 8.
Eliphalet Williams,
James Brackett Richardson,
Henry Sargent,
*Edward Cruft, jr.

Ward 9.
*Ed. Goldsborough Prescott,
*Oliver Wm. Bourne Peabody,
Benjamin Apthorp Gould,
Isaac McLellan, jr.

Ward 10.
*Daniel Messinger,
*Israel Martin,
Thomas Richards Dascomb,
*William Reed.

Ward 11.
Robert Treat Paine,
*Ruel Baker,
Elias Bond Thayer,
Philip Marrett.

Ward 12.
Thomas Hunting,
Joseph Harris, jr.,
James Blake,
Josiah Lee Currell Amee.

1835.

MAYOR,

*THEODORE LYMAN, Jr.

ALDERMEN,

*Winslow Lewis,
*John Burbeck McCleary,
Thomas Wetmore,
Charles Leighton,
Josiah Dunham,
*Nathan Gurney,
Samuel Atkins Eliot,
Samuel Greele.

COMMON COUNCIL,

JOSIAH QUINCY, Jr., President.

Ward 1.
Henry D. Gray,
Robert Keith,
Isaac Harris,
Caleb Gould Loring.

Ward 2.
John Warren James,
*Stephen William Olney,
Lewis Josselyn,
Thomas Hollis.

Ward 3.
*John Snelling,
*Simon Green Shipley,
*William Turner Spear,
George Washington Smith.

Ward 4.
Moses Grant,
George William Gordon,
Henry Lincoln,
*Benajah Brigham.

Ward 5.
*Calvin Washburn,
Enoch Hobart,
Abraham Waters Blanchard,
John Cochran Park.

Ward 6.
Jesse Shaw,
Stephen Titcomb,
*Jonathan Chapman,
*Amos Wood.

Ward 7.
William Tappan Eustis,
Josiah Quincy, jr.,
Horatio Masa Willis,
*James Means.

Ward 8.
Eliphalet Williams,
*Edward Cruft, jr.,
*Ebenezer Bailey,
*Horace Dupee.

Ward 9.
Daniel Lewis Gibbens,
Benjamin Apthorp Gould,
Zebedee Cook, jr.,
James Harris.

Ward 10.
Solomon Piper,
*Israel Martin,
Richard Sullivan Fay,
*Jedediah Tuttle.

Ward 11.
*Ruel Baker,
Elias Bond Thayer,
Philip Marrett,
*John Thompson.

Ward 12.
Thomas Hunting,
William Bradlee Dorr,
John Green, jr.,
*John Bliss Stebbins.

1836.

MAYOR,

*SAMUEL TURELL ARMSTRONG.

ALDERMEN,

*Winslow Lewis,
*John Burbeck McCleary,
Josiah Dunham,
*Nathan Gurney,
Samuel Greele,
Joseph Henshaw Hayward,
Thomas Hunting,
*Samuel Quincy.

COMMON COUNCIL,

JOSIAH QUINCY, Jr., President.

Ward 1.
Enoch Howes Snelling,
*Joseph Bassett,
Gilbert Nurse,
William Eaton.

Ward 2.
Lewis Josselyn,
Thatcher Rich Raymond,
Nathan Carruth,
Thomas Moulton.

Ward 3.
John Boles,
Benjamin Kimball,
Jason Dyer Battles,
Asa Barker Snow.

Ward 4.
Moses Grant,
George William Gordon,
Henry Lincoln,
*Benajah Brigham.

Ward 5.
Abraham Waters Blanchard,
John Cochran Park,
George Washington Edmands,
Ebenezer Ellis.

Ward 6.
*Isaac Waters,
*Jonathan Chapman,
*Amos Wood,
Henry Upham.

Ward 7.
William Tappan Eustis,
Josiah Quincy, jr.,
Henry Edwards,
James Thomas Hobart.

Ward 8.
Eliphalet Williams,
*Horace Dupee,
William Greene Eaton,
Aaron Breed.

Ward 9.
Daniel Lewis Gibbens,
Benjamin Apthorp Gould,
James Harris,
Thomas Coffin Amory.

Ward 10.
Solomon Piper,
*Israel Martin, (res. March.)
*Jedediah Tuttle,
Elbridge Gerry Austin,
Benjamin Yeaton, (April.)

Ward 11.
Elias Bond Thayer,
Philip Marrett,
John Thompson,
Benjamin Marshall Nevers.

Ward 12.
Alpheus Stetson,
Stephen Child,
George Savage,
Solon Jenkins.

1837.

MAYOR,

SAMUEL ATKINS ELIOT.

ALDERMEN,

*Henry Farnam,
Thomas Wetmore,
*Nathan Gurney,
Joseph Henshaw Hayward,
Thomas Hunting,
*Samuel Quincy,
John B. Wells,
Thomas Richardson.

COMMON COUNCIL,

PHILIP MARRETT, President.

Ward 1.
*Eleazer Pratt,
Isaac Harris,
*Erasmus Thompson, (d. Aug.)
Thomas Hudson,
Samuel Locke Cutter.

Ward 2.
Lewis Josselyn,
Thatcher Rich Raymond,
Nathan Carruth,
Thomas Moulton.

Ward 3.
John Boles,
Jason Dyer Battles,
Asa Barker Snow,
William Orne Haskell.

Ward 4.
Moses Grant,
George William Gordon,
Joseph Thornton Adams,
Lemuel Putnam Grosvener.

Ward 5.
Ebenezer Ellis,
Edmund Trowbridge Hastings,
Philip Greely, jr.,
Francis Brown.

Ward 6.
*Isaac Waters,
George Washington Bazin,
*Ezra Lincoln,
Henry Edwards.

Ward 7.
Levi Bartlett,
James Thomas Hobart,
Thomas Buckminster Curtis,
*Simon Davis Leavens.

Ward 8.
Eliphalet Williams,
*Horace Dupee,
William Green Eaton,
Aaron Breed.

Ward 9.
Benjamin Apthorp Gould,
James Harris,
Thomas Coffin Amory,
Charles Brooks.

Ward 10.
Solomon Piper,
*Jedediah Tuttle,
Elbridge Gerry Austin,
Benjamin Yeaton.

Ward 11.
Philip Marrett,
Lemuel Shattuck,
Calvin Bullard,
*Thomas Vose.

Ward 12.
George Savage,
Solon Jenkins,
Josiah Dunham, jr.,
John Thomas Dingley.

1838.

MAYOR,

SAMUEL ATKINS ELIOT.

ALDERMEN,

*Henry Farnam,
Thomas Wetmore,
*Nathan Gurney,
Joseph Henshaw Hayward.
Thomas Hunting,
Thomas Richardson,
Isaac Harris,
*Martin Brimmer.

COMMON COUNCIL,

PHILIP MARRETT, PRESIDENT.

Ward 1.
*Eleazer Pratt,
Thomas Hudson,
Benjamin Dodd,
Bradley Newcomb Cumings.

Ward 2.
*Daniel Ballard,
Lewis Josselyn,
Thatcher Rich Raymond,
Thomas Moulton.

Ward 3.
Asa Barker Snow,
Rowland Ellis,
William Eaton,
Charles Arnold.

Ward 4.
Moses Grant,
George William Gordon,
Lemuel Putnam Grosvenor,
James Morris Whiton.

Ward 5.
Francis Brown,
Nathaniel Hammond,
James McAllaster,
Theophilus Burr.

Ward 6.
*Jonathan Chapman,
*Ezra Lincoln,
Henry Edwards,
Newell Aldrich Thompson.

Ward 7.
Isaac Parker,
Henry Rice,
Thomas Buckminster Curtis,
*Simon Davis Leavens.

Ward 8.
Eliphalet Williams,
Benjamin Parker Richardson,
John Brooks Parker,
Thomas Jefferson Shelton.

Ward 9.
*James Harris,
Thomas Coffin Amory,
Charles Brooks,
*John Brooks Russell.

Ward 10.
Elbridge Gerry Austin,
Benjamin Yeaton,
Jonathan Preston,
Stephen Shelton.

Ward 11.
Philip Marrett,
Lemuel Shattuck,
Calvin Bullard,
*Thomas Vose.

Ward 12.
Jeremy Drake,
Nehemiah Pitman Mann,
Samuel Wheeler,
Warren White.

1839.

MAYOR,

SAMUEL ATKINS ELIOT.

ALDERMEN,

Henry Farnam,
Thomas Wetmore,
*Nathan Gurney,
Joseph Henshaw Hayward,
Thomas Hunting,
Thomas Richardson,
Isaac Harris,
*James Harris.

COMMON COUNCIL,

PHILIP MARRETT, PRESIDENT.

Ward 1.
John B. Wells,
Benjamin Dodd,
Zabina Lee Raymond,
William Dillaway.

Ward 2.
Thomas Moulton,
Richard Brackett,
Freeborn Fairfield Raymond,
Samuel Emmes.

Ward 3.
*John Snelling,
*Simon Green Shipley,
Jacob Stearns,
Ezekiel Bates.

Ward 4.
Moses Grant,
George Wm. Gordon, (res. May.)
Charles Wilkins,
James Haughton,
Alfred A. Wellington, (May.)

Ward 5.
Nathaniel Hammond,
James McAllaster,
*William Vinal Kent,
Ephraim Larkin Snow,

Ward 6.
*Jonathan Chapman,
*Ezra Lincoln,
Newell Aldrich Thompson,
Horace Williams.

Ward 7.
Isaac Parker,
Philip Marrett,
Ezra C. Hutchins,
Edward Blake.

Ward 8.
Eliphalet Williams,
John Brooks Parker.
Thomas Jefferson Shelton,
William Walker Parrott.

Ward 9.
Thomas Coffin Amory,
Charles Brooks,
Jonathan Preston,
Stephen Shelton.

Ward 10.
Gideon French Thayer,
*Ruel Baker,
Winslow Lewis, jr.,
Lemuel Shattuck.

Ward 11.
Warren White,
Samuel Wheeler,
Elisha Copeland, jr.,
*John Stevens.

Ward 12.
Josiah Lee Currell Amee,
*Nicholas Noyes,
George Page,
Horatio Nelson Crane.

1840.

MAYOR,

*JONATHAN CHAPMAN.

ALDERMEN,

*Nathaniel Pope Russell,
*Nathan Gurney,
Thomas Hunting,
James Clark,
Charles Wilkins,
Abraham Thompson Lowe,
William Turell Andrews,
Charles Amory.

COMMON COUNCIL,

PHILIP MARRETT, PRESIDENT.

Ward 1.
Zebina Lee Raymond,
Henry Leeds,
William Russell Lovejoy,
Peter Dunbar.

Ward 2.
Richard Brackett,
Freeborn Fairfield Raymond,
Samuel Emmes,
Erastus Wilson Sanborn,

Ward 3.
*John Snelling,
*Simon Green Shipley,
Jacob Stearns,
Dexter Follett.

Ward 4.
Moses Grant,
James Haughton,
Alfred Augustus Wellington,
Lucius Doolittle.

Ward 5.
Philip Greely, jr.
Nathaniel Hammond,
*William Vinal Kent,
George Washington Otis, jr.

Ward 6.
*Ezra Lincoln,
Newell Aldrich Thompson,
John Hubbard Wilkins,
Elijah Williams, jr.

Ward 7.
Isaac Parker,
Philip Marrett,
Ezra Child Hutchins,
Edward Blake.

Ward 8.
Eliphalet Williams,
Benjamin Parker Richardson,
Thomas Jefferson Shelton,
William Walker Parrott.

Ward 9.
Thomas Coffin Amory,
Charles Brooks,
Jonathan Preston,
Stephen Shelton.

Ward 10.
*Ruel Baker,
Lemuel Shattuck,
George William Phillips,
Daniel Kimball.

Ward 11.
*John Stevens,
Holmes Hinckley,
George Savage,
John Thomas Dingley.

Ward 12.
Josiah Lee Currell Amee,
George Page,
Horatio Nelson Crane,
Eben Jackson.

1841.

MAYOR,

*JONATHAN CHAPMAN.

ALDERMEN,

Thomas Wetmore,
Thomas Hunting,
James Clark,
Charles Wilkins,
Abraham Thompson Lowe,
William Turell Andrews,
Charles Amory,
Benson Leavitt.

COMMON COUNCIL,

EDWARD BLAKE, PRESIDENT.

Ward 1.
Isaac Harris,
Benjamin Dodd,
William Dillaway,
Henry Northey Hooper.

Ward 2.
Richard Brackett,
Freeborn Fairfield Raymond,
Samuel Emmes,
Erastus Wilson Sanborn.

Ward 3.
*John Snelling,
*Simon Green Shipley,
Jacob Stearns,
*Benajah Brigham.

Ward 4.
Moses Grant,
Joseph Thornton Adams,
James Haughton,
Alfred Augustus Wellington.

Ward 5.
George Washington Otis, jr.,
Pelham Bonney,
Freeman Stowe,
Edward Parker Merriam.

Ward 6.
*Ezra Lincoln,
Newell A. Thompson, (res. April.)
John Hubbard Wilkins,
Enoch Train,
Jos. Neale Howe, jr., (from July.)

Ward 7.
Ezra Child Hutchins,
Edward Blake,
John Plummer Healy,
Theophilus Rogers Marvin.

Ward 8.
Eliphalet Williams,
Benjamin Parker Richardson,
Thomas Jefferson Shelton,
William Walker Parrott.

Ward 9.
Thomas Coffin Amory,
Jonathan Preston,
Stephen Shelton,
*Moses Whitney, jr.

Ward 10.
*Ruel Baker,
Lemuel Shattuck,
Daniel Kimball,
Luther Blodgett.

Ward 11.
John Gardner Nazro,
Richard Urann,
Edward Shirley Erving,
John Gray Roberts.

Ward 12.
Samuel Leeds,
William Henry Howard,
Seriah Stevens,
William Burton Harding.

1842.

MAYOR,

*JONATHAN CHAPMAN.

ALDERMEN,

Thomas Wetmore,
*Nathan Gurney,
Abraham Thompson Lowe,
Larra Crane,
William Parker,
Joseph Tilden,
James Longley,
Richard Urann.

COMMON COUNCIL,

EDWARD BLAKE, PRESIDENT.

Ward 1.
Enoch Howes Snelling,
Norton Newcomb,
Cyrus Buttrick,
Perkins Boynton,

Ward 2.
Samuel Emmes,
Aaron Adams,
*Joseph Cullen Ayer,
Abner Williams Pollard.

Ward 3.
*John Snelling,
*Simon Green Shipley,
Jacob Stearns,
Enoch Hemmenway Wakefield.

Ward 4.
Moses Grant,
Francis Boardman Crowninshield,
William Brown Spooner,
Noah Sturtevant.

Ward 5.
Pelham Bonney,
George Wheelwright,
Henry Plympton,
Samuel Ripley Townsend.

Ward 6.
*Ezra Lincoln,
John Hubbard Wilkins,
Enoch Train,
Joseph Neale Howe, jr.

Ward 7.
William Tappan Eustis,
Edward Blake,
John Plummer Healy,
Theophilus Rogers Marvin.

Ward 8.
Benjamin Parker Richardson,
William Augustus Weeks,
Josiah Moore Jones,
Benjamin Burchstead.

Ward 9.
Thomas Coffin Amory,
*Moses Whitney, jr.,
Charles Edward Cook,
John Rice Bradlee.

Ward 10.
Luther Blodgett,
William Hayden,
Jonathan Ellis,
Henry Worthington Dutton.

Ward 11.
John Thomas Dingley,
William Dall,
Asaph Parmelee,
Robert Cowdin.

Ward 12.
Jeremy Drake,
Willis Howes,
John Tillson,
Caleb Thurston.

1843.

MAYOR,

*MARTIN BRIMMER.

ALDERMEN,

Thomas Wetmore,
Abraham Thompson Lowe,
William Parker,
James Longley,
Richard Urann,
Simon Wilkinson,
Josiah Stedman,
Jonathan Preston.

COMMON COUNCIL,

EDWARD BLAKE, PRESIDENT.

Ward 1.
Isaac Harris,
Josh. B. Fowle, (seat vac. Feb.)
*J. G. L. Libbey, (seat vac. Feb.)
Daniel Bartlett, jr., (Feb.)
William Henry Learnard, (Feb.)

Ward 2.
Aaron Adams,
*Joseph Cullen Ayer,
Abner Williams Pollard,
Henry Davis.

Ward 3.
*John Snelling,
Enoch Hemmenway Wakefield,
James Whiting,
James Harvey Dudley.

Ward 4.
Francis Boardman Crowninshield,
Noah Sturtevant,
George Washington Crockett,
Thomas Buckminster Curtis.

Ward 5.
George Wheelwright,
Henry Plympton,
*Willard Nason Fisher,
James Fowle.

Ward 6.
John Hubbard Wilkins,
Joseph Neale Howe, jr.,
Kimball Gibson,
Peleg Whitman Chandler.

Ward 7.
Edward Blake,
Theophilus Rogers Marvin,
John Slade, jr.,
George Tyler Bigelow.

Ward 8.
Benjamin Parker Richardson,
William Augustus Weeks,
Josiah Moore Jones,
Benjamin Burchstead.

Ward 9.
Charles Edward Cook,
John Rice Bradlee,
Andrew Townsend Hall,
Clement Willis.

Ward 10.
Luther Blodgett,
William Hayden,
Jonathan Ellis,
Henry Worthington Dutton.

Ward 11.
Edward Shirley Erving,
Robert Cowdin,
Isaac Cary,
Greenleaf Connor Sanborn.

Ward 12.
Jeremy Drake,
Eben Jackson,
John Tillson,
Romanus Emerson.

1844.

MAYOR,

*MARTIN BRIMMER.

ALDERMEN,

Thomas Wetmore,
Abraham Thompson Lowe,
Larra Crane,
Jonathan Preston,
Simon Wiggin Robinson,
Henry Bromfield Rogers,
James Longley,
Simon Wilkinson.

COMMON COUNCIL,

PELEG WHITMAN CHANDLER, PRESIDENT.

Ward 1.
Isaac Harris,
William Henry Learnard,
Job Turner,
John P. Ober.

Ward 2.
*Joseph Cullen Ayer,
Abner Williams Pollard,
Henry Davis,
Timothy C. Kendall.

Ward 3.
*John Snelling,
James Whiting,
James Harvey Dudley,
Oliver Dyer.

Ward 4.
Francis Boardman Crowninshield,
George Washington Crockett,
Thomas Buckminster Curtis,
Samuel W. Hall.

Ward 5.
George Wheelwright,
*Willard Nason Fisher,
Charles Boardman,
Loring Norcross.

Ward 6.
Peleg Whitman Chandler,
Kimball Gibson,
John Gardner,
Otis Clapp.

Ward 7.
*Simon Davis Leavens,
Gideon French Thayer,
*B. B. Appleton, (d. April.)
John Brooks Parker, (May.)
*Joseph Bradlee.

Ward 8.
Benjamin Parker Richardson,
Samuel Topliff,
George Whittemore,
Samuel Harris.

Ward 9.
Charles Edward Cook,
Andrew Townsend Hall,
Clement Willis,
Charles H. Brown.

Ward 10.
William Hayden,
Jonathan Ellis,
Henry Worthington Dutton,
Horace Williams.

Ward 11.
Edward Shirley Erving,
Isaac Cary,
Greenleaf Connor Sanborn,
William Pope.

Ward 12.
Jeremy Drake,
Asa Brown,
Henry W. Fletcher,
Isaac Jones.

1845.

MAYOR,

*THOMAS A. DAVIS, (died November.)
JOSIAH QUINCY, Jr., (from December 11.)

ALDERMEN,

Benson Leavitt,
William Parker, (resigned.)
William Pope,
John Hathaway,
Samuel Shurtleff Perkins,
*Simon Green Shipley,
*Joseph Cullen Ayer,
Lyman Reed,
James S. Savage, (from March.)

COMMON COUNCIL,

PELEG WHITMAN CHANDLER, President.

Ward 1.
Henry Northey Hooper,
Cyrus Buttrick,
Perkins Boynton,
Samuel P. Oliver.

Ward 2.
James Munroe,
William R. Carnes,
Benjamin Wood, 2d,
John Turner.

Ward 3.
Asa Swallow,
James Whiting,
Artemas Ward,
Cyrus Cummings,

Ward 4.
Thomas Buckminster Curtis,
Samuel W. Hall,
Samuel Abbott Lawrence,
*Sargent S. Littlehale.

Ward 5.
Charles Boardman,
Loring Norcross,
Benjamin Seaver,
George R. Sampson.

Ward 6.
Peleg Whitman Chandler,
Kimball Gibson,
Otis Clapp,
George Stillman Hillard.

Ward 7.
*Simon Davis Leavens,
Gideon French Thayer,
John Brooks Parker,
*Joseph Bradlee.

Ward 8.
Samuel Topliff,
George Whittemore,
James Hayward,
Daniel Denny.

Ward 9.
Charles Edward Cook,
Andrew Townsend Hall,
Clement Willis,
Charles H. Brown.

Ward 10.
William Hayden,
Henry Worthington Dutton,
Horace Williams,
James Dennison.

Ward 11.
Greenleaf Connor Sanborn,
John Green, jr.,
George Davis,
Calvin W. Haven.

Ward 12.
Samuel C. Demerest,
*Thomas Jones,
Samuel W. Sloan,
Theophilus Stover.

1846.

MAYOR,

JOSIAH QUINCY, Jr.

ALDERMEN,

William Parker,
Jonathan Preston,
William Pope,
John Hathaway,
Frederick Gould,
Charles A. Wells,
*Thomas Jones,
George E. Head.

COMMON COUNCIL,

GEORGE STILLMAN HILLARD, President.

Ward 1.
William Eaton,
John P. Ober,
Samuel P. Oliver,
Samuel C. Nottage.

Ward 2.
Benjamin Wood, 2d,
John Turner,
Noah Harrod,
George Carlisle.

Ward 3.
*John Snelling,
James Whiting,
George Cofran,
Jeremiah Ross.

Ward 4.
Samuel W. Hall,
William Tappan Eustis,
*Abel Phelps,
Thomas B. Pope.

Ward 5.
Charles Boardman,
Loring Norcross,
Benjamin Seaver,
George R. Sampson.

Ward 6.
Otis Clapp,
George S. Hillard,
Thomas Haviland.
Charles Henry Parker.

Ward 7.
*Simon Davis Leavens,
Gideon French Thayer,
John Gardner,
Nathaniel W. Coffin.

Ward 8.
Samuel Topliff,
George Whittemore,
James Hayward,
Daniel Denny.

Ward 9.
Clement Willis,
William Whitney,
Walter Bryent,
Henry W. Cushing.

Ward 10.
Henry Worthington Dutton,
Horace Williams,
James Dodd,
John L. Emmons.

Ward 11.
Edward Shirley Erving,
John Green, jr.,
Stephen Tucker,
George W. Frothingham.

Ward 12.
Solon Jenkins,
William Eaton,
Seth Adams,
John W. Crafts,

1847.

MAYOR,

JOSIAH QUINCY, Jr.

ALDERMEN,

Thomas Wetmore,
William Parker,
John Hathaway,
Frederick Gould,
*Thomas Jones,
George E. Head,
John H. Wilkins,
Billings Briggs.

COMMON COUNCIL,

GEORGE STILLMAN HILLARD, President.
(Resigned, July 1.)
BENJAMIN SEAVER, President.
(Chosen July 1.)

Ward 1.
John P. Ober,
Samuel P. Oliver,
Samuel C. Nottage,
Noah Lincoln.

Ward 2.
John Turner,
Noah Harrod,
George Carlisle,
William Wildes.

Ward 3.
James Whiting,
James Boynton,
Edwin C. Bailey,
*George W. Felt.

Ward 4.
William Brown Spooner,
Samuel W. Hall,
William Whitwell Greenough,
Darwin E. Jewett.

Ward 5.
Benjamin Seaver,
Eliphalet Jones,
William D. Coolidge,
*George W. Abbot.

Ward 6.
George S. Hillard,
Thomas Haviland,
Charles Henry Parker,
*Richard B. Carter.

Ward 7.
Theophilus Rogers Marvin,
Gideon French Thayer,
William G. Brooks,
Samuel Eliot Guild.

Ward 8.
Samuel Topliff,
George Whittemore,
Francis Gardner,
Willard A. Harrington.

Ward 9.
Walter Bryent,
Henry W. Cushing,
William Blake,
Tisdale Drake.

Ward 10.
Henry Worthington Dutton,
George R. Sampson,
Ezra Lincoln, jr.,
Samuel Wales, jr.

Ward 11.
Edward Shirley Erving,
John Green, jr.,
Stephen Tucker,
George W. Frothingham.

Ward 12.
William Eaton,
Jabez Coney,
Samuel S. Perkins,
Alvan Simonds.

1848.

MAYOR,

JOSIAH QUINCY, Jr.

ALDERMEN,

Henry Bromfield Rogers,
William Pope,
John Hathaway,
Frederick Gould,
George E. Head, (res. April.)
John H. Wilkins,
Billings Briggs,
John P. Ober,
Moses Grant, (from April.)

COMMON COUNCIL,

BENJAMIN SEAVER, President.

Ward 1.
Daniel Bartlett, jr.,
Noah Lincoln, jr.,
John H. Bowker, (resigned.)
Abel B. Munroe,
William Palfrey.

Ward 2.
Freeborn Fairfield Raymond,
Henry Davis,
William Wildes,
George D. B. Blanchard.

Ward 3.
James Boynton,
George Cofran,
Edwin C. Bailey,
Thomas Critchet.

Ward 4.
Samuel W. Hall,
William Whitwell Greenough,
Darwin E. Jewett,
Benjamin Seaver.

Ward 5.
Philip Greely, jr.,
Francis Brown,
William D. Coolidge,
*George W. Abbot.

Ward 6.
Thomas Haviland,
Charles Henry Parker,
*Richard B. Carter,
John Phelps Putnam.

Ward 7.
Theophilus Rogers Marvin,
Gideon French Thayer,
William G. Brooks,
J. Putnam Bradlee.

Ward 8.
Samuel Topliff,
Francis Gardner,
Willard A. Harrington,
Nathaniel Brewer.

Ward 9.
Walter Bryent,
Henry W. Cushing,
William Blake,
Tisdale Drake.

Ward 10.
George R. Sampson,
Samuel Wales, jr.,
Solomon Hopkins,
Jesse Maynard.

Ward 11.
Edward Shirley Erving,
John Green, jr.,
Stephen Tucker,
George W. Frothingham.

Ward 12.
Samuel S. Perkins,
Alvan Simonds,
Benjamin James,
Joseph Smith.

1849.

MAYOR,

JOHN PRESCOTT BIGELOW.

ALDERMEN,

Henry Bromfield Rogers,
William Pope,
Samuel S. Perkins,
John H. Wilkins,
Billings Briggs,
John P. Ober,
Moses Grant,
Samuel Hall.

COMMON COUNCIL,

BENJAMIN SEAVER, President.

Ward 1.
Abel B. Munroe,
William Palfrey,
Isaiah Faxon,
William Parkman.

Ward 2.
Freeborn Fairfield Raymond,
Henry Davis,
George D. B. Blanchard,
Emery Goss.

Ward 3.
George Cofran,
Thomas Critchet,
Julius A. Palmer,
Robert Marsh.

Ward 4.
William Whitwell Greenough,
Benjamin Seaver,
John Atkins,
Nathaniel Seaver.

Ward 5.
Francis Brown,
Frederick Crosby,
Benjamin Beal,
John M. Wright.

Ward 6.
*Richard B. Carter,
John Phelps Putnam,
Charles Brown,
Edward Hennessey.

Ward 7.
Theophilus Rogers Marvin,
William G. Brooks,
J. Putnam Bradlee,
Daniel N. Haskell.

Ward 8.
Samuel Topliff,
Francis Gardner,
Willard A. Harrington,
Nathaniel Brewer.

Ward 9.
Tisdale Drake,
Francis Brinley,
Richard B. Callender,
Calvin W. Clark.

Ward 10.
George R. Sampson,
George Woodman,
Moses Kimball,
Reuben Lovejoy.

Ward 11.
Manlius S. Clarke,
George William McLellan,
Albert T. Minot,
Francis Richards.

Ward 12.
Josiah Dunham, jr.,
Benjamin James,
Joseph Smith,
Samuel D. Crane.

1850.

MAYOR,

JOHN PRESCOTT BIGELOW.

ALDERMEN,

Henry B. Rogers,
Samuel S. Perkins,
Billings Briggs,
Moses Grant,
Samuel Hall,
Solomon Piper,
Henry M. Holbrook,
James Perkins.

COMMON COUNCIL,

FRANCIS BRINLEY, PRESIDENT.

Ward 1.
Abel B. Munroe,
Isaiah Faxon,
William Parkman,
John Cushing.

Ward 2.
Freeborn F. Raymond,
Henry Davis,
George D. B. Blanchard,
Emery Goss.

Ward 3.
Julius A. Palmer,
Robert Marsh,
Solomon Carter,
Charles Emerson.

Ward 4.
Henry Lincoln,
Nathaniel Seaver,
Henry J. Gardner,
William C. Ford.

Ward 5.
Benjamin Beal,
John M. Wright,
Abraham G. Wyman,
Avery Plumer, jr.

Ward 6.
John P. Putnam,
Charles Brown,
Edward Hennessey,
Ebenezer Dale.

Ward 7.
William G. Brooks,
J. Putnam Bradlee,
Daniel N. Haskell,
Samuel A. Appleton.

Ward 8.
Willard A. Harrington,
Nathaniel Brewer,
David Chapin,
John B. Dexter, jr.

Ward 9.
Francis Brinley,
Calvin W. Clark,
James W. Sever,
Joseph W. Merriam.

Ward 10.
George Woodman,
Moses Kimball,
Reuben Lovejoy,
Aaron H. Bean.

Ward 11.
George William McLellan,
Manlius S. Clarke,
Albert T. Minot,
Francis Richards.

Ward 12.
Josiah Dunham, jr.,
Jabez Coney,
Joseph Smith,
Samuel D. Crane.

1851.

MAYOR,

JOHN PRESCOTT BIGELOW.

ALDERMEN,

Henry Bromfield Rogers,
Billings Briggs,
Moses Grant,
Henry Manning Holbrook,
Abel B. Munroe,
Calvin Whiting Clark,
Moses Kimball,
Benjamin Smith.

COMMON COUNCIL,

FRANCIS BRINLEY, President.

Ward 1.
John Cushing,
James G. Hovey,
Joel M. Holden,
Charles H. Stearns.

Ward 2.
Cyrus Washburn,
James B. Allen,
William H. Calrow,
Richard Shackford.

Ward 3.
Solomon Carter,
Hiram Bosworth,
Thomas Sprague,
Andrew Abbott.

Ward 4.
Asa Swallow,
Henry J. Gardner,
James Lawrence,
Harvey Jewell.

Ward 5.
Benjamin Beal,
Avery Plumer, jr.,
Abraham G. Wyman,
Ezekiel Kendall.

Ward 6.
Henry Lincoln,
John P. Putnam,
Charles Brown,
Ebenezer Dale.

Ward 7.
Francis Brinley,
James W. Sever,
David Chapin,
John B. Dexter, jr.

Ward 8.
John M. Wright,
Daniel N. Haskell,
Oliver B. Dorrance,
Francis C. Manning.

Ward 9.
Newell A. Thompson,
Edward S. Erving,
Francis Richards,
Peter C. Jones.

Ward 10.
Ezra Lincoln,
Aaron H. Bean,
Otis Kimball,
Edward Reed.

Ward 11.
Bradley N. Cumings,
Albert T. Minot,
Andrew J. Loud,
Theodore P. Hale.

Ward 12.
Josiah Dunham, jr.,
Joseph Smith,
Samuel D. Crane,
Zibeon Southard.

1852.

MAYOR,

BENJAMIN SEAVER.

ALDERMEN,

John Plummer Ober,
Benjamin James,
Sampson Reed,
Jacob Sleeper,
*Lyman Perry,
Benjamin Leach Allen,
Thomas Phillips Rich,
Isaac Cary.

COMMON COUNCIL,

HENRY J. GARDNER, PRESIDENT.

Ward 1.
Elijah Stearns,
Benjamin Fessenden,
Edward A. Vose,
George Wilson.

Ward 2.
Cyrus Washburn,
James B. Allen,
William H. Calrow,
Andrew Burnham.

Ward 3.
Thomas Sprague,
Andrew Abbott,
Samuel A. Bradbury,
Dexter Roby.

Ward 4.
Asa Swallow,
Henry J. Gardner,
James Lawrence,
John J. Rayner.

Ward 5.
Abraham G. Wyman,
Ezekiel Kendall,
Harvey Jewell,
Joseph D. Roberts.

Ward 6.
Henry Lincoln,
Paul Adams,
William Thomas,
Frederick H. Stimpson.

Ward 7.
David Chapin,
Samuel Nicolson,
Edward H. Eldredge,
Farnham Plummer.

Ward 8.
John M. Wright,
Daniel N. Haskell,
Amos Cutler,
George W. Warren.

Ward 9.
Newell A. Thompson,
Edward S. Erving,
Peter C. Jones,
John Odin, jr.

Ward 10.
Ezra Lincoln,
Aaron H. Bean,
Otis Kimball,
John F. Banister.

Ward 11.
Theodore P. Hale,
Horace A. Breed,
Aaron Hobart,
David Hamblen.

Ward 12.
Zibeon Southard,
John Proctor,
George N. Noyes,
Samuel R. Spinney.

INDEX.

ALDERMEN.

[*The figures indicate the number of years of service.*]

A

Alger, Cyrus 2
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Andrews, William T. 2
Armstrong, Samuel T. 4
Ayer, J. Cullen 1

B

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Bellows, John 3
Benjamin, Asher 2
Bent, Adam 1
Billings, Samuel 1
Binney, John 3
Blake, George 1
Boies, Jeremiah S. 1
Bowdoin, James 1
Briggs, Billings 5
Brimmer, Martin 1
Bryant, John 1

C

Carney, Daniel 2
Cary, Isaac 2
Child, David W. 2
Clark, James 2
Clark, Calvin W. 1
Crane, Larra 2

D

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Dunham, Josiah, 3
Dyer, John D. 1

E

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Eliot, Ephraim 1
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Grant, Moses 4
Greele, Samuel 3
Gurney, Nathan 8

H

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Hall, James 2
Hall, Samuel 2
Harris, Isaac 2
Harris, James 1
Harris, Richard D. 2
Hathaway, John 4
Hayward, Joseph H. 4
Head, Joseph 1
Head, George E. 3
Holbrook, Henry M. 2
Hooper, Stephen 2
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James, Benjamin 2
Jenkins, Joseph 1
Jones, Thomas 2

K

Kendall, Thomas 2
Kimball, Moses 1

L

Leavitt, Benson 2
Leighton, Charles 2
Lewis, Winslow 4
Longley, James 3
Loring, John F. 5
Lovering, Joseph 1
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M

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McCleary, John B. 5
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O

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Robinson, Simon W. 1
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Russell, Benjamin 4
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Wells, Charles 2
Wells, John B. 1
Wells, Charles A. 1
Welsh, Thomas, jr. 3
Wetmore, Thomas 11
White, Benjamin F. 1
Whiting, James 1
Wilkins, Charles 2
Wilkinson, Simon 2
Williams, Moses 1
Wilkins, John H. 3

COMMON COUNCIL.

[*The references are to Wards.*)

A

Abbott, Andrew 3
Abbott, George W. 5
Abbott, Samuel L. 10
Adams, Aaron 2
Adams, Asa 3
Adams, George W. 7
Adams, Joseph T. 4
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Allen, James B. 2
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Beal, Benjamin 5
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Belknap, John 7
Bent, Adam 12
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Betton, N. C. 1
Bigelow, George T. 7
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Bean, Aaron H. 10
Binney, Matthew 5
Blake, Edward 4, 7
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Boies, Jeremiah S. 9
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Bonney, Pelham 5
Bourne, Abner 8
Boyd, John P. 2
Boynton, Perkins 1
Brackett, Richard 2
Bradbury, Samuel A. 3
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Buttrick, Cyrus 1
Boynton, James 1
Boardman, Charles 5
Bowker, John H. 1
Brown, Charles 6
Brown, Charles H. 9
Brown, Asa 12
Bosworth, Hiram 3
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Cary, Alpheus 12
Center, John 1
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Chapin, David 7
Chapman, Jonathan 6
Chessman, Samuel 3
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Clark, Benjamin 2
Clark, Calvin W. 9
Clark, James 3
Clarke, Manlius S. 11
Coffin, George W. 5
Coffin, Nathaniel W. 7
Cofran, George 3
Collamore, John, jr. 10
Cook, Charles E. 9
Cook, Zebedee, jr. 9
Coolidge, Joseph 4
Coolidge, William D. 5
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City Document—No. 3.

CITY OF BOSTON.

ELECTION IN WARD THREE.

MAJORITY REPORT.

REMONSTRANCE OF GEORGE L. BLANEY AND OTHERS.

In Common Council, January 6, 1853.

Referred to the Committee on Elections.

Attest: W. P. Gregg, *Clerk C. C.*

To the Common Council of the City of Boston.

Respectfully represent, the undersigned, citizens of Boston, residents and voters in Ward Three in said City, that they are given to understand that certificates of election to the office of member of the Common Council from said Ward, have been granted by the Warden and Inspectors of said Ward, to Mical Tubbs, John C. Tucker and Thomas M. Simpson and that the said Tubbs, Tucker, and Simpson, intend to claim a right to seats in said Common Council, by virtue of said certificates.

Whereas your petitioners represent that the said Tubbs, Tucker and Simpson, were never duly elected to said office and were never entitled to said certificates, and the same were improperly and improvidently issued.

That the said Tubbs, Tucker and Simpson, were declared elected to said office, in accordance with a balloting held on Friday, the 24th of December last, but which balloting was wholly illegal and without justification or warrant in the Charter of the said City of Boston.

That at the annual election for City and Ward officers held December 8th last, there appeared to be vacancies in the Common Councilmen to which said Ward was entitled, only one member of said Council, having been elected. That by the Charter of said City and in accordance with the laws regulating elections therein, a warrant was duly issued to the citizens of said Ward, to meet on said 24th of December in their Ward Room and among other things, to cast their votes for three members of the Common Council, and it was therein

directed that the polls should remain open for that purpose, from 12 o'clock M. until 4 o'clock, P. M., as by said warrant duly served and returned to the office of the Mayor and Aldermen will fully appear. That at said election and balloting so held, there was no choice of members of the Common Council.

And your petitioners allege that the counting of the votes at said balloting, was completed at or about one quarter before five o'clock, of the same day, and a declaration of the result was made, and that it was voted by certain persons in the said Ward Room assembled, to proceed to a new ballot for members of the Council, the polls to remain open until six o'clock of that day, that said vote was declared to be carried by the Warden and the polls were accordingly opened, and as the result of the vote so taken the said Tubbs, Tucker and Simpson were declared elected.

Whereas your petitioners allege that said balloting was held without warrant or authority in law, and said pretended election is wholly void. The undersigned do most earnestly remonstrate against the said persons being allowed a seat in said Council.

And they pray that a hearing may be had in the premises, that the warrant may be examined and the record of said meeting kept by the Clerk of said Ward, and that such proceedings may be had as law and justice require.

And as in duty bound will ever pray.

George L. Blaney,	Charles H. Moore,
C. J. B. Moulton,	Solomon Carter,
S. F. Plimpton,	Samuel Smith,
George W. Pearson,	Simeon Smith,
Osmyn Brewster,	Charles Dupee,
Jeremiah Hurd,	Edw'd D. G. Palmer.

MAJORITY REPORT.

The undersigned, a majority of the Committee on Elections, to which Committee was referred the remonstrance of George L. Blaney and others against the right of Messrs. Mical Tubbs, John C. Tucker and Thomas M. Simpson, to their seats as members of the Common Council from Ward Three, submit the following

REPORT.

The Committee having given due notice to the sitting members and to the remonstrants, have met the parties, heard their respective allegations, proofs and arguments, and duly considered the same. The facts in relation to which there is no dispute respecting the elections in Ward Three, are, that at the annual election on the 13th of December last, one member only of the Common Council was chosen; the meeting was then dissolved.

On the 17th of December a warrant was issued by the Mayor and Aldermen, of which the following is a copy:—

City of Boston, ss.

To either of the Constables of the City of Boston. Greeting:

In the name of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts

you are required forthwith to warn the inhabitants of Ward Number Three, qualified as the law directs, to assemble at their ward-room Merrimac Street, on Friday, the twenty-fourth day of December, instant, at 12 o'clock, M., then and there to give in their ballots for a Warden, Clerk, one Inspector of Elections, and three members of the Common Council, all of whom to be inhabitants of said City and resident in said Ward, also to fill any other vacancies that may exist in the offices of said Ward for the ensuing year.

☞ The Poll to be kept open until 4 P. M. Hereof fail not, and have you then there this warrant with your doings thereon.

Witness: Benjamin Seaver, Esquire, Mayor of our said City of Boston, this seventeenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two.

By order of the Mayor and Aldermen.

Saml. F. McCleary, Jr., *City Clerk.*

On the 24th of December, a meeting of the legal voters of Ward Three, was held pursuant to this warrant. The polls were opened at 12 o'clock at noon and closed at 4 P. M., the votes were then examined and it was declared that there was no election of members for the Common Council. At about half past four o'clock, upon motion of one of the citizens, it was voted to open the polls and continue them open until six o'clock in the afternoon. The polls were accordingly opened and a new election commenced, the result of which was that the sitting members were declared elected. No facts were in evidence before the Committee tending to show any fraud or want of fairness in this election, and the single question concerning which they are

called upon to report, is whether the election was conducted in a legal manner.

Having considered this question carefully, your Committee are constrained to say, that they can find no authority in the Charter or Ordinances of the City, by which this election can be sustained.

The first aspect in which the case is presented, is this:

The warrant, of which a copy has been given above, directs that the meeting should commence at 12 at noon and the polls be kept open until 4 P. M., for an election of members of the Common Council and for Ward Officers. Without this warrant no meeting could be held, and it was in pursuance of this warrant that the meeting was called; and yet this election is now justified by a warrant the directions of which were plainly violated; for there is no dispute but that the sitting members were elected at a meeting held, not between the hours of 12 and 4, but between half past 4 and 6. The records of the meeting were produced before the Committee, in which it was stated that the meeting was called in pursuance of a warrant from the Mayor and Aldermen. The warrant was then produced as the authority for the meeting, and the records were then read, by which it appeared that the election which was legally held between 12 and 4 according to the explicit directions of the warrant resulted in no choice. The meeting then proceeded to a new election which not only was not justified by the warrant, but was contrary to its plain directions.

It is proper to add that there is no doubt of the power of the Mayor and Aldermen to direct in their warrants for Ward Meetings the times of opening and closing the polls, for this is made their express duty by

an Ordinance of the City, which will be referred to hereafter.

The question might be left without any further examination, were it not that the present is the first case of this nature which has arisen, and as it may become a precedent, it is desirable that a more extended view of the question should be taken.

In deciding upon all questions of elections of our City Officers it is obvious that we must refer to our City Charter for authority.

The citizens of themselves have no power to assemble and elect officers to control the affairs of the City.

The Charter and the amendments to it which have been granted by the legislature of the Commonwealth, furnish the only authority for the election of City Officers, and unless elections are held according to the rules thereby prescribed they are without authority and void.

In the Charter as originally granted the only power given of electing members of the Common Council was at the annual meetings. If there was no election at the first ballot, the polls could again be opened for a new election, and the meeting could be adjourned from day to day, not more than three days however. If there was no election at any of the ballotings within those three days there could be no election.

In case of any vacancy in the Council by death or otherwise there was no power given by the original Charter to fill it, and in case there was no election at the annual meeting or at an adjourned meeting held within three days of that time, there could be no election whatever.—(See *Section 7 of the Charter, page* 457. *Appendix to Rev. Ord. of the City.*)

This was the position of the City with regard to elec-

tions of members of the Common Council until 1845, when the following act was passed by the legislature.

"Whenever it shall appear to the Mayor and Aldermen that there is a vacancy in either the Board of Aldermen or in Common Council or in any of the City or Ward Officers, it shall be the duty of the Mayor and Aldermen to issue their warrant for elections in due form, to fill all such vacancies in each and all of the said boards and offices at such time and place as in their judgment may be deemed advisable."—(See *Revised Ordinances*, *page* 481, *section* 2.)

This is the only provision which authorizes an election except at the annual meeting or an adjournment of the annual meeting, and we must of course examine its provisions to see what is the extent of the authority given by it and in what manner that authority must be exercised. There is evidently a wide distinction made between the powers given in relation to the annual meetings as provided for in the original Charter and the powers given by the law of 1845, in relation to these special meetings called to fill vacancies.

The *annual* meetings may be adjourned from day to day, but no such power is given in relation to these *special* meetings. At the *annual* meetings the polls may be opened and repeated ballotings had, but in relation to *special* meetings no such authority is given.

The law of 1845, then gives no authority for adjournments and new ballotings at a special meeting, and as the law does not give this authority we know of no other foundation for such powers.

It may be said however that we are at liberty to infer that the legislature intended that the same powers should be given to a special meeting of citizens, as to the more important annual meeting.

One answer to this suggestion might be that it is dif-

ficult to infer from the fact that the legislature did not give the authority, that they intended to give it.

Another answer is that the legislature in so many words gave the power to the Mayor and Aldermen to direct as to the time and place of holding these meetings.

From this new point of view, how, then, does the election in Ward Three stand?

We find that the only authority for calling this meeting was given by the law of 1845, which gives the power for such meetings and provides that they *shall be held at such time and place as the Mayor and Aldermen may deem advisable.*

The Mayor and Aldermen accordingly directed by their warrant that the meeting in question should be held between the hours of twelve and four, and yet this very warrant is set up as the authority for a meeting held between half past four and six.

It has been doubted whether the Mayor and Aldermen had the right to prescribe in their warrant the time of opening and closing the polls; the argument on the construction of the law of 1845, being that the Mayor and Aldermen have the right to fix the time for holding the meeting; but not the particular time in the meeting when the polls should be closed.

It might be enough to say, that as the warrant is the only authority for the meeting in question, it would not make the proceedings of that meeting any more valid to show that the warrant under which it was held is void or illegal; but any doubt of the power of the Mayor and Aldermen in this respect will be removed by a reference to the City Ordinance which expressly gives the Mayor and Aldermen the power to fix the

time of opening and closing the polls.—(See *Revised Ordinances*, *page* 106, *section* 5.)

Your Committee are, for the foregoing reasons, of the opinion that the election in question was illegal, and respectfully submit the accompanying resolution.

ELIJAH STEARNS,
HENRY F. DURANT,
JOSEPH L. DREW.

Resolved, That Mical Tubbs, John C. Tucker and Thomas M. Simpson have not been duly elected members of this Council, and are not entitled to seats therein.

In Common Council, *January* 13, 1853.

Read, laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Attest:

W. P. GREGG,
Clerk of the Common Council.

To the Committee on Elections,

GENTLEMEN:

I have considered the question which you submitted to me in relation to the election in Ward No. 3, namely, whether it is competent for a Ward meeting, called by the Mayor and Aldermen to fill vacancies in the Common Council, to open the polls a second time, after the expiration of the hour named in the warrant for closing them; and I reply that, in my opinion, such a course is not legal.

The authority to call special meetings of the inhabitants of the wards to fill vacancies in the Common Council is conferred on the Mayor and Aldermen by the Act of 1845, ch. 217, section 2, which provides, that, whenever it shall appear to the Mayor and Aldermen, that there is a vacancy in the Common Council, it shall be the duty of the Mayor and Aldermen to issue their warrant for elections in due form, to fill all such vacancies *at such time and place* as in their judgment may be deemed advisable.

In order to understand the full effect and proper limitation of this provision, it is necessary to consider the character of a ward meeting. In some respects it is similar to that of a town meeting; but, as the wards are only component parts of the corporation, having no separate existence apart from the body to which they belong,—as their acts, separately considered, are in one sense fragmentary, and they are irresponsible bodies,—it is obvious that their powers and duties are confined within the express limits of the law, and they can do

no acts which are not authorized expressly or by just implication.

As a general proposition it may be stated, upon the highest authority, that a ward meeting is not a deliberative body for any purpose, and they are vested with no power to discuss or decide any question. And it has been decided by the Supreme Court, in an opinion given to the House of Representatives of this Commonwealth in 1840, that a ward meeting has no power to adjourn unless it is expressly given by law.

Now, the act of 1845, before mentioned, in case of vacancies in certain offices, authorizes the Mayor and Aldermen to issue their warrant in due form, to fill all such vacancies *at such time and place* as in their judgment may be deemed advisable. The language is peculiar. It is not, to fix *a day* for the election; but it is to fix "*a time.*" And it is important to consider in this connection, that, by an ordinance which has been in existence almost as long as the City Charter, and the validity of which has never to my knowledge been questioned, it is made the duty of the Mayor and Aldermen to fix the time when the poll shall *close*, as well as the time for the opening thereof, in the election of all officers, except ward officers.

Now, when the Mayor and Aldermen, in pursuance of the law and the ordinance, fix a time and place for an election, and fix the time when the poll shall close, can it be competent for the ward meeting, after this time has expired, to again open the polls, and themselves fix another time for the same election?

It is very true, that the charter itself provides, that, at the annual election, the polls may be opened a second time, and that the meeting may be adjourned; but this provision is limited to the annual meetings.

City Document.—No. 4.

CITY OF BOSTON.

ELECTION IN WARD THREE.

MINORITY REPORT.

REMONSTRANCE OF GEORGE L. BLANEY,

AND OTHERS.

CITY OF BOSTON.

In Common Council, January 20, 1853,

A minority of the Committee on Elections, to whom was referred the Memorial of George L. Blaney and others, protesting against the right to seats of John C. Tucker, Thomas M. Simpson and Mical Tubbs, beg leave respectfully to submit to the Board of Common Council the reason which leads them, with all due deference, to dissent from the Report of the majority, in the case of the election in Ward Three. They do this the more readily, from a belief that the case presents a new question, one never yet settled; and one upon which it is important that an unequivocal decision should be made. They do it, moreover, because in all cases, this Board has the power, constitutionally, to set aside the provisions of law, however positive, and eject the persons returned from their seats, even though every statutory provision was complied with in their election, and every principle of law be violated by their expulsion. It is a matter of great importance to the community that this Board should settle the question now presented, upon sound principle, in order that their decision may hereafter be cited as a well established precedent. And

in settling this question, the minority hope that the ordinary and well known rules that guide the construction of other statutes may govern this.

The facts of the case, as they appeared in evidence before the Committee, have been detailed in the Report of the majority, in general correctly. There was no dispute that a meeting was called for the second Monday in December for the election of members of Common Council, and other Ward Officers, as provided in 14th Section of City Charter, and balloting had, which resulted in no choice, and that the meeting was then dissolved. On the 24th of December another meeting was called, to fill the vacancies, as is provided in the 13th Section, by authority of Mayor and Aldermen. The time for opening and closing the polls was designated (as appears in the warrant, printed with the Majority Report) at between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock. At that hour the balloting ceased, and at a ¼ before 5, the Warden announced the result of the voting,—there being no choice:

Whole number of votes, - - - -	372
Necessary to a choice, - - - -	187

John C. Tucker, - - -	156
Thomas M. Simpson, - -	168
Mical Tubbs, - - - -	184

A motion was then made by one of the citizens, no objection being made or dissatisfaction expressed, or existing, that the balloting be renewed and continued till 6 o'clock. A vote upon the motion was taken, thirty-eight persons voting for new ballot, and twenty-six against it. The voting then continued till 6 o'clock, with the following result:

Whole number of votes, - - - -	288
Necessary to a choice, - - - -	145

John C. Tucker, - - -	158
Thomas M. Simpson, - -	170
Mical Tubbs, - - - -	194
D. Roby, - - - - -	110
C. J. Everett, - - - -	101
C. Dupee, - - - -	96

And the three highest, having received a majority of the votes, were declared chosen, and received their certificates of election.

It is conceded by the memorialists that at the second balloting every thing was conducted fairly and honestly. And it is the opinion of the Warden of the Ward (as testified before the Committee) that as fair and general an expression of the wishes of the Ward was had at the second balloting as could reasonably be expected at another election held on a subsequent day. The balloting at the second time was nearly as large as at the first. There was no complaint of surprise, and all parties were fairly represented, as appears by the vote of the second balloting.

But the memorialists claim that the election was had contrary to the provisions of the Charter of the City, and that the said election was illegal. It is admitted that the whole question is but a construction of the Charter.

In the opinion of the minority of the Committee, the burden of proof is on the memorialists to show the election invalid—there being no allegation or suspicion of fraud in this case, or of any injurious result arising from any irregularity, if any may have been proved to exist; the great principle running through all the

controverted cases before the Legislature of Massachusetts from 1782 to 1852, inclusive, clearly being that no election is to be held illegal for any irregularity, or loose conduct, in the absence of fraud and injurious result arising therefrom. It is admitted that there is no ground of complaint on the merits of the case, but simply a technical question of construction of Charter.

By the 14th section of the City Charter, it is provided that at the annual election for City Officers, in case the election of Common Councilmen be not completed on the first ballot, a new ballot shall be opened; and that if the election cannot conveniently be completed on the same day, the Ward Meeting may be adjourned for the purpose of completing the election.

By the 2nd section of chapter 217 of the Acts of 1845, it is provided that whenever it shall appear to the Mayor and Aldermen that there are vacancies in either Board of the City Council, it shall be the duty of the Mayor and Aldermen to issue a warrant for elections to fill vacancies, at such time and place as may appear to them advisable.

The question to be determined is: Can the Ward Meeting assembled in pursuance of a warrant issued under the authority of the latter provision, after having failed to elect on first trial at said meeting, proceed to open the polls for a second trial, and would an election thus effected be legal?

The minority of your Committee conceive the said question to involve this further question and to be settled by the decision thereof, to wit: Does the 14th section of City Charter apply to the second meeting, and is it the guide, basis and authority for the proceedings of said second meeting? This question is answered by them in the affirmative; and that answer is made by them without hesitation or the shadow of

doubt. In the first place, nothing in the letter or spirit of the said 14th section confines it to the meetings to be held on the 2nd Monday of December, but it is in its terms general, and obviously appertains to any time when the citizens, qualified to vote on the 2nd Monday, shall be called on to vote for Common Councilmen. In the second place, the 2nd section of chapter 217, is simply a provision (by experience probably suggested, and shown to be demanded) directing the calling of a meeting to elect Councilmen whenever a vacancy is to be supplied; it is on the face of it, not a basis and guide for the proceedings of such meeting, when called, but merely an authority to the Mayor and Aldermen to call a meeting, when the casus requiring it exists, the meeting so called to be conducted according to the provisions of the 14th section aforesaid; this 2nd section descends to no particularity; it supplies the original omission, and supersedes or controls in no manner the 14th section, but rather provides an authorized occasion for its application. In the opinion, then, of a minority of your Committee, ballots could be held legally at the meeting called on the 24th of December until an election was made, as provided in the said 14th section, and such election be lawful.

And whereas it is argued on the part of the memorialists, that the 2nd section of chapter 217, provides that the Mayor and Aldermen shall issue a warrant to fill vacancies, at such time and place as may appear to them advisable; and that the warrant calling the meeting upon the 24th December specified that the polls should be kept open till 4 o'clock; and that moreover it is provided in the City Ordinances, that it shall be the duty of the Mayor and Aldermen to fix the time when the the polls shall close in the election of City

Officers, and insert the same in the warrant and notification of such election; and that the said Tucker, Simpson and Tubbs were elected after said 4 o'clock, that being the time when the polls should properly have been closed; to this the minority of your Committee simply say: that in the said warrant calling a meeting on the 24th of December, "time and place" were fixed, and the precise time for closing the polls specified, and that at the said meeting, the polls were closed as directed and ordered in said warrant, and this being duly done and the vote counted, and no election having taken place, the polls were duly and properly reopened under the provisions and authority of the 14th section of the City Charter.

The said 2nd section, taken in connection with the article in the City Ordinances referred to, provides that the polls shall be closed at a certain time, and said 14th section provides that a new ballot shall afterwards be held, if no election results from the first ballot. It is to be observed that in the warrant calling the meeting on the 2nd Monday of December, the time of closing the polls was and must be specified as the City Ordinances are supposed by the memorialists to direct. The evidence before the Committee shews that at the meeting on the 24th of December, the Warden consulted the said 14th section, and reopened the polls, acting deliberately, and advisedly, and relying upon the provisions of the said 14th section. The minority of your Committee find nothing and have been pointed to nothing tending, in their opinion to show that the provisions of the said 14th section do not apply to any meeting of citizens properly qualified and legally assembled for the election of Common Councilmen. And if the said 14th section does apply to the meeting at

which Messrs. Tucker, Simpson and Tubbs were elected, then the election of these gentlemen was perfectly valid, and these gentlemen are entitled to seats at this Board.

Respectfully submitted.

BENJ. F. RUSSELL, } *Minority of*
HORACE A. BREED. } *Committee.*

City Document.—No. 5.

CITY OF BOSTON.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

CHIEF OF POLICE.

In Board of Mayor and Aldermen, Jan. 17, 1853.

Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Attest: S. F. McCleary, Jr., *City Clerk.*

To his Honor the Mayor, the Board of Aldermen, and the Common Council.

The undersigned respectfully submits his Annual Report in compliance with the Ordinance, passed June 23d, 1852.

The Police Department under its present organization, consists of

Two Deputies, one of whom is associated with me in the office, and officiates in my absence; the other has charge of the Internal Health Department, receives money for licenses and pays it to the City Treasurer, grants permits for building, &c., &c.

There are four officers who have special duties assigned them, viz:—

A Clerk of Police, who has the care of all the books and keeps a record of every thing reported at the office, makes out the pay rolls, collects the money for all extra services of the Police at the Theatres and elsewhere, and pays it over to the City Treasurer. He takes receipts for all goods returned to their owners, at the specified valuation.

He calls the roll twice each day, at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. through the year.

A Superintendent of Hackney Carriages, who keeps a record of all owners and drivers, with the number of all Cabs, Carriages and Omnibuses, and sees that the Rules and Ordinances of the City in relation thereto are observed.

A Superintendent of Trucks, Wagons, and Carts,

whose duty is similar to that of the Superintendent of Carriages.

An Officer to look after Intelligence Offices and dealers in second hand Articles; in relation to the former, it is his duty to examine into all complaints which may be made against them, and to guard against abuses which not unfrequently occur in large cities. In regard to the latter, it is his duty to see that they do not become receivers of stolen goods, and that they make no purchases from children of either sex. He is specially authorized by the Mayor and Aldermen to examine at all times the books of these offices, that the Ordinances in relation to them may be observed.

Three Officers are stationed at the Office ready to answer all calls made at the Police Office at all hours during the day.

The Police force consists of forty-three, men who have districts assigned them throughout the City, and it is their duty to protect the persons and guard the property of the citizens to the extent of their ability, and to see that the laws and ordinances of the City are observed and obeyed. They report at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. each day at the Office, and at these times receive such instructions as are considered necessary.

The average time of duty for the Police force is twelve hours; they receive $2 per day, less their witness fees. Their time of duty commences throughout the year at 8 A. M. and ends for four months ending March first at 7 P. M. For the months of March, April, September and October at 8 P. M. For four months ending September first at 9 P. M.

The whole number of Robberies and Larcenies within the City, reported at this Office during the year, - -	626

The amount of property lost and stolen,	$37,037
The amount of property recovered and restored to the owners, as per Receipt Book, - - - - - -	9,876
The whole number of complaints and arrests, is - - - - -	4,347

For the following Causes, viz :—

Felonious assault, - - - -	15
Highway robbery, - - - -	12
Assault with intent to rob, - - -	3
Receiving stolen goods, - - -	10
House and shop breaking, - - -	61
Larceny, - - - - -	592
Panel thieves, - - - -	2
Passing counterfeit money, - - -	14
Forgery, - - - - -	8
Assault, - - - - -	212
Assault on females, - - - -	1
False pretences, - - - -	7
Pickpockets, - - - -	25
Disturbing public worship, - - -	3
Gambling on the Lord's day, - -	35
Malicious mischief, - - - -	22
Indecent exposure of person, - -	9
Lewdness, - - - - -	85
Breaking windows, - - - -	28
Disturbing the peace, - - -	55
Idle and dissolute persons, - - -	9
Insulting females - - - -	3
Suspicion of murder, - - -	1
Assault with slung shot, - - -	3
Assault on officers, - - - -	4
Hotel thieves, - - - -	7

Uttering forged checks,	1
Vagrants,	86
Suspicious Persons,	64
Pedling without license,	5
Stubborn children,	17
Violation of license law,	144
Houses of ill fame,	37
Noisy and disorderly houses,	48
Violation of Sunday law,	8
Violation of City Ordinances,	423
Common drunkards,	433
Drunkenness,	1,627
Insanity,	38
Murder,	1
Manslaughter,	1
Horse stealing,	1
Rescuing prisoners,	6
Attempt to rescue,	1
Extorting money,	2
Fugitives from justice,	5
Throwing stones,	2
Violation Lord's day,	69
Truancy,	5
Attempt to extort money,	3
Adultery,	4
Setting fire to stable,	1
Cruelty to animals,	1
Fornication,	2
Night walking,	12
Discharge of fire arms,	1
Assault with a knife,	2
Assault and battery,	61
Setting fire to school house,	1
Disturbing a school,	2

Of the whole number of arrests made 997 were minors.

Amount of Witness fees earned by the Police during the year 1852, - - - -	$1,937.20
Amount received for services at Theatres and other places of amusements, -	1,656.96
Amount received for other services of the Police, - - - - - -	886.00
Amount received for Licenses of Carriages, Trucks, Wagons, &c., since July 1st, 1852, - - - - - -	2,200.00
All of which has been paid the City Treasurer.	
Besides the above there has been paid to the City Treasurer, agreeable to the 57th Chapter of the Revised Statutes, seventy-one dollars $\frac{40}{100}$, being one half of the proceeds of a sum of money found in the street by some boys, - - -	71.40
	$6,751.56

All which is respectfully submitted.

GILBERT NURSE, *Chief of Police.*

City Document.—No. 6.

CITY OF BOSTON.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF STREETS.

In Board of Mayor and Aldermen, Jan. 24, 1853.

Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Attest: S. F. McCleary, Jr., *City Clerk.*

Boston, January 24, 1853.

To the City Council:

In compliance with the 4th section of an Ordinance in relation to Streets, passed September 30th, 1850, the Superintendent of Streets has the honor to submit an annual report of the Expenditures of his Department.

The expenses charged to the Paving Department, for twelve months, ending December 25th, 1852, for the purchase of paving materials, paving and repairing of Streets, grading of new Streets, and removing snow from the sidewalks of all the Public Buildings, carting snow and ice from the Streets, including South and East Boston, - - - - - - $179,636.65

For the Internal Health Department, for twelve months, ending December 25th, 1852, the expense of sweeping and cleaning the Streets, collecting the House Offal and House Dirt, and cleaning Cesspools, including South and East Boston, charged to the Health Department; abating nuisances, at East Boston and Dock at Long Wharf; also for constructing a Common Sewer through Church Street and across Public Garden, &c., - - - - - - $105,987.50

Amount collected and paid over to the City Treasurer, on account of Paving Department, for paving materials sold, and laying brick Sidewalks, &c., $3,425.45

Amount collected and paid over, on account of Health Department, for sales of street manure and coal ashes, conveying Paupers to the Institutions, South Boston, - - - - - - - $3,832.06

The amount charged to the Paving Department has been expended as follows:—

Nashua street, grading and paving, - -	$3,310.40
Staniford street, paving and repairing, - -	814.31
East street, repairing, - - - - -	120.00
Sumner street, grading and paving, - -	9,993.80
Webster street, grading and paving, - -	7,168.60
Meridian street, grading and paving gutters, &c.,	5,272.77
Vine and Bridge streets, paving and repairing,	2,091.82
Minot street, grading and paving, - -	2,062.42
Indiana street, grading and sidewalks, - -	1,006.53
Broadway, grading, paving, and laying new sidewalks, - - - - - - -	15,913.34
Church street, edge stone, grading, cesspools, &c., - - - - - - - -	2,535.44
Washington street, sidewalks and crossings, -	467.92
Lyman place and Prospect street, repaving, &c.,	976.76
Telegraph Hill, grading and repairing, -	1,400.00
Chambers street, repaving, - - - -	1,482.17
Eutaw street, grading, - - - -	210.00
Beverly street, paving sidewalks, - - -	449.25
Border street, grading, and building sea wall,	6,840.48
Paris street, grading and paving, - - -	2,608.18
Charlestown, Causeway and Traverse streets, sidewalks, - - - - - - -	2,013.95
Dwight School House, sidewalks and gravel,	200.00
Eliot street, repaving and sidewalks, - -	3,374.18
Billerica street, grading and paving, - -	2,226.62
Hanover street, paving, - - - - -	919.04
Sea street, sidewalks and repairing, - -	598.42
Fulton street, sidewalks and repaving, - -	2,127.79
Tremont street, paving, sidewalks and cesspools,	6,158.40
Princeton street, grading - - - -	918.16
Webster street, gutters, sidewalks and grading,	2,392.28
Kneeland street, sidewalks and repairing, -	2,865.81
Amount carried forward, - - - -	$88,518.84

Amount brought forward, - - -	$88,518.84
Hanover, Commercial, and other streets, repaving and laying new sidewalks, - - -	10,627.50
Wall street, grading and edge stone, - -	270.00
Briggs place, grading, sidewalks, and gutters,	314.86
Shawmut avenue, paving and relaying sidewalks, - - - - - - - -	3,603.32
Cove street, grading and setting edge stones, -	283.47
Fourth street, paving and new sidewalks, -	4,918.07
Fourth and H street, grading, - - -	7,785.25
North Bennett street, paving and sidewalks, -	1,515.52
Hull street, repaving and sidewalks, - -	673.38
First street, repairing, - - - - -	526.50
Lincoln street, repaving, - - - -	1,151.20
F street, grading, - - - - - -	950.00
Old Harbor and Dorchester street, grading and gutters, - - - - - - - -	2,426.03
Atkinson street, repairing and sidewalks, -	1,578.21
Tremont Road and other Streets connecting, filling and grading, - - - - -	15,145.25
Damages for changing grades of streets, and amounts allowed by Committee on claims,	1,869.00
Watering streets, setting out trees, &c., - -	503.79
Wharfage on Paving Stone and Gravel, - -	2,573.70
Brooks street, grading, - - - - -	333.34
Saratoga street, grading, - - - -	142.75
Maverick street, grading and crossings, - -	1,130.09
Street signs and renumbering streets, - -	223.94
Kingston street, drain and repairing, - -	1,872.16
Adams and Sudbury streets, repaving and sidewalks, - - - - - - -	1,456.00
South street, sidewalks, - - - -	316.95
Howard street, repaving, - - - -	266.90
Turnpike street, grading and sidewalks, -	2,541.77
Third street, paving gutters, - - -	250.17
East Boston Ferry Company, tolls, - -	257.36
Amount carried forward,	$154,025.32

Amount brought forward,	$154,025.32
Horses, paving department, - - - -	435.00
Waltham street, sidewalk, - - - -	76.05
Taking marks of vessels and stationery, -	67.25
East Boston, general repairs on Streets, removing snow and ice from sidewalks of public buildings, &c., - - - -	1,727.00
South Boston, general repairs on streets and removing snow and ice from sidewalks of Public buildings, &c., - - - -	6,356.75
City Proper, general repairs on streets, removing snow and ice from sidewalks of Public buildings, and carting snow and ice from the streets, - - - - - -	16,949.28
	$179,636.65

Annexed is a Schedule of Property belonging to the City, connected with the City Stables and Mechanics' Shop.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

THOMAS HUNTING,
Superintendent of Streets.

Of the amount charged to the Health Department, there was expended for constructing the Drain in Church street, and abating nuisances, &c., about $25,000.00

SCHEDULE.

Property belonging to the City connected with the City Stables and Mechanic Shops.

81 Horses, with harnesses, including one owned by the Superintendent which is kept at the City Stables.
65 Carts, for collecting House and Street Dirt, and for carting Stone and Gravel.
24 One Horse Wagons for collecting House Offal, and removing Dirt from Cesspools.
10 Large size Wagons for conveying the House Offal out of the City.
37 Box Sleds for collecting Ashes and House Offal.
2 Caravans, for carting Stone, &c.
140 Picks and 21 Crow Bars, and 60 Stone Hammers.
150 Shovels, and 60 Street Hoes.
2 Job Wagons.
2 Covered Wagons and one covered Sleigh used for conveying persons to the Institutions at South Boston.
1 Chaise and Harness, for use of Superintendent.
1 Sleigh.
5 Small Sleds, for removing Snow.
1 Truck, and 10 Wheelbarrows.
Stable Stock and Furniture.
Stock of Hay and Grain.
Stock and Tools in Mechanics' Shops.
About 6,000 feet Oak Plank and Boards.
About 2,000 tons Paving Stone.
About 200 tons Paving Gravel.

City Document.—No. 7.

REPORT

OF THE

COCHITUATE WATER BOARD,

TO THE

CITY COUNCIL OF BOSTON,

FOR THE YEAR 1852.

BOSTON:
1853.
J. H. EASTBURN, CITY PRINTER.

REPORT.

Office of the Cochituate Water Board,

Boston, Jan. 15, 1853.

To the City Council *of Boston.*

The Cochituate Water Board respectfully present to the City Council, pursuant to the provisions of the Ordinance, their Annual Report for the year 1852, containing a statement of the condition of all the Water Works, and of the land and other property connected therewith, and an account of all the Receipts and Expenditures during the year. They also transmit the Annual Reports of the City Engineer and Water Registrar, which have been duly made by those officers respectively to the Water Board. They would again congratulate the City Council that the general condition of the Water Works, and their efficiency in accomplishing the great objects for which they were designed and executed, have continued to answer the most favorable anticipations; and that the great Reservoir, in Lake Cochituate, has afforded a supply of water during the year, amply sufficient for all the

wants of the City, and far exceeding the quantity originally calculated on.

The gates at the outlet dam of the Lake were kept open until the 31st of March; they were then closed, and the water retained for the consumption of the City during the remainder of the year. At the time of the shutting off there was a depth of 7 feet 4 inches above the flume. The water then began to fall and continued to do so until the 7th of October, when it was at its lowest point, being 4 feet 4 inches above the flume. After that it rose gradually till the end of the year. On the 31st December it was 5 feet 11 inches deep, or 130.28 above tide marsh level.

The rain-fall, as measured by the gauge at the Lake, for the year has been 47.93 inches.

With regard to the particular condition of the various parts of the works, the Water Board would beg leave to refer the City Council to the more circumstantial Report of the City Engineer, herewith transmitted, for the most satisfactory information.

The *Brick Aqueduct* has been, during the year, thoroughly cleansed, and a large quantity of deposit, which had been accumulating for some time, has been removed; and a thorough repair of the bottom has been commenced, and is now going on, for the purpose of entirely stopping the leaks which have always existed, more particularly in parts near the Lake, where the conduit, having been laid over quicksands and places where the water could not be kept out when it was originally constructed, was not therefore, after every effort, made tight. The leakage in those places has hitherto been deemed a matter of little importance; its tendency, however, to impair the foundation, by forcing the sand into the aqueduct, and also to loosen the brick work, and thereby seriously affect the

safety of the structure, make it imperative to delay no longer an attempt to permanently and effectually prevent it.

It is proposed in doing this, to make use of Roman cement for stopping the fissures, and lining the interior as far as the inverted arch, instead of the American hydraulic cement which has been used, and so far as the work has advanced, the attempt has been quite successful. The operation must, however, be a slow one, as it will be impossible to shut off the water from the Aqueduct except for a few days at a time, and even then the quantity in Brookline Reservoir will be so much diminished that the loss of head will be, as it is now, seriously felt in many parts of the high service of the City. We regret that the necessity of using the foreign hydraulic cement, instead of the American which has been hitherto ineffectually tried, will somewhat increase the cost of the work.

The several *Reservoirs in the City* are in a highly satisfactory condition. The importance of being able to measure accurately the draught of water from the *Brookline Reservoir*, without shutting off the flow into it from the brick Aqueduct, has caused some solicitude as to the working of the two large metres, placed for that purpose, in the pipe chambers of that Reservoir. The necessity of making some alterations, and other difficulties which were not anticipated, have protracted their completion to the present time. They are now, however, nearly finished; and it is hoped and expected that they will fully answer all the purposes for which they have been constructed. *The Beacon Hill Reservoir* is now completed by the erection of appropriate doors to the arches on Derne Street, which are required not only for the proper appearance of the structure, but also to prevent the recesses of the arches be-

coming a nuisance to the neighborhood. Two of the arches are now occupied by the Fire Department, and that of Sewers and Drains; and it is hoped that the others may be rented, for some of the various uses for which they seem to be appropriate. A table showing the average monthly depths in that Reservoir the last three years, will be found in the City Engineer's Report. It will be seen that, owing principally to increased consumption, the monthly average has been much less for each month this year, than it was the last; and that the average for the year has been 2.79 feet less. The effect of this has been felt generally over the high service.

The Compensating Reservoirs, at Hopkinton and Marlborough, which were purchased and improved for the purpose of supplying Concord River with the water which had been withdrawn by retaining the natural flow of Lake Cochituate, are in good order. The quantity discharged from the Hopkinton Reservoir, from June 13 to November 14, was 912,796,300 gallons; and from the Marlborough, between July 14th and October 21st, it was 1,052,081,000 gallons—from both, 1,964,877,300 gallons. By calculation the natural flow from the Lake was 735,229,294 gallons during the abovementioned periods, being less than one half what was discharged from the Reservoirs. And the quantity thus discharged during the months of July and August, the only months when any scarcity is felt at the Mills on the River, was about three and a half times the natural supply of the Lake. The Rain-fall during the year, at the Marlborough was 46.81 inches, and at the Hopkinton, 44.42 inches, as ascertained by rain gauges, kept by the Superintendents of each.

The amount of *Distributing Pipes* laid during the year, of four, six, and twelve inches diameter, is 25,025 feet; and 21 *Stopcocks* have been put in. The whole

amount of pipes laid, including hydrant branches and bends, is nearly 106½ miles. The whole number of *Stopcocks*, 921.

The number of *Service pipes* laid during the year is 604, or 20,119 feet, the whole number to the present time being 16,653.

The number of *Fire Hydrants* established during the year is 27, and 2 have been discontinued. The whole number is now 1158.

The cases where *leaks* have occurred and been repaired, were:—In the iron pipes, of 4 inches diameter and upwards, 82; the last year, 64. In the service and 2 inch pipes, 226; the last year, 173. Showing an increase in the whole number, of 71. The causes of these leaks are stated in the Engineer's Report. The most serious leakage which happened was occasioned by the bursting of the 30 inch main, on the Common, in November. We can assign no probable cause for that accident, except the injury done to the main by the shock which was given by the too quick shutting down the gate, when the fountains were first played at the inaugural celebration, and which burst the same main in several places at the time. The injury was, however, soon repaired, and little or no damage done.

The amount of *Land and other property* purchased by the late Commissioners for the City, but not required to be held for the use of the water works, continues the same as at the time of the last annual Report; excepting, however, two estates in Newton which have been sold, the one for five thousand seven hundred dollars, and the other for two thousand dollars. On both there was paid twelve hundred and thirty-five dollars, and the balance secured by notes of the purchasers and mortgages of each, which are deposited with the City Treasurer. An agreement has also been made for the

sale of a small lot in Framingham, near the Lake, for one thousand dollars, on which one hundred dollars has been paid.

A further progress has been made in adjusting the *claims for land* taken for the purposes of the aqueduct, and also for damages to land and water rights; none of those claims of any consequence now remain unsettled, except those made by the *Proprietors of Mills on Concord River* and by the *Middlesex Canal Corporation*, and those are now in a fair way of being at last adjusted. The Supreme Court having decided on a question of law raised in the case of *Charlotte Harbach and others against the City*, as mentioned in the last Report, that the City took merely an easement and not the fee of the land, no farther damages are to be paid in that case.

The Committee on Public Lands of the City Council having determined that it was not expedient that any part of the Arsenal Estate, on Pleasant Street, should be retained for the purposes of the Water Works, the Water Board, under special authority given them by the Council, proceeded to purchase a piece of land on Sea Street, for a *Pipe yard and Repair shop.* The lot is so peculiarly adapted to these objects, that the Board believe the City to be extremely fortunate in being able to obtain it, at the price given. It contains about $9,192\frac{38}{100}$ square feet and cost $1.50 per foot. It is as central as any place which could possibly be obtained, except at a very high cost, and derives great advantages from its proximity to the wharves and also to South Boston, where much of our castings are made. And it is likewise sufficiently large for the erection of proper workshops for doing a great deal of work which we have been obliged to have done at private shops, at considerable additional expense to the City.

The average consumption of water during the year has been at the rate of 8,125,060 gallons daily, being 1,242,060 gallons more than the year previous, and about 58 gallons to each inhabitant of the City.

The quantity thus used and wasted is more than double what was originally anticipated to be sufficient for our present population, and more, by a million of gallons a day, than the quantity supposed to be required for a population of 250,000 inhabitants.

Although the Water Board are apprehensive it may be useless to add any thing to what they have frequently said, on the subject of the unjustifiable wastefulness which such an increasing consumption indicates, they feel, nevertheless, that their duty requires them not to pass it over in silence, in their Annual Report; nor to omit any effort to impress upon the public mind, the untoward consequences which must inevitably ensue, at no very distant day, unless it can be prevented.

Those consequences were lately stated by the Mayor, in his address to the City Council; and it is of the highest importance, to every water taker and tax payer in the City, that their truth and certainty should be duly appreciated. They will produce the necessity of either laying an additional main, to the Brookline reservoir, or of stopping the supply which is now afforded to some of the most profitable classes of water takers. Each of these alternatives will add no small amount to the present taxes of the City, unless indeed the present water rates should be essentially increased, and also by postponing indefinitely the time when we can anticipate that the income from the Water Works will be sufficient to meet the annual interest and current expenses, will make the cost of the works an ever increasing burthen to the City. The Water Board are

still of the opinion that the quantity originally contemplated is ample for all the necessary or useful purposes, for which it could be required; and that the rest of what is now consumed, being more than one half, is uselessly wasted. We would refer to the Report of the City Engineer, for some of the sources of this waste. They have been stated generally before, and indeed we presume them to be obvious to all. There can be no doubt that a little care and discretion would prevent them entirely; and on that discretion, after all, must the principal reliance be placed for remedying the evil.

A recent Ordinance authorizes the Water Board, to ascertain, by metres or otherwise, the quantity used in any case; and to establish a proper water rate therefor. It is hoped that the exercise of this power will enable the Board, to impose some check, on some classes of water takers, who as they pay for large quantities of water, seem to think that they are not obliged to be particularly careful as to their mode of using it. It is the intention of the Water Board to adopt this system, as soon as is practicable, and to endeavor to fix such a price for the water as to hold out an inducement for an economical use of it. An attempt will also be made to ascertain specifically the places and modes in which the waste now takes place, and to apply every means in its power, to prevent or check it.

The Annual Report of the Water Registrar shows that the number of water takers has been 16,862, being an increase of 786 over the last Annual Report.

The number of cases where the water has been cut off for repair is 1316, of which 1235 were subsequently let on. And the number cut off for non-payment of rates was 766, of which 596 were subsequently let on.

The number of cases let on for the first time, was 771. There have been no abatements during the year. The

assessments for the year 1853, already made, are $162,993.94. And the Water Registrar estimates that the whole amount assessed during the year will be at least $190,000. We believe that the whole receipts, not including sales of land or other property, will exceed $200,000.

The total amount received for water rates has been:

For water used during 1850 and 1851,	$2,473.84	
" " " " " " 1852,	177,012.41	
		$179,486.25
Received for letting on water, - - - -		991.00
		180.477 25
13,065 Dwelling houses, including boarding houses,		115,047.55
2,497 Stores, shops, offices, cellars, &c. - -		13,760.55
269 Hotels, restaurants, saloons, - - -		6,554.25
459 Stables, - - - - - - -		6,077.15
8 Railroads, - - - - - - -		6,023.57
15 Steamboats, - - - - - -		11,471.60
60 Sugar refineries, distilleries, breweries and bakeries, - - - - - - -		5,353.86
1 Motive power, - - - - - -		607.13
921 Hose, - - - - - -		2,777.00
2 Ferry Companies, - - - - -		856.68
Manufacturing purposes, - - - -		13,004.94
Shipping contract with watermen, - -		2,507.35
Public buildings, charitable institutions, &c., -		871.00
Other purposes, - - - - - -		2,099.78
		177,012.41
Amount received for water used 1851, - -		160,946.39
Increase, - - - - - - -		16,066.02
The amount of assessments for the Jamaica Pond water was,		
Amount deducted for various causes, - -	14.42	
" remaining unpaid, - - -	30.41	
" received, - - - - -	1375.15	
		1415.98

The above is included in the general account of the Water Registrar.

Since the last report, the contract made with the Watermen, for the supply of the shipping, has expired by its own limitation, and a new one has been made.

By the former contract, they were to pay 2025 dollars, annually, for all the water used, and they charged from 25 cents to 37½ cents a hogshead. By the new agreement the charge is to be 37½ cents for every hundred gallons and they pay to the City one-third of all the gross receipts. Judging from the amount already received since the new contract went into operation, which was in August last, the City will receive from this source upwards of three thousand dollars for the year. The new contract was made for the term of one year.

By the Account of Receipts and Expenditures for the year herewith presented, the same appear to have been as follows, viz.

Whole Amount expended - -		$91,172.46
From which deducting—		
Paid for unfinished work of 1850	5,513.20	
" Land and Water rights	7,486.40	
" Extension account -	32,170.45	
" New Pipe yard and Repair shops - -	15,497.18	
" Work done for the City	799.08	
		61,466.31
Amount of Current expenses		29,706.15
The whole Amount of Receipts (excepting receipts for Water rates) were as follows, viz.		
Received for rents and sundries paid to City Treasurer by Amount annexed - -	15,869.12	
" Rents and sundries charged in various accounts - -	1,518.26	
		17,387.38
Balance		$12,318.77

There is also added a Statement of all the receipts and expenditures to January 1, 1853, by which it appears that the whole cost of the works to that time is $5,370,818.00.

Among the variety of topics noticed in the Report of the Engineer which are well deserving the consideration of the City Council, there is one, in particular, to which we would now call its attention, which we consider to be eminently so. We allude to the effects which are found to be produced, on the inner surface, of all the iron mains and pipes, by the action of the water. The attention of the Water Board was attracted to the subject, soon after its appointment; for although the pipes had then been in use less than three years, those effects are already quite obvious and striking, and in fact had been noticed some time previous. They have since then been carefully watched, and the valuable assistance of Professor Horsford has been engaged, for the purpose of ascertaining as far as is practicable, their origin, their probable progress for the future, and the means which might be relied upon, for the purpose of preventing, arresting, or retarding them, and thus obviating the consequences, which were likely to be the result. The two communications of Professor Horsford, on the subject, which we beg leave to annex to this report, have described with so much minuteness and clearness the present appearance and state of the interior of the mains and pipes, as does also the report of the City Engineer, that it is rendered entirely unnecessary for the Board, to repeat the description, and they would therefore refer the Council to those communications. It is presumed also that the members of the Council are generally acquainted with those facts.

The effects to which we now allude, are the peculiar

changes which have been produced on the iron itself; and they consist in

1. The absorption of the iron in certain places, and the formation in its stead of a substance resembling plumbago.

2. The gradual development of local accretions or tubercles, in the interior of the pipes, by which the flow of water is impeded, and their capacity diminished, so that the object for which they were laid becomes imperfectly accomplished, and an apprehension is excited that they may be so far closed up as to be useless hereafter.

This subject has received but little scientific investigation, till within a few years, notwithstanding its very obvious importance, and although the evils must have existed ever since cast iron has been used for such purposes. It is one however of no little importance to the City, as there is involved in it the question of the present and future capacity of all the iron pipes which have been or are to be laid, at no small expense, and of their consequent adaptation to the purpose for which they are used, and also of their ultimate durability. The Water Board have therefore thought that it would be interesting and useful to lay before the council somewhat in detail, not only the present condition of the pipes belonging to the Water Works of this City, in relation to the subject; but also the result of such inquiries, as they have been able to make, into the extent of the same evils in other places, and the efforts which have been made to ascertain their nature and origin, and to provide a remedy for them, and the success of those efforts.

The first notice taken of this subject which we have seen, appears in the transactions of the French Academy of Sciences, for the year 1836 (*Comptes Rendus*, *v.* 3, *p.* 131.) It is a note by *Mr. Vicat on the sub-*

ject of a coating to prevent the development of Tuberculous accretions, in cast iron pipes for conducting water. He states that a report printed at Grenoble, November 22, 1833, by order of the Municipal Council, called the attention of the public, to the rapid, as well as unforeseen, filling up of the large cast iron main, of the *Chateau d' Eau*, in that town. The formation of numerous tubercles, of hydroxide of iron, began to show itself shortly after the water was let on, by a perceptible though slight, diminution of the discharge. The development of the accretions however, as was proved by many accurate measurements, soon increased so much, that the supply of the *Chateau*, which had been in 1826 about 1400 litres (about 370 wine gallons) a minute was gradually reduced in 1833 to 720 litres (about 190 wine gallons) showing a loss of nearly one half. A good deal of alarm was excited by it, and an attempt was immediately made, by eminent chemists, to ascertain the cause, and reconcile the phenomenon with various theories. A commission, consisting of Engineers and others, was also appointed which discussed at Grenoble, the means of destroying this kind of ferruginous vegetation, (as it is called in the report) or of arresting its progress. In the meantime new measurements indicated, that in less than five years the pipes would probably be so obstructed that the water would cease to flow through them. Two members of the Commission, Messrs. Guemard and Vicat, Engineers in chief, being pursuaded that the tubercles were formed at the expense of the castings, applied themselves to the discovery of some coating, which would be at the same time, cheap, indestructible, and capable of preventing oxydation. After two years of experiments, they considered it sufficiently proved, that hydraulic cement applied about 2½ millemetres thick (0.0984 in.)

is of all compositions combining facility of application and cheapness, that which adheres the best to the casting, is the most indestructible, and prevents most effectually all oxydation, and consequent formation of the tubercles. With this composition they recommended that the interior of the mains should be washed over, by means of a sponge, proportioned in size to the diameter of the pipe.

Mr. Vicat also states that, owing to unforeseen causes, the tubercles on the grand conduit for supplying the fountains, appeared to have reached their limit of development, as several exact and careful measurements which had been made in May 1836 left no doubt of the fact. He says therefore that it might be affirmed they were then stationary. He raises a question however as to their continuing so, for the future.

In the same volume (p. 462) there is an extract of a letter from M. Prunelle to M. Arago on the subject of the tubercles which had formed in the pipes of the conduit at *Vichy*. Those pipes, which were gray castings, had been laid twenty-six years previous. The quantity of water from them had diminished from day to day, and among other obstacles to its passage, they at last discovered tubercles as large as hens' eggs. The water passing through them was found not to contain a trace of iron.

And there is also one from *Sir John Herschell* to *M. Arago* (p. 506,) which mentions, that pipes for conducting water, at the *Cape of Good Hope*, were affected in the same way as those at Grenoble, and that the difficulty had been remedied by a coating of Roman cement.

In the transactions of the same Academy for the next year, (*Comptes Rendus*, 1837, *v.* 4, *p.* 190,) there is a Report from a Committee on a memorial offered by *M. Payen*, on the subject of local concretions

or tubercles, in iron water pipes. The following is the result of M. Payen's experiments and reasoning:—Waters which have a feeble alkaline reaction, possess the property in presence of air and sea salt, of producing on wrought or cast iron which they moisten, local concretions, which preserve the remainder of the surface free from all change. And these effects vary according to the proportion of the different salts, the breaks of continuity, and the foreign bodies adhering to the surface of the metal. That to this cause may be attributed the concretions in the pipes at Grenoble, the waters at that place having a feeble alkaline reaction, owing to the presence of carbonate of lime, and being slightly alkaline. And that it may be concluded, that wherever there is a want of homogeneity in cast iron pipes, which convey water slightly alkaline and saline, tubercles will be found at the points where heterogeneity exists.

An analysis of the accretions gave the following results:—

Protoxide of iron, - - -	0.210
Peroxide of iron, - - -	0.582
Carbonic acid, - - - -	0.050
Water, - - - - -	0.145
Silica, - - - - -	0.013
	1.000

In 1837 the subject attracted the attention of the *British Association for the Advancement of Science*, and under its auspices a very elaborate investigation of the action of air and water, whether fresh or salt, clear or foul, and at various temperatures, upon cast iron, wrought iron and steel, was made by Mr. Robert Mallet. Mr. Mallet commenced in 1838, and continued

until the year 1843, a very complete course of experiments on the subject. They were made on eighty-two different sorts of iron, (chiefly cast iron,) immersed in clear and foul sea water and clear and foul fresh river water, for two different periods, the first period occupying 387 days, and the last 732 days; and at the end of each period the specimens were taken up, carefully examined, and weighed. The results of the experiments, and Mr. Mallet's deductions therefrom, were communicated, from time to time, to the association, in three reports made by him, which were published in the Reports of the Association, for the years 1838, 1840 and 1843.

In his first Report, which is devoted to the consideration of the then existing state of chemical knowledge of the subject at large, he remarks, that notwithstanding the innumerable uses to which iron had been applied, for the purpose of supplying the social wants of man, during the preceding half century, yet our information on the subject of its durability, and the causes likely to impair or promote it, was scarcely more advanced than it had been twenty years previously, and that while the chemist was not precisely informed as to the changes which air and water produce on it, the engineer was without data to determine what limits the corroding action sets to its durability. Nor was it known, with certainty, what properties should be chosen in wrought or cast iron, that its corrosion might be the least possible, under given circumstances. Neither was our actual knowledge more advanced as to the variable effects of corrosive action, on the same iron, of different waters, such as are commonly met with, containing their usual mineral ingredients in solution, (exclusive of the better understood cases of *mine-waters.*)

The investigation was therefore undertaken for the purpose of throwing light on these topics, and there was of course involved in it a great extent of inquiry into the durability of the metal, the forces which were likely to impair it, the mode in which these forces would act, what would be their results, and the means of arresting their progress.

The Board can merely state some of the general laws regulating the action of fresh water on iron pipes which Mr. Mallet considers as previously known or established or confirmed by his experiments.

He found that any sort of iron, cast or wrought, corrodes, when exposed to the action of water holding air in combination, in one or other or some combination of the following forms, viz.: 1. *Uniformly*, or when the whole surface of the iron is covered uniformly with a coat of rust, requiring to be scraped off, and leaving a smooth red surface after it. 2. *Uniformly with plumbago*, where the surface as before uniformly corroded, is found in some places covered with *plumbagenous* matter, leaving a *piebald* surface of red and black after it. 3. *Locally*, or only rusted in some places and free from rust in others, 4. *Locally pitted*, where the surface is left as in the last case, but the metal is found unequally removed to a greater or less depth. 5. *Tubercular*, when the whole of the rust which has taken place at *every point* of the specimen has been transferred to one or more particular points of its surface, and has there formed large projecting tubercles leaving the rest bare.

The great elements of difference of corrosion as respects the iron itself appears to be:

1. The degree of *homogeneity* of substance of the metal, and especially of its surface.

2. The degree of *density* of the metal, and state of its crystalline arrangement.

3. The amount of *uncombined carbon* or suspended *graphite* contained in the iron.

And therefore that the more homogeneous,—the denser, harder, and closer grained—and the less graphitic,—the smaller is the index of corrosion.

In fresh water combined with air corrosion proceeds fastest in water from 175° to 190° Farhr.

And it is in direct ratio with the volume of air,—

And ceases entirely in water deprived of air.

Fresh water may hold so much combined air, (not to speak of carbonic acid), as to act more rapidly than sea water. *Carbon* as it is known exists in iron as diffused *graphite* in a crystalline form, and as *combined carbon;* the dark gray and softer irons contain more of the former; the lighter and harder irons more of the latter. Now the latter kind have the property of being much less uniform or homogeneous, of surface, when cast under similar conditions, than the former; while the highly graphitic irons, though more uniform, in large specimens, are the least dense and softest in texture;—hence the bright gray irons of high commercial marks, the Nos. 1 and 2, while they are the most valuable for construction, are also the most durable. And in general the result of the experiments show that cast iron with low commercial marks, the Nos. 3 and 4, &c., corrode locally and generally become pitted, while the high marks, 1 and 2, &c., corrode with considerable uniformity over the whole surface.

The *rate of corrosion* is a decreasing one, at least when the plumbago and rust first formed has been removed. When however this coating remains untouched, the rate is much more nearly uniform, and is nearly proportional to the time of reaction, in given

conditions. In some cases even where the coating had been removed, an increment in the rate had taken place. And it is observable that this almost uniformly occurred in those specimens which had the smallest amount of corrosion at their first immersion. Thus there was a tendency to a greater equality in the index of corrosion in all the varieties of iron at the second than the first immersion.

Homogeneity of surface and texture, or the contrary, are by far the most important circumstances which vary the amount of corrosion of cast iron by air and water.

And the rapidity of this corrosion is not so much dependent upon the chemical constitution of the metal, as it occurs in commerce, as it is upon the state of molicular arrangement and the condition of its constituent carbon.

It is certain that the *blackest cast irons*, viz., those which contain the largest quantities of uncombined carbon or graphite in a mere state of mixture, are acted upon by water and air the most rapidly. *The gray or mottled iron* as containing a less quantity of uncombined carbon, and having a denser structure is less acted upon. And the varieties of iron which present scarcely any symptoms of a crystalline texture at all, but still are grained or mottled, are those which are the least susceptible of alteration or decay.

Chilled cast iron, of every sort, upon the whole, corrodes faster than the same sort of iron cast in green sand. And this is owing to the greater want of homogeneity, in its surface, than that of any other sort of casting, by which the voltaic action produced at its surface, increases the corrosion to a greater extent, than its great density and hardness, and small amount of uncombined carbon are capable of retarding it, com-

pared with other sorts of cast iron. When, however, iron moulded in sand, is exposed to corrosion, this takes place with considerable uniformity over the whole surface. But in chilled castings, the largest portion of the surface remains unchanged, and the corrosion is nearly or wholly confined to certain spots, and gradually produces large tubercular concretions.

The size, and perhaps the form of iron casting, forms one element, in the rate of its corrosion in water. Because the thinner castings having cooled much faster and more irregularly than the thicker, are much less homogeneous, and contain veins and patches, harder than the rest of their substance; hence the formation of voltaic couples and accelerated corrosion.

He estimates that from three-tenths to four-tenths of an inch in depth, of cast iron one inch thick, and about six-tenths of an inch of wrought iron, will be destroyed in a century, in clear water.

He also states that the officers of the French artillery, after a number of experiments, found that the corrosion of iron by air and water, is greater in proportion to the purity and goodness of the coke, with which the iron is made, and that it is altered less, when made with charcoal, than with coke; and that iron cast in dry sand, or in loam moulds faced with charcoal, oxidates much less speedily than when cast in green sand; and that chilled cast iron, or that cast in iron moulds, is least of all susceptible of the change.

As to the nature and origin of the peculiar change which takes place in the conversion of part of the metal into an entirely different substance, but little information, beyond what was already known, can be obtained from these reports. It is stated in the introductory one, before the result of the experiments was ascertained, as a fact, first observed by Dr. Priestley,

that cast iron being immersed in sea water for a length of time, has its metal wholly removed, and becomes changed into a substance analogous to plumbago, mixed with oxide of iron; which frequently though not invariably possesses the property of heating and inflaming spontaneously, on exposure to air; but that it is yet by no means clear, how it is produced, what is its precise composition, and to what is owing its rise of temperature on exposure to air—that malleable iron, under circumstances but little understood, is also subject to this change; and also from various statements of others, it would seem that both malleable and cast iron are affected in the same way, when immersed in water holding in solution alkaline or earthy salts or acids.

The subsequent experiments throw no new light on the cause and nature of this singular phenomenon. They show, however, that the same effect is produced by the action of air and fresh water; and this is too well corroborated by our own experience.

In regard to the opinion expressed by M. Vicat, that the tubercles at Grenoble were *stationary*, he remarks, that it must be obvious, that the rate of increment of these must be a decreasing one; but that he does not perceive any thing to set a limit to their accretion, except the stoppage of corrosive action. *Mr. Mallet* considers that in *tubercular corrosion*, the whole of the rust which has taken place, at *every point*, is transferred to one or more particular points, and thus forms the projecting tubercles, leaving the rest of the surface bare. The sole essential circumstance to tubercular corrosion, he states to be *the want of homogeneity*, in the metal corroded—and he therefore controverts the opinion of *M. Payen*, before cited, that the cause of the phenomenon is partly to be attributed to a slight alkaline re-

action of the corroding water. This peculiar effect, too, is confined to chilled or unequally cooled cast iron, to mottled iron, and to damasked wrought iron, or that of mixed constitution; and in all it appears to result from heterogeneity of composition, and that it is therefore unnecessary to call in aid of the explanation, the preservative action of alkaline solutions.

The important problem of *preventing the corrosive action* of the water, by coating the interior surface of the pipe, was a principal object of Mr. Mallet's experiments. He did not, however, discover any thing which would have the desired effect. Of ten kinds of paints and varnishes, laid on with great care, not one would completely prevent corrosion for a single year—or remain perfectly adherent or undecomposed for that time. With regard to Mr. Vicat's proposition, previously stated, (in the *Comptes Rendus*, v. 3d, p. 181,) of coating the pipes with hydraulic cement, he thinks that though this would no doubt for a time diminish corrosive action, it is much to be feared it could have but little permanence, when the current was rapid, and should the water contain much earthy matter, the tendency of *this* to deposit and adhere to the pipes, must be fatally increased.

The various results of Mr. Mallet's experiments are exhibited in a full series of tables, which present to the Engineer, as he thinks, "sufficient data to enable him to predict the term of durability, and allow for the loss by corrosion of iron in all conditions, when entering into his structures."

The last information to which we shall refer on this subject, is contained in a paper on *Tubercles in Iron Pipes, by M. Gaudin, Engineer of Bridges and Roads*, published in the *Annales des Ponts et Chaussees, for November and December*, 1851. He states that the

iron conduit at Cherbourg, constructed between the years 1836 and 1838, of white casting, about 2460 metres (nearly 1½ miles) long, had become everywhere coated with tubercles, which in some places had an elevation of from 4 to 5 centimetres, (1.575 to 1.968 inches,) so that the orifice of the pipe which was, when laid, 18 centimetres (about 7 inches) in diameter, had been reduced to less than one-third its original section. The consequence of the diminution of the orifice, joined to the enormous loss of head occasioned by the additional friction, had deprived many of the work-shops at the end of the conduit of a supply, prevented the simultaneous playing of the fountains, and made the supply of the grand reservoir impossible, or very feeble.

The tubercles were very broad at their base, and very strongly adhering to the surface of the pipe, and could not be removed, except by heating the pipe to a red heat, or by a forcible action of an instrument. They were of a greenish brown color, and testaceous structure, and on exposure to the air, assumed the color of yellow ochre, a sure sign of the oxidation of part of the iron which entered into their composition. Their density was almost 3.362. A chemical analysis gave the following results:—

Peroxide of iron, 96 to 98.

Silex and Alumine (argel) 4 to 2.

Chloride of Sodium—traces.

Sulphate of Iron—traces.

They were therefore almost entirely free from (at least as far as regards the iron which they contained) the elementary matters contained in the water in solution—and indeed they were not derived from substances which it could hold in solution. The water was free from color, taste or smell, and its specific gravity nearly

that of pure water. It showed on analysis by chemical tests,

A very small quantity of carbonic acid.
A small quantity of calcareous earth.
A small quantity of sulphate of soda.
A positive quantity of chloride of soda.
Little or none of the metallic salts.
And little or no iron.

A more recent analysis of the water, taken before its passage through the conduit, showed its density to be scarcely different from distilled water; to reagents it only showed chlorides, and those, chlorides of sodium; there was no trace of lime, nor sulphates, nor iron.

He considered it certain, that the iron in the tubercles was to be attributed, exclusively to an alteration which had taken place in the pipes themselves, no matter what the casting might be, whether white or gray. And as notwithstanding this alteration, there could not be seen in the pipe, even with a glass, after it had been well rubbed, any difference between its texture and that of new casting, he concludes, that the deterioration must have taken place over the whole surface indiscriminately, in the same way. He calculates, that the greatest thickness of the layer which could have been thus removed in thirteen years was 0.0025 metre (0.0098 inch) or 0.0002 (0.00075 inch) annually.

In reference to the obtaining some remedy for the evil, he observes, that waters the most pure and most proper for the ordinary necessities of life afford no exemption, since it appears invariable, that the tubercles are in an especial manner developed by the presence of very small quantities of sea salt, which almost all waters contain. And that chemists and engineers have therefore recommended the forcing of linseed oil by

great pressure into the metal, and also coatings of mortars and hydraulic cements and bituminous coverings. There was a great limit however to the efficacy of all of them. At Cherbourg, pipes which had been laid down not more than three years previous, and which had had linseed oil forced into them by hydraulic pressure, already showed traces of tubercles, some of which had attained an elevation of 4 and 5 millemetres (0.157 to 0.197 inch.) Coatings of mortars and hydraulic cements cannot be applied without great difficulty, and must be in very thin layers; and the whole surface is therefore not covered, leaving points where the tubercles are developed. Bituminous coatings could indeed be applied, by immersion in hot baths composed of those substances, but these means if efficacious for a time, must have their limit, when the friction of the water shall have worn away the thin covering—and then the same difficulty would be felt as before. He thinks therefore that the only means on which could be placed a hope of certain preservation of the iron would consist, in the discovery of some compensating agent against the magnetic or chemical action which causes the formation or development of the tubercles, and that the agent employed should not affect the quality of the water, and that its application should be simple and not expensive. Such an agent, however, had not been discovered. Mr. Gaudin then proceeds to describe his mode of removing the accretions, by mechanical means, from time to time when it should be necessary. A description of the process will be found in the report of the City Engineer.

The foregoing statement contains a very brief analysis of the investigations which have been made, in other places, of the nature, origin and mode of remedying the

evils now under consideration, as far as they have come to our knowledge. We annex to it the able and interesting communications of Professor Horsford and refer to the report of the City Engineer, to show the extent of our own experience in relation to them. It has been hoped that by bringing to the notice of the Council all the facts which we have been able to accumulate, and offering even an imperfect sketch of the researches hitherto made on the subject, we might enlist the attention not only of those who are similarly interested with ourselves, but also of men of science, and of those who are engaged in the production of the metal itself, or in the great variety of manufactures and constructions in which iron is employed. And that, if this object could be effected, it might be the means of ascertaining hereafter some mode, either of preventing the evil in its origin by improvements in the castings; or, of arresting or retarding its further progress, by the intervention of some preparation for covering and protecting the surface; or, of obtaining a temporary remedy by providing a mode of removing the obstructions as they from time to time appear.

Undoubtedly the most important change which takes place on the inner surface of the pipes, as far as relates to any immediate results, is the production of the accretions. The formation of plumbago or something like it, in the place of the iron which has been absorbed, does not indeed protect the metal beneath it, and the action continues, perhaps even, with a slightly accelerated force; but, according to the French and English authorities, its progress is so slow that many years must elapse before any serious consequences from it alone, would be likely to happen. It is probable that the only way to prevent this action will be found, in coat-

ing the surface with some composition which will shield it. We cannot anticipate what success may attend future attempts to discover such a composition, but to the present time we believe they have all been quite fruitless.

But with regard to the accretions, their growth has been more rapid and important, so much so that our 36 inch and 30 inch mains have become already, in consequence of the actual diminution of their area and also of the additional friction which has been occasioned, scarcely superior in capacity to those of 34 and 28 inches having a clean surface; and we have had sufficient experience on the subject to convince us of the impolicy of making use of wrought iron service pipes at all, or of cast iron ones of less than 4 inches in diameter.

We cannot indeed, at present feel any certainty as to the extent to which the tubercles will ultimately increase, and think there is some prospect that they may become stationary or at least have their progress much retarded. As their origin is however, attributed by the English authorities solely to the constitution of the iron itself, and by the French, and to some extent by Professor Horsford, partially to the same cause, it is possible that improvements may be made in the manufacture of the metal, or the casting, by which it may be rendered more homogeneous, and their formation be thus prevented; and in the meantime reference may be had to this quality of the metal in selecting the castings, whenever it shall be possible.

It is the intention of Professor Horsford, if he can do it consistently with the performance of his other duties, shortly to obtain an analysis of the iron, from our own pipes, where an unlike tendency to accretions is

noticed; which may throw some light on the point of homogeneity.

The Water Board will continue to give their due attention to the subject.

The foregoing Report is respectfully submitted.

THOMAS WETMORE, *President.*
SAMPSON REED,
EZRA LINCOLN,
HENRY B. ROGERS,
JOHN H. WILKINS,
JONATHAN PRESTON,
ADAM W. THAXTER, JR.,

Cochituate Water Board.

APPENDIX:

CAMBRIDGE, JAN. 14TH, 1852.

THOS. WETMORE, ESQ.

President of the Cochituate Water Board.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your favor of the 5th instant, in relation to the accretions in the Cochituate iron mains, I have to regret that my investigations thus far have thrown but little light upon the question of most importance; to wit, *How far will these accretions extend?*

A brief statement of the present condition of the pipes will show the bearing of this inquiry.

At the two points near Dover street, where one of the main iron pipes was taken up for repairs in the last autumn, there were found upon the interior surface of the pipe, nodules varying from half an inch to three inches in diameter at the base, and having a height of from one quarter to a little more than half an inch. Some of them were of a reddish, others of a dirty yellow color, and those of each color invariably in a group by themselves. They presented concentric structure within, and rested in many cases upon slightly elevated portions of the surface of the pipe. These elevated portions were co-extensive with the inferior surface of the nodules, were of a dark brown color, and crumbled at once to powder upon being scratched with a knife.

Portions of the surface of some sections of pipe were quite free from accretions. In some areas, the accretions were all small; in others most were large. There seemed to be no tendency among them to gather upon the bottom rather than upon the top and sides.

Upon placing one of these nodules in warm hydrochloric acid, the reddish and yellow part dissolved to a dark red solution, leaving a white jelly-like residue, which under the micro-

scope appeared an amorphous inorganic mass. Chemically examined, the latter proved to be silica, and the red solution, iron. A quantitative analysis of the whole, gave

Peroxide of iron, - - -	=	91.74 per cent.
Silica, - - - - -	=	1.28 " "
Water, trace of organic matter, and loss,	=	6.98 " "
		100.00

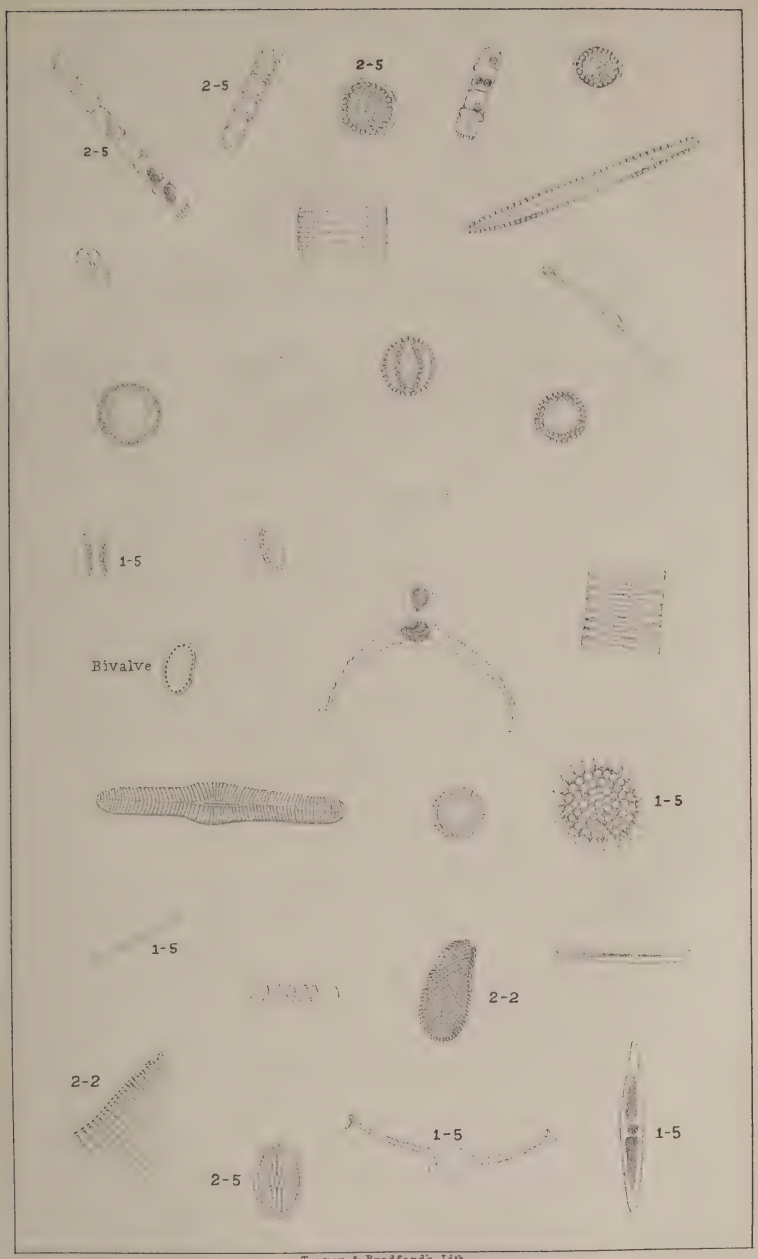
The yellow nodules upon being heated became red. As all the nodules had been subjected to heat in melting out the lead connections between the sections of pipe, it was evident that the difference in color was to be ascribed solely to the unequal heat to which the red and yellow nodules had been exposed. This explained the occurrence in such well defined groups, of the nodules of either color.

The suggestion that the accretions might be due to the growth of some kind of vegetation in which were lodged particles of the ochreous matter in suspension in small quantity in the Cochituate water, and which gives to it its occasional faint wine color, which is found on the bottom of the tunnel, and which accumulates in the filters—was not sustained by microscopic examination. The ochry deposit is composed of organisms of which the accompanying card contains several of the best defined and more remarkable forms.* Of these only an occasional one is found in the accretions.

There are reasons for believing the slight elevations of surface observed immediately beneath the accretions, to be due to changes in the texture of the iron arising from the growth of the accretion, and not to an original irregularity of the casting; and further for believing that the accretions are indebted for their iron to the surface upon which they rest, and not at all, or but very slightly to the water which flows over them.

I have wrought iron pipes of 1 1-2 inches calibre, which are coated with accretions interiorly, and which in 12 months

* The numbers refer to the eye pieces and objective of the microscope employed,—an Oberhauser in the possession of my friend and pupil Mr. John Dean, to whom I am indebted for these figures.



Tappan & Bradford's Lith.

Microscopic delineations of organisms found in the ochreous deposit on the interior surface of the Iron Pipes.

have been eaten through from within outward, by the circulation of cold Cochituate water. I have others of the same diameter, which in 3 months have been eaten through by the circulation of hot Cochituate water.

I have another pipe, 1 inch in diameter, which in 12 months was so nearly closed by accretions throughout its entire length, that it was removed because it ceased to serve water.

I now return to the inquiry, *How far these accretions extend?*

The inquiries and personal inspection of the Engineer and President of the Water Board, made in New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, the fruits of which have been kindly placed at my disposal, have shown:—

1st. That similar accretions occur in the iron mains of all the above named cities.

2d. That in Philadelphia, the accretions, now after a lapse of 37 years, are too inconsiderable to be the occasion of any present or future solicitude.

3d. That those in Baltimore and New York, though somewhat more extensive than in Philadelphia, are still so much inferior in size and number, especially when we compare the three years service of the Cochituate water with the ten of New York, and the still longer period of Baltimore, that the indefinitely long prospect of unobstructed distribution in New York and Baltimore, based upon their experience so far, does not throw the desired light upon the future of the Cochituate iron mains.

One fact of particular moment in this connection, has come to my knowledge. A gentleman of my acquaintance, accustomed to careful observation, remarked on a visit to Versailles, sections of iron mains of a foot in diameter, more than half filled with this kind of accretion. I hope soon to hear more particularly in regard to the attendant circumstances of this case, and also to learn more of the experience of the old world in the use of iron mains.

The solicitude lies in two directions. In the first place, the accretions diminish the serving capacity. Taking the

present average thickness of the incrustation at 3-8 of an inch, the serving capacity of a pipe 36 inches in diameter is reduced by the amount of an area of 42 3-8 square inches, which is equal to a cylindrical pipe 7.3 inches in diameter. If we conceive the accretion to go uniformly forward at this rate of 14 1-8 square inches per annum, it would become a matter of immediate grave consideration. In the second place: the accretions are formed at the expense of the iron upon which they rest. With their increased thickness will come at a remote period, diminished strength of the iron.

I understand there are but few cast iron pipes in the city distribution, of less than six inches calibre. It may be that the more rapid flow in these generally, will impede the growth of the accretions. It may be that after the accretions shall have coated the whole interior of the pipes, and attained a certain moderate thickness, their further growth will be much slower, if not altogether arrested.

With my present knowledge, I do not feel prepared to say that there is any substantial ground of alarm in view of the incrustations upon the iron mains. At the same time I cannot affirm that there may not be some reasonable solicitude, and I shall not fail to make myself acquainted with the subject, as the illustration goes daily forward before us, as well as with what has been elsewhere observed in the same field.

I am very respectfully,

Your ob't servt.,

E. N. HORSFORD.

CAMBRIDGE, JANUARY 10TH, 1853.

THOMAS WETMORE, ESQ.,
President of the Cochituate Water Board.

DEAR SIR,—Since the date of my former letter to you, I have been enabled through the co-operation of the City Engineer, to assure myself of the steady growth of the accretions, in the Cochituate iron mains. Plaster casts, taken in various localities and after unequal times, from the laying down of the pipes, exhibit, in the relative sizes of the nodules, satisfactory evidence upon this point.

Some consideration has been bestowed, upon the various agencies that have been suggested, as operating to promote the growth of the accretions. Of these a prominent one has been, the presence of *inorganic alts in the water.*

It might be presumed, that the surface-water of a region of country, which is from time to time visited by rains, during the prevalence of a strong wind from the sea, would contain more or less of the ingredients of sea-water. The rain-water falling at Paris and at all points to the eastward as far as Frankfort on the Maine, gives the reactions of common salt. Farther east, at Munich, rain-water does not show these reactions. The chloride of sodium and the other saline matters of the ocean, brought by east winds over the basin drained by Cochituate lake, would, on being precipitated by rainfalls, confer on the water, it is conceived, power to act upon the iron pipes. But if we unite, what comes from this source with what is supplied from the soil, both together leave the Cochituate so remarkably pure, that rain-water is scarcely to be preferred for any purpose whatever ; and its effect on iron pipes from this cause must be quite inappreciable. When we compare its action with that of the Croton and Schuylkill waters, we ought to find the accretions in number and size proportionate in some degree to the amount of salts, the waters severally contain. These are as follows :—

In one hundred thousand parts.

	Croton.	Schuylkill.	Cochituate.
Solid residue,	18.71	9.42	5.35
Inorganic,	11.34	7.29	2.90
Organic,	7.37	2.13	2.45

According to this table and the view above expressed, we should find the accretions, in magnitude and number, in the order of Croton, Schuylkill and Cochituate.

In reality, no regard is paid to this succession. Facts give Cochituate the first rank and Schuylkill the last.

The above quantities do not however represent the relative amounts of Chlorides, which are the more efficient salts in promoting the accretions. These are contained in the following proportions:—(Silliman's Report to Water Commissioners.)

	Croton.	Schuylkill.	Cochituate.
Chloride of Sodium,	0.167	0.147	0.032
" " Potassium,	trace		0.038
" " Calcium,	0.153		0.031
" " Magnesium,		0.009	0.076
" " Aluminium,	0.372		
Total,	0.692	0.156	0.177

According to this table, the Croton should stand first and the Cochituate occupy an intermediate rank.

The most striking peculiarity of the Cochituate water is, as already mentioned, its remarkable purity and of course its superior capacity for holding air in solution. From the well known joint action of air and water in rusting iron, this characteristic may fairly be entitled to a share of influence in promoting the accretions. That it is not the only or the most prominent cause, will be apparent from the following considerations.

1. Among the results of experiments by Meyer (J. Tech. Chem. X. 833) are the following:—The rusting is impaired by the smoothness of the surface, by hardness, by the contact of zinc and by the presence of carbon as in cast iron. It is

promoted by roughness, by purity of the metal and by the presence of sulphur. Payen (Ann. Chem. Phys. L. 305,) confirmed by experiments the observations of Wetzlar, that alkaline waters protect the iron. (By neutralizing any acid the waters might contain, and thus preventing the first coat of oxide from going into solution, it leaves the iron protected by a shield of its own rust.) This author also found, that the *gray* variety of cast iron oxidated more readily than the *white.* (Ann. Chim. Phys. LXIII. 405.) These observations have been confirmed by researches undertaken by the British Association, which have, I know, fallen under your notice.

2. It was observed in taking casts of the nodules, that areas of many square inches and in some instances, of several square feet, were free from accretions, while immediately around they were found in great profusion. In some sections of pipe, only large nodules had taken root, and these were quite uniformly distributed. In others, those only of lesser size were found, and they were quite closely arranged.

3. In situations where other metals could exercise influence, the nodules had been most manifestly governed in their position and number by the proximity of the other metals. This was especially apparent, in the well defined disk of accretions on the plain iron surface, opposite the large composition circular valves of the mains, which were taken out for repairs in the course of last year and the year previous.

It is manifest from the above considerations, that there has been *galvanic action*, arising in one class of cases, from the contact of metals of unlike affinity for oxygen, and generally from a *want of homogeneity* of the iron, and I feel strongly induced to coincide in the opinion, that to this, more than to any other agency is to be ascribed the rapid formation of accretions in the Cochituate iron mains. It might be worth while to see how far this view, which has been arrived at, as well from observations in the old world, as with us, will be sustained by a comparison of analyses of fair sample specimens of the iron from the mains of Philadelphia, New York and Boston, and this I hope to lay before you in the course of the coming summer.

I regret that my health has been such during the last twelve month, as to prevent the more extended investigation of this whole subject of accretions upon iron mains for the service of water, which I had projected last year. I regret this the less, however, since learning that you have become possessed of the ablest researches that have been made in this field, for I feel that, however industriously I might have pursued the matter in developing the influence of local peculiarities, I could scarcely have hoped, to add to the practical information already in possession of your office.

I am, very respectfully,

Your ob't servant,

E. N. HORSFORD.

STATEMENT OF ALL EXPENDITURES MADE BY THE COCHITUATE WATER BOARD, FROM DECEMBER 31ST, 1851, TO JANUARY 1ST, 1853.

Blacksmith Shop, for Stock, &c., -	$189.02
Plumbing " " " " -	62.88
Proving Yard, " " " -	108.58
Cartage, Boston, - - - -	453.02
" S. Boston, - - -	226.75
" E. " - - -	224.76
Wagon hire, for Sup't of Iron Aqueducts,	513.00
Travelling Expenses, - - -	565.59
Salaries and Wages, - - -	7,136.35
Office Expenses, for rent, fixtures, &c.,	1,737.57
Postages, - - - - -	22.51
Expresses, - - - - -	5.86
Stationery, - - - - -	99.15
Printing, - - - - -	867.58
Advertising, - - - - -	10.00
Recording Deeds, &c., - - -	7.39
Miscellaneous Expenses, - -	334.91
Taxes, - - - - - -	1,475.73
Fuel, - - - - - -	44.50
Lanterns, - - - - -	13.50
Oil and Wicking, - - - -	90.75
Tools, - - - - - -	396.83
Fountains, - - - - -	425.20
Beacon Hill Reservoir, - - -	4,266.59
South Boston " - - -	210.44
East " " - - -	674.81
Brookline Reservoir, for labor & materials,	700.35
Brick Aqueduct Repairs, for labor and materials, - - - -	1,087.01
Lake Cochituate, for labor and materials,	684.29
Tolls and Ferriages, - - -	109.41
Amount carried forward,	$22,744.33

Amount brought forward,		$22,744.33
Service Pipes, - - - -	463.25	
" " Boston, - - -	1,424.27	
" " S. Boston, - - -	996.94	
" " E. " - - -	955.48	
Water Pipes, - - - - -	10,589.41	
" " Boston, - - -	3,299.90	
Hydrants, - - - - -	688.17	
" Boston, - - -	67.35	
" S. " - - -	2.25	
" E. " - - -	4.00	
Hydrant Boxes, - - - -	17.83	
" " Boston, - - -	63.68	
" " S. " - - -	54.00	
" " E. " - - -	50.00	
Stop Cocks, - - - - -	1,330.10	
" " Boston, - - -	818.33	
" " S. " - - -	1.25	
" " E. " - - -	1.25	
" Cock Boxes, - - - -	24.59	
" " " Boston, - -	71.49	
" " " S. " - -	54.32	
" " " E. " - -	50.00	
Laying Water Pipes, Boston, - -	41.01	
Laying Service " " for materials,	27.25	
Packing, - - - - -	139.20	
Water Metres, for labor and materials,	6,484.85	
Repairing Streets, Boston, - -	140.89	
" " E. " - -	26.90	
" Water Pipes, - -	417.56	
" Stop Cocks, - -	785.93	
" " Cock Boxes, - -	208.85	
" Hydrants, - - -	182.15	
" Hydrant Boxes, - -	172.22	
Engines, Boilers, &c., for labor and freight,	130.67	
Marlboro' Reservoir, for repairing roads,	1,293,45	
Whitehall " for surveying res'r, &c.	339.49	
Amount carried forward,		$54,162.61

Amount brought forward,		$54,162.61
Rents, for labor and repairs, - -	22.75	
Land damages, - - - -	506.00	
Land and Water Rights, - -	6,980.40	
Water Works, W. Division, - -	50.50	
" " E. Boston, - -	524.68	
" " Boston, - -	75.00	
Damages, Boston, - - - -	202.50	
Jamaica Pond Aqueduct, - -	127.25	
Cash, for sums received and paid to City Treasurer, - - - -	141.75	
Henry Richardson, for cash to pay witnesses, - - - - -	30.00	
City of Boston, for materials and labor,	799.08	
New Pipe Yard, for land, - -	13,997.18	
Greenleaf & Adams, on ac't of repair shop, - - - - - -	1,000.00	
Charles Dupee, on ac't of repair shop,	500.00	24,957.09
		$79,119.70

Amount paid for Labor, viz :—

Letting on and Shutting off Water,	1,554.25	
Blowing off Hydrants, - - -	722.00	
Laying Water Pipes, Boston, - -	753.74	
" " " S. Boston, - -	652.88	
" " " E. Boston, - -	650.01	
" Service Pipes, Boston, - -	1,209.18	
" " " S. Boston, - -	372.25	
" " " E. Boston, - -	415.62	
Blacksmith Shop, - - - -	617.12	
Plumbing " - - - -	478.48	
Proving Yard, - - - -	965.87	
Repairing Streets, Boston, - -	245.62	
" " S. Boston, - -	10.25	
" " E. Boston, - -	5.00	
" Water Pipes, - - -	601.35	
" Service Pipes, - -	708.62	
Amounts carried forward,	$9,962.24	$79,119.70

Amounts brought forward,	$9,962.24	$79,119.70
Repairing Hydrants, - - -	718.62	
" Stop Cocks, - - -	1,108.93	
Miscellaneous, - - - -	140.98	
Jamaica Pond Aqueduct, - -	121.99	12,052.76
Amount expended,		$91,172.46
Cr.		
Whitehall Reservoir, Rent of Buildings,	168.26	
Rents of houses, lands, &c. in Saxonville,	255.35	
Old Materials, - - - -	1,088.65	
Miscellaneous, - - - -	6.00	1,518.26
Amount drawn for,		$89,654.20
Cash paid City Treasurer, viz :		
For Rents, &c. at Marlboro', -	171.00	
" " " Saxonville, -	502.30	
" " " Wayland, -	191.00	
" " " Needham, -	8.00	
" " " Newton, -	231.87	
" " " Brookline, -	98.50	
" Engines, Boilers, &c., - -	1,294.88	
" Old Materials, - - -	138.78	
" Labor and Materials, - -	1,063.27	
" Iron Pipes, - - - -	493.83	
" Broken Stone, - - -	250.00	
" Abatements and Discount on Taxes,	246.85	
" Aqueduct Logs, - - -	14.25	
" Sundries, - - - -	14.50	
" Payment towards the Trott Farm,	835.00	
" Notes with Mortgage for balance,	4,865.00	
" Payment towards Hyde Place,	400.00	
" Notes with Mortgage for balance,	1,600.00	
Amount paid by S. N. Dyer, the Service Clerk, viz :		
For Filling Cisterns, - 51.00		
" Service Pipe and laying, 1,420.59		
" Shutting off and letting on water, - - 1,978.50	3,450.09	$15,869.12
Balance,		$73,785.08

Amount expended, brought forward,			$91,172.46

Payments made by the Cochituate Water Board, for completing work left unfinished in 1850*; for damages and unsettled claims, and for extension of the work, viz:*

UNFINISHED WORK.			
Beacon Hill Reservoir, -	3,923.00		
East Boston " -	434.95		
Marlboro' " -	1,155.25	5,513.20	
UNSETTLED CLAIMS.			
Land and Water Rights,	6,980.40		
Land Damages, - -	506.00	7,486.40	
EXTENSION OF THE WORK.			
Main Pipes, - - -	13,889.32		
Service Pipes, - -	3,839.94		
Water Meters, - -	6,484.85		
Hydrants, - - -	761.77		
Stop Cocks, - - -	2,175.02		
Labor laying Main Pipes,	2,056.63		
Labor laying Service Pipes,	1,997.05		
Labor at Proving Yard, -	965.87		
New Pipe Yard and Repair Shop, - - -	15,497.18		
City of Boston, - -	799.08	48,466.71	61,466.31
Amount of current expenses, -			$29,706.15

Statement of the Expenditures and Receipts, on account of the Water Works, to January 1*st*, 1853.

Amount drawn for, by the Commissioners,	$4,043,718.21
" " " " Water Board of 1850,	366,163.89
" " " " C. W. Board of 1851,	141,309.23
" " " " C. W. Board of 1852,	89,654.20
Amount carried forward, - -	$4,640,845.53

Amount brought forward,		$4,640,845.53
Amount paid into City Treasury by Commissioners, - - -	47,648.38	
Amount paid into City Treasury by Water Board 1850, - -	8,153.52	
Amount paid into City Treasury by Cochituate Water Board 1851,	5,232.38	
Amount paid into City Treasury by Cochituate Water Board 1852,	15,869.12	76,903.40
		$4,563,942.13
Sundry payments made by the City,	32,441.64	
Discount and interest on loans,	1,288,124.82	1,320,566.46
		$5,884,508.59
Sundry credits by the City, -	621.11	
Amount rec'd for Water Rents, &c.,	513,069.48	513,690.59
Whole Cost of Water Works to Jan. 1, 1853,		$5,370,818.00

SAMUEL HOLBROOK,

Clerk Cochituate Water Board.

CITY ENGINEER'S REPORT.

THOMAS WETMORE, ESQ.,

President of the Cochituate Water Board.

SIR:—In compliance with the 13th Section of the City Ordinance of October 31st, 1850, the following Report relative to the general condition of the Water Works, and to other matters of interest connected therewith, has been prepared.

During the year just past, the attention and labors of the City Engineer and others acting with him, under the Water Board, have been directed to a number of objects, the extent and importance of which will appear under their respective heads, following very nearly the order observed in the last annual report.

Lake Cochituate.

The waste weir, with the culvert, at the outlet of Dug Pond, has been thoroughly repaired, and, it is believed, will regulate the height of water now in this pond, without injury to the road by overflowing, and without special attention from the Superintendent of the Lake. The Gate-house, Outlet-dam, roads, culverts and other structures, with the grounds around the Lake, are all in good order.

During the warm and dry season it was necessary, in order to supply the City, to draw down the surface of the Lake to an average of three feet and eight inches below high water mark. As it was feared by some, that uncovering the marshes at the south end of the Lake, and exposing their surfaces to the action of the sun, might cause sickness in that vicinity, the City was supplied from the northern division, which was drawn down to seven feet two inches below high water, or to within four inches of low water mark; while the middle and southern divisions were kept five feet nine inches above this level,—sufficiently high to cover the marshes, till after the first frosts.

Brick Aqueduct and Structures between the Lake and the Brookline Reservoir.

Last Spring the interior of the aqueduct received a thorough cleansing throughout its whole extent, which it needed very much. A peculiar substance, like very fine dark mud, is deposited upon the surface of the brick work, and adheres for a time, but in consequence of changes in the depth and velocity of the current through the aqueduct, this substance sometimes comes off in sufficient quantities to give to the water the appearance of being filled with sawdust. In order to prevent troublesome accumulations in the aqueduct, and particularly in the tunnels, where the irregularity of the sides causes an unusual amount of deposit, it is necessary to cleanse it out, partially at least, twice a year. Last spring a number of bunches of extremely attenuated and delicate roots were discovered hanging from the top and sides of the aqueduct between the Newton and the Brookline Tunnels. In some instances they were three or four feet long, but so tender as to break with the slightest force, and of course, very easy to remove.

In the autumn, a great many patches, in some cases larger than the crown of a man's hat, of a vegetable substance like sponge in color and texture, and frequently with coral shaped branches several inches in length, were discovered in the first mile of the aqueduct, being most numerous near the Lake. They were very tender, and easy to remove. It is a little singular that this should be the first instance of discovering them in the aqueduct, as precisely the same species of plants, apparently, was discovered in the large stop-cocks that were taken out of Tremont street at the head of Dover street, to be repaired, more than a year ago.

Two or three short cracks have been newly discovered in the aqueduct during the year, near the Lake, where the leakage through the bottom, mentioned in the last annual report, (page 75,) let in a sufficient amount of sand to cause a slight settlement or displacement of the masonry. These springs have been watched carefully since the completion of the work, and whenever they have appeared to threaten injury

to the aqueduct, have been stopped. The time has come, however, when this portion of the aqueduct should be made permanently tight, as the cracks discovered the past season show, that in some instances at least, it would not be safe to let the leaks continue much longer. This work, as you are aware, has already been commenced, and the progress made thus far, though little, shows that it can be done thoroughly, and for a much less sum than it would have cost when the masonry was first laid, to say nothing of the delay it would have caused in the completion of the aqueduct.

The crack mentioned in the last annual report as existing near Grantville, appears to have enlarged a little, and is to be thoroughly repaired. No other troublesome ones are known to exist.

The bridges, culverts, waste-weirs and embankments, between the Lake and the Brookline reservoir, are all in good order.

The Brookline Reservoir.

All the grounds and structures around this reservoir are in a very good condition. The beneficial effects of raising the inside slope wall in 1851, have been very sensibly felt the past season, allowing the surface of the water in this, and consequently in the Beacon Hill reservoir, to be kept higher than it could otherwise have been.

Two large meters have been placed in the gate house, at the commencement of the large mains leading to the city. In consequence of unexpected difficulties and delays in the construction of these machines, they will cost nearly three times the original estimate. They have scarcely been in operation yet, but, from what has been seen of their working, and what is known of other meters constructed on the same general plan by the inventor, Mr. Huse, there is every reason to believe that they will give satisfactory measurements of the quantity of water drawn daily, (and hourly, if observed,) from this reservoir. Owing to difficulties mentioned in the last annual report, (p. 88,) it is not possible to obtain at all times, a close estimate of this quantity, without a meter of

some kind; other modes of computation being affected by the variable amount of water which pours in from the bottom and sides of the tunnels.

City Reservoirs.

The front of the *Beacon Hill Reservoir* on Derne street has been very much improved within the last year, by the substitution of handsome doors and wrought iron gates in the entrances of the archways, for the unsightly rough boarding that existed there before. The slight leakage from this reservoir, that used to be so annoying, has ceased to give any trouble. The exterior is free from lime marks, and the interior arches, below the basin, are free from dampness, except that which is owing to condensation upon the surface of the stone.

The height of water in this reservoir has varied considerably, not only at different seasons, but daily. These variations were owing generally to the change in the rate of consumption, which, it is well known, is much greater during the forenoon than during any other portion of the day; they are also greater in very warm and in very cold weather, than in moderate weather. The daily variations were often less than one foot in January and February, and more than four feet in July and August. In April there was frequently a depth of twelve feet in the reservoir, while during the extreme cold about January 21st, the depth was only six feet, and during the heat of July, August and September, it averaged but little over seven feet. In several instances, when it was necessary to make repairs or additions to the large pipes, all the water was drawn from the reservoir, sometimes depriving a portion of the citizens on this hill of their supply.

The following statement of the average depth for each month during most of the last three years, may be of interest :—

Average monthly depths of water in the Beacon Hill Reservoir for the years 1850, 1851 *and* 1852.

Month.	1850.	1851.	1852.
January, - - -		9.88	9.70
February, - - -		10.56	10.20
March, - - -		12.64	10.93
April, - - -	12.31	12.08	11.29
May, - - -	11.67	10.69	8.82
June, - - -	10.80	10.99	8.61
July, - - -	10.68	12.25	7.82
August, - - -	11.17	10.67	7.82
September, - - -	11.15	11.70	6.30
October, - - -	11.06	11.72	8.05
November, - -	10.62	11.87	8.11
December, - - -	9.61	11.33	5.24
Average for the year,	11.01	11.36	8.57

By comparing this statement with that of the average consumption, it will be perceived that other causes than changes in the amount of consumption must sometimes have produced the variations noticed in the average depths for each month. In the early part of 1851, the depth was greater, in consequence of the high service being partially cut off from the rest of the city. This cannot be practised at present, however, without inconvenience, and sometimes injury, to other portions of the city. In the latter part of 1851, the depth was greater than it was in the latter part of 1850, because the surface of the Brookline reservoir was kept higher, after the slope wall was raised there; and greater than it was in the latter part of 1852, in consequence partly of increased consumption, but more, on account of repairs and changes in different parts of the works, which caused the Brookline reservoir to be frequently below its usual level, and, sometimes, one of the principal mains to be shut off.

The grounds around the *South Boston Reservoir*, especially on the west side, have been very much improved by the City Council, during the last two years; and, as a conse-

quence, the old wooden fence is very much out of keeping with the altered state of things. The depth of water there has been generally two to four feet less than it was the year before last, owing to the increased consumption, and to the necessity of making changes and repairs on other parts of the works.

The *East Boston Reservoir* still leaks. As no serious injury arises from the leakage, only one partial attempt to stop it has been made during the year. The amount of labor required on other parts of the works rendered it expedient to delay making further attempts till another season. This reservoir has proved not only absolutely essential to East Boston, but has been very useful to the city proper twice during the last year, although its top water level is fourteen feet below that of the Beacon Hill reservoir. It caused the water to rise thirty to forty feet higher each time, than it would otherwise have done, on Beacon Hill, when the main pipes were shut off on account of repairs.

Iron Pipes.

These, so far as is known, are all in good order. Under the head of *repairs* will be found a statement of injuries and defects discovered during the year. No defect has been discovered in the *flexible pipe* across Chelsea Creek, and none is believed to exist.

The following tables show the whole amount of pipes laid, up to the present time, and the amount laid during the last year, except a small number of two inch distributing pipes laid several years ago in courts, but they will be found marked on the plan.

Statement of the length of different sizes of pipes laid, and stop-cocks put in, to Jan. 1st, 1853.

	DIAMETER OF PIPES IN INCHES.								
	36	30	24	20	16	12	6	4	Aggre'te.
Feet of pipe laid in Brookline, Roxbury and Boston proper,	19,355	30,332	5,773		5,714	47,151	199,602	68,146	
No. of stop cocks in the same,	4	7	10		12	95	407	170	
Feet of pipe laid in and for South Boston and Dorchester,				8,155		10,905	49,661	16,750	
No. of stop cocks in same,				3		25	67	22	
Feet of pipe laid in and for East Boston,				15,972	1,523	8,663	52,070	1,784	
No. of stop cocks in same,				4	3	14*	70	6	
Feet of pipe in Newton and Needham,		1,958							
No. of stop cocks in same,						1	1		
Totals. Length of pipe laid,	19,355	32,290	5,773	24,127	7,237	66,719	301,333	86,680	543,514 ft. or 102 miles and 4954 ft.
Number of stop cocks put in,	4	7	10	7	15	135	545	198	921

* Including one in branch for State Prison pipe.

If to the above aggregate length of pipes, be added the length of the hydrant branches and bends, about 18,560 feet, or a little more than 3 1-2 miles, the whole length of pipes, 4 inches and upwards in diameter, laid down in and for all parts of the City of Boston, will be a small fraction less than 106 1-2 miles.

Statement of the location, size and number of feet of distributing pipes laid in the year 1852.

Boston proper.

In what Streets.	Between what Streets.	Dia. of pipe in inches.	Feet laid.	Remarks.
Waltham,	Ringgold and Tremont,	12	192	
Tremont,	Waltham and Union Park,	12	293	
	Total, 12 in. in Boston proper,		485	
Mill Dam,		6	4,173	
Union Park,	Tremont and Shawmut Avenue,	6	178	
Shawmut Avenue,	Northampton and Worcester,	6	596	
Indiana Place,	Washington and Tremont,	6	77	
	Total, 6 in. in Boston proper,		5,024	
Mill Dam,		4	635	
T wharf,		4	675	
Lincoln's wharf,		4	300	
	Stop Cock Chamber, Tremont Road,	4	29	
Wall,	Causeway and Cotting,	4	326	
Chester,	Shawmut Avenue and Washington,	4	294	
	Total, 4 in. in Boston proper,		2,259	
	South Boston.			
D,	Second and First, - -	12	30	
	Total, 12 in. in South Boston,		30	
K,	Fourth and Ninth, - -	6	1,601	
Eighth,	West of K, - - - -	6	600	
Seventh,	B and C, - - - -	6	476	
Fifth,	K and L, - - - -	6	476	
	Total, 6 in. in South Boston,		3,153	
Athens,	A and B, - - - -	4	238	
	Total, 4 in. in South Boston,		238	
	East Boston.			
Bennington,	Under the Eastern Railroad,	12	70	
	Total, 12 in. in East Boston,		70	
Marginal,	Orleans and Cottage, - -	6	178	
Cunard wharf,	From Marginal Street, - -	6	807	
Bennington,	Bremen and Frankfort, -	6	715	
Princeton,	Brooks and Putnam, - -	6	128	
Saratoga,	Brooks and Putnam, - -	6	119	
Brooks,	Bennington and Bremen, -	6	780	
White,	Border and Marion, - -	6	300	
Border,	White and Condor, - -	6	330	
Condor,	Brooks and Putnam, - -	6	357	
	Total, 6 in. in East Boston,		3,714	
Bennington,	Bremen and Frankfort, -	4	85	
	Total, 4 in. in East Boston,		85	

Recapitulation.

Section.	1852.	Diameter in inches. 12	6	4
Boston proper,	Total number of feet laid,	485	5,024	2,259
Stop cocks in same,			2	7
South Boston,	" " " "	30	3,153	238
Stop cocks in same,			3	2
East Boston,	" " " "	70	3,714	85
Stop cocks in same,			7	
	Sums of Pipes, - - - -	585	11,891	2,582
	" " Stop cocks, - - -		12	9

Service Pipes.

The whole number of service pipes put in, up to the present time, is 16,653, of which 604 were laid during 1852.

Statement of Service Pipes laid in 1852.

Diameter in inches.	Boston proper.		South Boston.		East Boston.		Total.	
	Number.	Length in feet.	Number.	Length in feet.	Number.	Length in feet.	Number.	Length in feet.
2	2	130						
1½								
1	5	484	2	140	2	177	9	801
¾	5	354	1	122	8	1,224	14	1,700
⅝	360	10,165	130	4,398	91	3,055	581	17,618
					Aggregate, - - -		604	20,119

Repairs of Pipes.

During the year 1852, the following leaks occurred, and were repaired.

Where.	Diameter of Pipes in inches.													
	36	30	24	20	16	12	6	4	2	1½	1	¾	⅝	
Boston proper,	4	5	2	1	1	11	26	13	6	58	10	1	141	
South Boston,				4			4						11	
East Boston,		2				5	3	1	1			5	8	
	4	7	2	5	1	16	33	14	7	58	10	6	160	323

Of the leaks that occurred in pipes 4 inches and upwards in diameter, 3 were caused by flaws in the castings, not discovered in the proving press, 5 by freezing, 2 by settling of the earth, and 72 apparently by expansion and contraction, causing the lead in the joints to move. *Total* 82 or 1 in every 1.30 mile.

Of the leaks that occurred in the service and 2 inch pipes, 102 were caused by flaws or defects (40 in the pipes, 24 in the stop cocks, and 38 in the connections,) 7 by rats gnawing lead pipes, 10 by tenants, 8 by freezing, 8 by digging for sewers and gas pipes, and 91 by settling of earth mostly. *Total*, 226 or 1 to every 74 service pipes, nearly.

The above includes 14 service pipes that were opened to take out fish, and 1 to remove rust,—not strictly leaks, but causing as much trouble and expense.

By referring to the last Annual Report, p. 85, it will be seen that the totals corresponding to the above for 1851, were respectively 64 and 173, showing an increase in the number of leaks the last year of about 36 per cent. over those of the year before. The number in 1851 was about 128 per cent. greater than that which occurred in 1850. If the rate of increase should continue to diminish, in a few years the annual number of leaks will become very nearly stationary. The Boston Gas Light Company have one leak per annum in about every 0.78 mile of pipe, or about 67 per cent. more than the Water Works. The gas pipes, however, have been laid much longer than the Cochituate, and are much nearer the surface of the ground.

The rapidity with which the interior surfaces of some of the pipes have become covered with *tubercles* or rust, has excited a great deal of interest, and has been the subject of much observation; but the cause of such a wide difference in the growth of these tubercles in different pipes, and in different places, does not appear to be clearly understood. All the large pipes that have been opened have been partially or entirely covered on their inner surfaces, some with detached tubercles, varying from a half to two and a half inches base, with a depth or thickness in the middle of from one quarter

to three quarters of an inch; and some entirely, to an average depth of half an inch, with a rough coating, as if the bases of the tubercles had crowded together. The smaller pipes all exhibit some action of this kind, but generally to a less extent, as regards thickness, than the larger ones. In one case, however, a four inch pipe was found covered to a thickness of about one inch. This was in that part of Myrtle street which was formerly called Zone street, where the entrance to a service pipe was entirely stopped by rust. Wrought iron pipes fill much more rapidly than cast iron ones, and in several instances, service pipes made of that metal, have, during the last year, become so obstructed as to be almost or quite useless.

The Jamaica Aqueduct pipe, which was originally ten inches in diameter, has been, in some cases, reduced to eight by tubercles, which however, are different in form from those in the Cochituate pipes. They appear to lap over each other in the direction of the current; this is very strikingly the case at the commencement of the pipe, as if their form was owing in some measure to the mechanical action of the current.

Knowing that this subject has occupied much of your attention, that you have consulted articles from various foreign journals that treat upon it, and that Prof. Horsford has it under consideration, no discussion upon the cause or causes of these tubercles will be attempted here. Further observations appear to be necessary, fully to develop these causes. It is very gratifying to know, however, that these tubercles may be removed by mechanical means, and at an expense much less than would at first be supposed. This has been fully proved at Cherbourg, where a most ingenious contrivance, described in the *Annales des Ponts et Chaussées for November and December*, 1851, was used by M. Gaudin, Engineer of the Cherbourg Water Works, to clean out

3,117	feet of	9	in.	Pipe.
1,549	"	" 7½	in.	"
3,294	"	" 7	in.	"

which was done at a total cost of 7,853.18 francs, or an average of about 18½ cents a running foot. M. Gaudin thinks that the same apparatus might have been used for a much greater length of pipe, and that the average cost of cleaning others with it would have been only about 11½ cents a foot.

In order to go through this process, the pipes were opened once in about every 180 feet, which it was thought might have been increased to 200 feet in many cases. The machine, which was attached to two cables, one of them being passed through the pipe by means of iron rods, was formed of metallic rasps, attached to flexible arms, and so arranged that with one operation they would act upon the whole circumference of the pipe. By means of a sliding ring around the arms, and small cords, the rasps could be made to fit a larger or smaller diameter, which was necessary, in order that the machine might pass irregularities in the castings and particularly the joints, which sometimes had protuberances of lead upon them. It was pulled backwards and forwards by men who had hold of the cables, and who soon learned to tell when a new adjustment of the rasps was necessary, which was easily made by pulling one of the small cords. Its operation was so perfect, that the pipes were actually smoother after being cleaned than when first laid, as the projecting lead at the joints was removed. Whether the pipes, after being cleaned by this process, will fill up in a longer or shorter time than before, has not yet been ascertained.

Whenever tubercles in the Cochituate pipes have been removed, there has always been found under each isolated one a central spot of soft metal, easily cut with a knife, often a sixteenth of an inch deep, and from an eighth to a quarter of an inch across. Under the whole base of each tubercle there appears to be a slight action upon the solid metal of the pipe, but nothing in comparison with that at the central portion. The Jamaica pipe, which has been laid about 15 years, shows a much greater amount of action of this kind; but it does not appear to be confined to central spots, being more uniformly spread over the surface, as the oxidated coating itself is. A specimen of this pipe, taken from a point where it was

scarcely an eighth of an inch thick, and where it burst, showed considerable action from a salt marsh on the outside, and also about the same amount from some cause within, both of which had reduced its specific gravity, as ascertained at Dr. Jackson's office, to 5.129, showing a loss of about 29 per cent. of the original weight of the metal.

The custom of giving notice of intention to shut off water for making repairs continues to be observed whenever practicable, which is almost always the case. It is very desirable, therefore, that those who find themselves deprived of water without having received any previous warning, should give notice of the fact at the Water office, or to the Superintendent of pipes, or to some of the police officers; as oversights may occur with regard to shutting stop-cocks, especially when two or three important leaks, requiring immediate attention, take place in different parts of the city at the same time. In view of the danger, at such a time, of the explosion of steam boilers, greater precautions should be taken by the owners of them than are now taken. In many instances, steam engines are unprovided with a reservoir of any kind, and sometimes have no pump, but depend upon the force of the Cochituate to fill the boilers; so that in case of the water being shut from the pipe, the engine must stop, no matter at what inconvenience to the establishment in which it is located. If the accident to the pipe should happen to be of such a nature as not to allow of notice being given before shutting off the water, serious damage might result, especially if the man in charge of the engine should be a little negligent.

Stop Cocks.

With one or two unimportant exceptions, these, so far as can be known, are all in good order. One man is employed almost constantly in examining them, which is necessary on account of their number, and their great importance where repairs are needed, or serious leaks occur.

A very important change was made, by removing the five large stop-cocks on Tremont street from near the Roxbury

line to the line of Chester street, where, after having been thoroughly repaired and fitted with bevel gear, they were placed horizontally, and enclosed in a substantial stone chamber.

The necessity and importance of this change proved to be greater than was at first supposed; as two of the stop-cocks, when taken out, were entirely unfit for service, and two others could not have been used twice more, in consequence of the composition facings of the valves getting loose. Their original location was such, that the settling and vibration of that part of Tremont road caused them to get out of repair quite often, and there is every reason to believe that, without the change made, they would have given serious trouble the present winter. It was very gratifying to know that these stop-cocks were in perfect order, when the 30 inch main burst on the Common last November.

Fire Hydrants.

During the year 6 new hydrants were established in the City proper, 9 in South Boston, and 12 in East Boston. Altogether there have been established up to the present time—

In Boston proper, - - - - - - -	817
" South Boston, - - - - - - -	184
" East Boston, - - - - - - -	136
" Brookline, - - - - - - -	1
" Roxbury, - - - - - - -	4
" Charlestown, - - - - - - -	11
" Chelsea, - - - - - - - -	7
Total,	1160

The same precautions to keep these hydrants constantly in order, that were mentioned in the last annual report, have been taken since; and the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department reports that in one or two cases only have they failed during the year.* After the great fire which destroyed

* Owing to the hydrants having been put out of order by the street watermen.

Chickering's building, it was mentioned in some of the papers, and currently reported, that the hydrants had failed to supply water in as great a quantity and at as high a level as was expected. No one familiar with the laws of the flow of water through pipes could be at all surprised at such a result. This matter was understood, not only theoretically, but practically, before the Boston Water Works were commenced, as will be seen by the following statement from the first report of the Commissioners appointed for inquiry into the state of the large towns and populous districts (in England), part 1st, page 316 :—

"*Result of Experiments made on the* 31*st of January,* 1844, *to ascertain the Height that a Jet of Water will rise from the Mains and Services belonging to the Southwark Water Company, under a Fixed Pressure of* 120 *feet.*

"The first trial was made in Union street, between High street and Gravel lane, Borough, over an extent of 800 yards of 7 inch main, and through the fire brigade stand-pipes, hose and jets.

"This 7 in. main is connected to the 9 in. main in High street, Borough, which, after a run of 500 yards, is joined to 200 yards of 12 in. main, and then continued by 550 yards of 15 in. main to the great main leading from the Company's works at Battersea, making a total distance of 5,500 yards from the place where the experiment is made.

"One	2½	inch	stand-pipe,	with	40	feet hose	and	7-8	inch jet,	rose	50 feet.
Two	2½	"	"	"	40	"	"	7-8	"	"	45 "
Three	2½	"	"	"	40	"	"	7-8	"	"	40 "
Four	2½	"	"	"	40	"	"	7-8	"	"	35 "
Five	2½	"	"	"	40	"	"	7-8	"	"	30 "
Six	2½	"	"	"	40	"	"	7-8	"	"	27 "

"Then all the fire plugs on the main were closed except the first, and one 2 1-2 inch stand-pipe, with 160 feet of hose, and a 7-8 in. jet, rose 40 feet.

"The second trial was in Tooley street, off a 9 inch main, 1,400 yards in length, connected to 1,000 yards of 15 inch, and 6,650 yards from the works.

"One	2½ inch	stand-pipe,	40 feet	hose,	7-8 inch	jet,	rose 60 feet.
Two	2½ "	"	40	"	7-8	"	difference not perceptible.
Four	2½ "	"	40	"	7-8	"	rose 45 feet.
Six	2½ "	"	40	"	7-8	"	" 40 "

"Four inch service in Tooley Street, 200 yards long, supplied through 200 yards of 5 inch pipe, from 9 inch main; one 2 1-2 inch stand-pipe, fixed on the 4 inch service near the 5 inch pipe, with 40 feet of hose 7-8 inch jet, rose 40 feet; two 2 1-2 inch stand-pipes, 7-8 inch jet, rose 31 feet.

"One 2 1-2 inch stand-pipe fixed at end of service.

"200 yards	from	5 inch pipe,	40 feet	of hose,	7-8 inch	jet,	rose 34 feet.
Two	2½ inch	stand-pipe,	40	"	7-8	"	" 23 feet."

Seventy years ago, Dubuat's experiments showed how greatly the lengthening of a small pipe would diminish the force, and consequently the amount of discharge through it. An ordinary fire hose may be considered the same as a small pipe, and as all but one or two hydrants are necessarily several hundred feet from any single building, the loss of velocity experienced by the water passing through the hose must be considerable. The Chief Engineer says that he can throw from the hydrants alone, without any engine, a stream over any private dwelling on Harrison avenue; but this cannot be done in higher parts of the city and on higher buildings, nor could it ever have reasonably been expected. The very tall buildings recently erected in comparatively low parts of the city, can never have their highest stories protected from fire, by the simple pressure of the Cochituate water through hose: it must be forced up by means of engines.

Stock on hand.

An account of stock on hand January 1st, 1853, will be found below.

As soon as the new pipe yard and repair shop shall be ready for use, it is fully expected that important improvements will be introduced into the department of repairs, requiring changes which it has not been deemed expedient to make at the present pipe yard.

Statement of Pipes and other stock on hand, exclusive of Tools, January 1st, 1853.

	Diameters in inches.									
	36	30	24	20	16	12	6	4	2	$1\frac{1}{2}$
No. of Pipes,	7	68	8	40	22	55	32	41	375	90
Y Branches,	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-		
3 Way Branches,	5	6	-	2	13	9	5	4	32	
4 Way Branches,	-	2	1	-	1	5	2	-		
Flange Pipes,	4	3	1	-	-	-	-	-		
Sleeves,	6	4	9	4	2	5	9	13		
Caps,	-	3	-	-	1	10	5	7		
Reducers,	-	1	1	-	-	2	-	6		
Bevel Pipes,	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	3		
Curved "	4	3	1	2	2	4	5	2		
Quarter Turns,	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	5	9	
Double Hubs,	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-		
Stop Cocks,	4	2	2	2	3	4	4	2		

Lead Pipe. 78 ft. of 2 in., 32 ft. of $1\frac{1}{4}$ in., 100 ft. of 1 in., 1125 of $\frac{3}{4}$ in., 1673 ft. of $\frac{5}{8}$ in.

Block Tin Pipe. 25 feet.

For Service Pipes. 525 square Boxes, 16 T Boxes, 3 long Boxes, 17 Y Boxes, 3 Tubes, 1 2 in. Coupling, 39 1 in. Couplings, 42 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. Couplings, 58 $\frac{5}{8}$ in. Couplings, 200 $\frac{5}{8}$ in. Flange Connections, 8 inch T Cocks, 43 $\frac{3}{4}$ do., 16 $\frac{5}{8}$ do, 11 $\frac{5}{8}$ in. Y Cocks, 50 $\frac{5}{8}$ in. straight Cocks, 2 2 in. Cocks, 7 in. Air Cocks, 79 in. Main Cocks, 52 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. do., 422 $\frac{5}{8}$ in. do., 64 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. Flange Cocks.

Pig Lead, 4800 lbs. *Sheet Lead,* 400 lbs. *Gasket,* 1530 lbs.

Hydrants.

5 Ballard Vale,
2 Wilmarth's,
26 Lowell,
1 Hooper.

For Hydrants. 8 bends, 24 lengtheners, 42 nipples, 6 frames and covers, 29 screws for Lowell patterns, 10 caps, 21 inch and 7 3-way inch Cocks for Wharf Hydrants.

Besides the foregoing stock, there is at the pipe yard a seven horse steam engine used at Newton tunnel. Also two proving presses and as large a number of tools, of various sorts, valued at about $500, as are sufficient to carry on the operations essential to extending and repairing pipes.

Consumption of Water by the City.

For the sake of comparison, the average daily consumption each month, as published in the last annual report, is repeated here with that of each month for the last year. By referring to that report, some explanation will be found of the manner in which the estimates were made, and some difficulties which attended them. The same observations apply to these estimates for 1852, in the following statement of the

Daily average number of wine gallons, drawn from the Brookline Reservoir.

Month.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.
January, - - -	1,700,000	5,181,716	7,233,729	8,280,906
February, - - -		5,214,010	7,221,119	8,790,295
March, - - -	1,550,000	4,841,185	6,137,913	8,521,129
April, - - -		4,960,993	5,365,202	8,048,700
May, - - -	3,600 000	5,346,066	6,238,364	8,350,000
June, - - -	4,300,000	6,906,454	7,924,971	8,033,083
July, - - -	4,800,000	8,514,194	7,180,169	9,608,000
August, - - -	4,100,000	8,004,558	7,235,020	9,409,258
September, - -	4,800,000	6,585,496	7,230,610	7,919,966
October, - - -	4,550,000	4,504,309	6,716,619	6,929,984
November, - -	3,800,000	4,960,518	6,473,514	6,637,866
December, - -	3,600,000	5,037,015	7,663,363	7,195,816
Average for the year,	3,680,000	5,837,883	6,883,782	8,125,842

Note. The observations for February and April, 1849, were too imperfect to base an estimate upon. The month of August was very wet. In the summers of 1849 and 1850, a great deal of water was used in flushing out the common sewers, and for the public fountains. In June, 1851, unusual waste was made in the city to keep the Brookline Reservoir down. In December, the same year, the excessive cold caused a great deal of water to be wasted, to prevent pipes in houses from freezing. In December, 1852, the weather was very mild.

The rapid increase in the consumption, or rather waste of water, has been and continues to be, a matter of most serious importance. It seems difficult to express any reason-

able fears with regard to it, that are not more than realized. When the works were projected, it was thought that the average daily allowance of 28½ gallons to each inhabitant was very extravagant. For a population of 140,000, this would fall a little short of 4,000,000 gallons, whereas the actual average daily consumption throughout the last year, exceeded 8,000,000 gallons. That the original estimate of 28½ gallons to each person, for every legitimate purpose, was exceedingly liberal, no one could then doubt; but now twice that quantity does not suffice; and, unless something can be done to check the growing evil, the original estimate will be trebled in a very few years, provided Lake Cochituate can be made to furnish so much.

A great deal of water is occasionally wasted in very cold weather, by letting taps run to keep pipes from freezing. In warm weather, large quantities are worse than uselessly wasted, by deluging the streets and sidewalks, when a mere sprinkling would, in most cases, lay the dust quite as well. Windows, shutters and sidewalks, which could formerly be kept sufficiently clean with a few gallons of well water a month, now require barrels of Cochituate in the same time. A horse or a carriage which could once be washed with a bucket of water and a little labor, now requires a barrel without the labor, and it is said that trucks are much more frequently washed than formerly.

A more constant, and perhaps greater waste, in the aggregate, than any other, is no doubt caused by allowing a constant stream to run at urinals, to keep them from being offensive. Some kinds of water closets consume a great deal. The convenient arrangements which are now introduced into most houses, for receiving and getting rid of water, are no doubt causes of much waste; for through an ordinary filter, a very smooth and noiseless, but considerable stream may and often does run, when of no use whatever, because servants and others are frequently too careless or forgetful to stop it. Other sources of waste might be mentioned, but these are more than sufficient to account for the original estimates having been exceeded so much.

If this wastefulness should continue at the same rate a few years longer, it will be absolutely necessary, as it is beginning to be desirable already, to lay down another large main from the Brookline Reservoir; for without it, the Beacon Hill and South Boston Reservoirs will not only be rendered useless, but a considerable number of the inhabitants of the highest portions of the city will be deprived of water several hours in the day, and the fire hydrants there be rendered almost useless during the same time.

If the city reservoirs were empty, and a serious accident should happen, requiring either or both of the large mains to be shut off for a number of hours or a day, much inconvenience, and in case of fire, great damage would probably be the result.

It has been a matter of much interest to know the consumption of the City, at different hours in the night, as well as in the day. One experiment, made with the meters during the fifteen hours ending at 11 A. M. December 23d last; and another during the forty-eight hours ending at 3 P. M. January 1st, without the meters, show that the consumption and waste at all hours of the night are very great. On the night of the first experiment it was quite cold, and the observations showed a consumption which was never at a smaller rate than 5,000,000 gallons for twenty-four hours. Between 10 P. M. and 4 A. M., it was 1,493,215 gallons, or at the rate of 5,972,860 gallons in twenty-four hours. The other experiment showed a smaller consumption; but not much less. Owing to the leakage into the tunnels, which there was no means of keeping out of the reservoir, a nice degree of accuracy could not be obtained.

Compensating Reservoirs.

The Hopkinton Reservoir is in good order; but some of the buildings which were purchased with it, are rapidly deteriorating in value, in consequence of being unoccupied.

The Marlboro' Reservoir is also in good order. The Cunningham roads have been raised, widened, and protected by slope walls, in such a manner, that it is believed there will be no more complaints with regard to them.

The estimated discharge from the Hopkinton Reservoir, between June 13th and November 14th, was 912,796,300 gallons; and from the Marlboro' Reservoir, between July 14th and October 21st, it was 1,052,081,000 gallons; making from both the sum of 1,964,877,300 gallons.

From June 13th to November 14th, the estimated consumption by the City was 1,283,105,194 gallons, but during this time the quantity in Lake Cochituate was diminished 547,875,900 gallons, showing that the natural supply of the Lake was but 735,229,294 gallons, besides the leakage through the natural outlet. This shows that during the period last mentioned, the quantity let down from the compensating reservoirs for the benefit of the mill owners on Concord River, was more than twice and a half the natural supply of Lake Cochituate. During July and August, the only months in which there was any scarcity at Billerica Mills, the amount let down from the compensating reservoirs was about three and a half times as much as the natural supply of Lake Cochituate.

Rain Gauges.

Observations with rain gauges were made at the Hopkinton Reservoir, the Marlboro' Reservoir and Lake Cochituate, during the year, by persons in the employ of the Water Board: and the results of these are embodied in the following table, with others, made in Boston, Cambridge, Waltham, Lowell and Providence.

Monthly fall of Rain, in inches, in 1852.

Month.	Places and Overseers.							
	Boston, by I. P. Hall	Cambridge, by W. C. Bond.	Waltham by E. Hobbs	Lake Cochituate, by J. Vannevar.	Marlboro', by J. H. Maynard.	Hopkinton, by A. Wood	Providence, by A. Caswell.	Lowell, by Lowell Man. Co.
January,	4 85	2 223	1.83	5.80	3.59	2.52	2 70	1 44
February,	2 85	0.618	2.27	1.76	3 28	2 74	2.00	2.96
March,	4 45	2.104	4.04	4.42	4.16	3 63	3 55	3 06
April,	10.18	7.942	7.70	9 60	8 33	7.90	6 65	8.86
May,	1 95	2.299	1.68	2 60	2.33	2.55	2 00	1.22
June,	2.35	4.028	3.26	2 00	2.34	2 44	1.00	3.33
July,	3.28	1.862	2 11	2.16	2 95	2 86	1.68	2 31
August,	7.63	7.505	7.69	8.27	6 94	7.00	8 00	8 07
September,	1 65	2.009	2.08	2 04	2 06	2.42	1.40	1 64
October,	2.19	2.916	2.10	3.40	4.21	3.08	1.30	2.14
November,	3.47	3.828	4 15	2 76	3 52	4.24	4.60	4.78
December,	3.09	3.173	3.33	3.12	3.10	3 04	3.70	2 97
Total,	47.94	40.507	42 24	47.93	46.81	44.42	38.58	42.78

Complaints of bad Water.

Every ordinary and some extraordinary efforts were made in the Spring, to prevent the usual complaints of bad water, and with most satisfactory success. No complaints whatever were made, except in one or two instances, which were clearly owing to fish having got into the pipes; as they were discharged into the houses where the complaints were made. It is hoped that the screens at the Brookline gate-house are so perfect now, that they will prevent fish from getting through them.

Surveys and Plans.

During the year, a very complete plan, embodying all the results of the survey of the City's land and water rights in Hopkinton, has been prepared; and the falls on the Concord River, between the Middlesex Canal and Lowell, have been measured.

Some examinations relative to the supply of a part of the City of Roxbury from the Jamaica Aqueduct, have been made, but the survey and estimates, in consequence of more pressing engagements elsewhere for the City, have not been completed yet.

A plan showing the distributing pipes, hydrants and stop cocks throughout all parts of the City, has been prepared, and is presented with this report.

Lands belonging to the Water Works.

These, with a few buildings on them, are in as good condition as could be expected, which is not as good, however, as if they were owned and occupied by private individuals. It will be quite a relief to all connected with the works, when every building and lot not likely to be needed hereafter, shall be disposed of; as it is impossible, without a useless expenditure of money, to keep them in such order as private owners would.

Jamaica Aqueduct.

In consequence of the greatly diminished supply from this Aqueduct, all the takers in Boston having been cut off from it, the Jamaica Pond rose so high last spring, as to be very troublesome to the owners of some estates on its borders. To prevent a recurrence of this, two waste-cocks have been put in, one near the Pond, and the other at the junction of Tremont and Cabot streets.

Several leaks occurred in the main pipe, which gave an opportunity of making the examinations already mentioned. For several months it has given very little trouble, and continues to supply, not only the original takers in Roxbury, but a number of new ones.

Expenditures.

An account of all expenditures made under the direction of the Water Board, by the City Engineer, being kept by the Clerk of the Board, his statement is referred to for the items.

In consequence of the impracticability this year, of getting all the returns necessary, it has been impossible to comply strictly with the Water Ordinance, which requires this report to be made on or before the 5th of January.

Which is respectfully submitted.

E. S. CHESBROUGH,
City Engineer.

Boston, January 11th, 1853.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE WATER REGISTRAR FOR 1852.

WATER REGISTRAR'S OFFICE,
Boston, Jan. 1st, 1853.

THOMAS WETMORE, ESQ.,

President of the Cochituate Water Board.

SIR: —

In compliance with the 16th Section of the Ordinance providing for the care and management of the Boston Water Works, passed October 31st, 1850, the following Report is made.

The number of Water Takers now entered for the year 1853, is 16,862, being an increase since January 1st, 1852, of 786.

The total number of cases where the water has been shut off during the year 1852, is 2,082. Of these, 1,316 were for repairs; 766 were for non-payment of water rates.

The whole number of cases where the water has been let on during the year, is 2,602. Of these, 1,235 were cases which had been previously shut off for repairs; 596 were those which had been shut off for non-payment of water rates, and 771 were let on for the first time.

Repairs have been made upon the service-pipes, streets, side-walks, &c., in 290 instances.

There have been *no abatements* made during the year.

The total amount received from December 31st, 1851, to January 1st, 1853, for water rates, is, - - - - - - -		$179,486.25
Of the above, there was received for water used during the years 1850, and 1851, the sum of, - - - - -	$2,473.84	
Leaving the receipts for water used during the year 1852, - -	177,012.41	
Total Amount, - - -		179,486.25

In addition to the above, there has been received, for letting on water, in cases where it had been shut off for non-payment of water rates, - - - - - - - - $991.00

A detailed statement of the receipts for the year 1852, *is included in this Report.*

The amount of assessments already made, for the year 1853, is, - - - - - 162,993.94

This amount during the year, will probably be increased to at least, - - - - - 190,000.00

The expenditures in my department during the year 1852, have been, - - - - - 1,716.96

The items of this expenditure are as follows, viz:—

Paid	Wm. F. Davis, for services as clerk, - -	644.87
"	Chas. L. Bancroft, - - - - - -	580.75
"	Samuel Huse, for work on meters, - -	148.59
"	Francis A. Bacon, for distributing bills, &c.,	94.00
"	John H. Eastburn, for printing, - -	92.00
"	Eayrs & Fairbanks, for books and stationery,	78.56
"	John H. Colby, for distributing bills, - -	27.00
"	James W. Turner, for " " - -	25.00
"	Edwin Fish, for " " - -	10.50
"	Stephen Maddox, for washing towels, &c., -	5.69
"	Dripps & Ide, for map of Boston, - -	5.00
"	East Boston Ferry Co., for tickets, - -	5.00
	Amount, - - - -	$1,716.96

STATEMENT, SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOUSES, STORES, STEAM ENGINES, &c., IN THE CITY OF BOSTON, SUPPLIED WITH COCHITUATE WATER TO THE FIRST OF JANUARY, 1853, WITH THE AMOUNT OF WATER RATES PAID FOR 1852.

1248	Dwelling Houses,	$5.00	$6,240.00	
1618	" "	6.00	9,708.00	
1778	" "	7.00	12,446.00	
1754	" "	8.00	14,032.00	
1808	" "	9.00	16,272.00	
1432	" "	10.00	14,320.00	
899	" "	11.00	9,889.00	
569	" "	12.00	6,828.00	
338	" "	13.00	4,394.00	
218	" "	14.00	3,052.00	
125	" "	15.00	1,875.00	
109	" "	16.00	1,744.00	
74	" "	17.00	1,258.00	
65	" "	18.00	1,170.00	
60	" "	19.00	1,140.00	
42	" "	20.00	840.00	
32	" "	21.00	672.00	
40	" "	22.00	880.00	
21	" "	23.00	483.00	
37	" "	24.00	888.00	
176	" "	25.00	4,400.00	
1	" "	30.00	30.00	
1	" "	75.00	75.00	
620	" "		2,411.55	
13065				115,047.55
1432	Stores,	5.00	7,160.00	
3	"	6.00	18.00	
187	"	8.00	1,496.00	
1	"	9.00	9.00	
1623	Amounts carried forward,		8,683.00	115,047.55

1623	Amounts brought forward,		$8,683.00	$115,047.55
7	Stores,	10.00	70.00	
2	"	11.00	22.00	
6	"	13.00	78.00	
1	"	14.00	14.00	
2	"	15.00	30.00	
136	"		415.58	
1777				9,312.58
329	Shops,	5.00	1,645.00	
4	"	6.00	24.00	
59	"	8.00	472.00	
6	"	10.00	60.00	
1	"	11.00	11.00	
6	"	15.00	90.00	
62	"		204.46	
467				2,506.46
72	Offices,	5.00	360.00	
13	"	8.00	104.00	
4	"	10.00	40.00	
1	"	13.00	13.00	
1	"	15.00	15.00	
12	"		35.26	
103				567.26
1	Building,	50.00	50.00	
2	"	40.00	80.00	
1	"	35.00	35.00	
3	"	30.00	90.00	
5	"	25.00	125.00	
1	"	20.00	20.00	
1	"	17.25	17.25	
3	"	15.00	45.00	
17	Amounts carried forward,		462.25	127,433.85

17	Amounts brought forward,		$462.25	$127,433.85
4	Buildings,	10.00	40.00	
1	"	8.00	8.00	
22				510.25
1	Bank,	25.00	25.00	
4	"	8.00	32.00	
2	"	5.00	10.00	
7				67.00
64	Market Stalls,	5.00	320.00	
5	" "	10.00	50.00	
2	" "	2.50	5.00	
1	Market,	75.00	75.00	
1	"	50.00	50.00	
1	"	37.50	37.50	
2	Packing Houses,	8.00	16.00	
76				553.50
34	Cellars,	5.00	170.00	
6	"	8.00	48.00	
1	"	10.00	10.00	
4	"		15.50	
45				243.50
1	Hotel,	375.50	375.50	
1	"	360.00	360.00	
1	"	338.50	338.50	
1	"	192.00	192.00	
1	"	187.50	187.50	
1	"	163.50	163.50	
1	"	162.00	162.00	
1	"	151.50	151.50	
1	"	139.50	139.50	
1	"	138.00	138.00	
1	"	124.50	124.50	
11	Amounts carried forward,		2,332.50	128,808.10

11	Amounts brought forward,		$2,332.50	$128,808.10
1	Hotel,	123.00	123.00	
2	"	97.50	195.00	
2	"	90.00	180.00	
1	"	85.50	85.50	
1	"	81.00	81.00	
1	"	78.00	78.00	
2	"	73.50	147.00	
1	"	72.00	72.00	
1	"	67.50	67.50	
1	"	66.00	66.00	
1	"	64.50	64.50	
2	"	60.00	120.00	
1	"	58.50	58.50	
1	"	57.00	57.00	
1	"	52.50	52.50	
1	"	50.00	50.00	
1	"	48.00	48.00	
2	"	45.00	90.00	
1	"	37.50	37.50	
1	"	34.50	34.50	
2	"	33.00	66.00	
2	"	30.00	60.00	
1	"	25.50	25.50	
2	"	25.00	50.00	
3	"	21.00	63.00	
1	"	20.75	20.75	
1	"	20.00	20.00	
4	"	18.00	72.00	
2	"	17.00	34.00	
3	"	15.00	45.00	
1	"	14.00	14.00	
1	"	13.00	13.00	
3	"	12.00	36.00	
62				4,559.25
	Amount carried forward,			133,367.35

	Amount brought forward,			$133,367.35
1	Restaurant,	40.00	$40.00	
1	"	25.00	25.00	
1	"	24.00	24.00	
1	"	20.00	20.00	
11	"	15.00	165.00	
6	"	12.00	72.00	
8	"	10.00	80.00	
59	"	8.00	472.00	
3	"	5.00	15.00	
2	"		9.33	
93				922.33
1	Saloon,	30.00	30.00	
1	"	20.00	20.00	
1	"	18.00	18.00	
1	"	17.00	17.00	
6	"	15.00	90.00	
14	"	10.00	140.00	
89	"	8.00	712.00	
1	"	6.00	6.00	
4	"	5.00	20.00	
6	"		19.67	
124				1,072.67
1	Custom House,	150.00	150.00	
1	Hospital,	125.00	125.00	
1	Institution for Blind,	35.00	35.00	
1	Medical College,	30.00	30.00	
1	State House,	20.00	20.00	
1	Asylum,	83.33	83.33	
1	"	30.00	30.00	
1	"	25.00	25.00	
1	"	20.00	20.00	
1	"	15.00	15.00	
1	"	12.00	12.00	
11	Amounts carried forward,		545.33	135,362.35

11	Amounts brought forward,		$545.33	$135,362.35
1	Eye & Ear Infirmary,	20.00	20.00	
1	Soc. Nat. History,	10.00	10.00	
13				575.33
15	Churches,	5.00	75.00	
2	"	20.00	40.00	
4	"		6.67	
2	Halls,	5.00	10.00	
2	"	8.00	16.00	
2	"	10.00	20.00	
2	"	15.00	30.00	
3	Schools,	5.00	15.00	
32				212.67
1	Theatre,	10.00	10.00	
1	"	18.00	18.00	
1	Gymnasium,	15.00	15.00	
1	Museum,	15.00	15.00	
1	Tremont Temple,	20.00	20.00	
1	Masonic "	5.00	5.00	
6				83.00
1	Stable,	144.00	144.00	
1	"	140.00	140.00	
1	"	118.00	118.00	
1	"	110.00	110.00	
2	"	100.00	200.00	
1	"	90.00	90.00	
1	"	86.00	86.00	
1	"	84.00	84.00	
1	"	80.00	80.00	
2	"	72.00	144.00	
5	"	70.00	350.00	
1	"	68.00	68.00	
2	"	60.00	120.00	
20	Amounts carried forward,		1,734.00	136,233.35

20	Amounts brought forward,		$1,734.00	$136,233.35
1	Stable,	56.33	56.33	
1	"	56.00	56.00	
1	"	53.00	53.00	
1	"	52.00	52.00	
1	"	51.00	51.00	
4	"	50.00	200.00	
2	"	48.00	96.00	
1	"	47.50	47.50	
1	"	46.67	46.67	
1	"	41.00	41.00	
6	"	40.00	240.00	
3	"	36.00	108.00	
1	"	34.00	34.00	
1	"	33.33	33.33	
1	"	32.50	32.50	
4	"	32.00	128.00	
1	"	31.00	31.00	
6	"	30.00	180.00	
8	"	28.00	224.00	
1	"	26.00	26.00	
2	"	25.00	50.00	
2	"	24.00	48.00	
1	"	23.75	23.75	
1	"	22.50	22.50	
1	"	22.00	22.00	
7	"	20.00	140.00	
2	"	18.75	37.50	
1	"	18.50	18.50	
3	"	18.00	54.00	
4	"	17.50	70.00	
1	"	16.50	16.50	
1	"	16.25	16.25	
7	"	15.00	105.00	
1	"	14.25	14.25	
2	"	14.00	28.00	
4	"	13.75	55.00	
106	Amounts carried forward,		4,191.58	136,233.35

106	Amounts brought forward,		$4,191.58	$136,233.35
1	Stable,	13.00	13.00	
11	"	12.50	137.50	
2	"	12.00	24.00	
1	"	11.87	11.87	
7	"	11.25	78.75	
1	"	11.00	11.00	
1	"	10.40	10.40	
19	"	10.00	190.00	
1	"	9.00	9.00	
17	"	8.75	148.75	
1	"	8.50	8.50	
9	"	8.00	72.00	
21	"	7.50	157.50	
26	"	6.25	162.50	
15	"	6.00	90.00	
1	"	5.42	5.42	
1	"	5.20	5.20	
49	"	5.00	245.00	
1	"	4.69	4.69	
1	"	4.50	4.50	
1	"	4.37	4.37	
2	"	4.17	8.34	
4	"	4.00	16.00	
49	"	3.75	183.75	
1	"	3.42	3.42	
2	"	3.33	6.66	
74	"	3.00	222.00	
34	"		51.45	
459				6,077.15
1	Shop and Engine,	195.78	195.78	
1	" "	129.48	129.48	
1	" "	125.76	125.76	
1	" "	120.00	120.00	
1	" "	109.00	109.00	
5	Amounts carried forward,		680.02	142,310.50

5	Amounts brought forward,		$680.02	$142,310.50
1	Shop and Engine,	99.60	99.60	
1	" "	89.00	89.00	
1	" "	80.00	80.00	
1	" "	78.00	78.00	
1	" "	73.00	73.00	
1	" "	68.22	68.22	
1	" "	61.08	61.08	
1	" "	54.54	54.54	
1	" "	54.24	54.24	
1	" "	49.80	49.80	
1	" "	46.62	46.62	
1	" "	44.20	44.20	
1	" "	42.62	42.62	
1	" "	38.58	38.58	
1	" "	32.64	32.64	
1	" "	29.28	29.28	
2	" "	24.00	48.00	
1	" "	22.84	22.84	
1	" "	20.33	20.33	
2	" "	20.00	40.00	
1	" "	18.28	18.28	
1	" "	16.00	16.00	
1	" "	15.56	15.56	
1	" "	14.96	14.96	
1	" "	13.46	13.46	
1	" "	10.00	10.00	
33				1,840.87
1	Fac'y and Engine,	796.91	796.91	
1	" "	559.14	559.14	
1	" "	339.72	339.72	
1	" "	174.66	174.66	
1	" "	132.96	132.96	
1	" "	118.02	118.02	
1	" "	110.40	110.40	
7	Amounts carried forward,		2,231.81	144,151.37

7	Amounts brought forward,		$2,231.81	$144,151.37
1	Fac'y and Engine,	86.40	86.40	
1	" "	81.60	81.60	
1	" "	69.84	69.84	
1	" "	66.00	66.00	
1	" "	51.90	51.90	
1	" "	40.50	40.50	
1	" "	37.50	37.50	
1	" "	31.50	31.50	
1	" "	30.00	30.00	
1	" "	22.26	22.26	
1	" "	10.67	10.67	
18				2,759.98
1	Foun'y and Engine,	461.74	461.74	
1	" "	209.04	209.04	
1	" "	121.40	121.40	
1	" "	109.50	109.50	
1	" "	108.00	108.00	
1	" "	107.40	107.40	
1	" "	94.32	94.32	
1	" "	65.28	65.28	
8				1,276.68
1	Printing Office and Engine,	103.86	103.86	
1	" " "	83.24	83.24	
1	" " "	64.76	64.76	
1	" " "	40.00	40.00	
1	" " "	35.74	35.74	
1	" " "	26.20	26.20	
1	" " "	25.00	25.00	
1	" " "	22.68	22.68	
1	" " "	18.00	18.00	
9				419.48
	Amount carried forward,			148,607.51

	Amount brought forward,			$148,607.51
1	Engine,	1,587.60	$1,587.60	
1	"	183.60	183.60	
1	"	153.30	153.30	
1	"	140.70	140.70	
1	"	114.00	114.00	
1	"	113.52	113.52	
1	"	100.74	100.74	
1	"	79.02	79.02	
1	"	73.62	73.62	
1	"	70.00	70.00	
1	"	60.00	60.00	
1	"	57.33	57.33	
2	"	48.00	96.00	
1	"	44.50	44.50	
1	"	42.00	42.00	
1	"	36.00	36.00	
1	"	31.80	31.80	
1	"	31.12	31.12	
1	"	28.50	28.50	
1	"	25.00	25.00	
1	"	24.00	24.00	
1	"	22.80	22.80	
1	"	21.36	21.36	
1	"	19.85	19.85	
1	"	18.86	18.86	
2	"	15.00	30.00	
1	"	14.76	14.76	
1	"	10.20	10.20	
1	"	10.00	10.00	
1	"	9.48	9.48	
1	"	9.00	9.00	
5	"		25.31	
38				3,283.97
1	Factory,	300.00	300.00	
1	"	188.00	188.00	
2	Amounts carried forward,		488.00	151,8[illegible]1.48

2	Amounts brought forward,		$488.00	$151,891.48
1	Factory,	150.00	150.00	
1	"	140.00	140.00	
1	"	110.00	110.00	
1	"	104.22	104.22	
1	"	78.00	78.00	
1	"	71.00	71.00	
1	"	70.00	70.00	
1	"	52.08	52.08	
1	"	50.00	50.00	
1	"	33.33	33.33	
2	"	30.00	60.00	
1	"	25.00	25.00	
2	"	22.50	45.00	
3	"	15.00	45.00	
15	"	12.00	180.00	
1	"	11.25	11.25	
3	"	10.00	30.00	
5	"	8.00	40.00	
1	"	6.67	6.67	
1	"	6.25	6.25	
46				1,795.80
1	Sugar Refinery,	2,177.58	2,177.58	
1	" "	1,531.80	1,531.80	
2				3,709.38
1	Bathing House,	135.00	135.00	
1	" "	55.00	55.00	
2	" "	50.00	100.00	
1	" "	40.00	40.00	
1	" "	35.00	35.00	
2	" "	15.00	30.00	
1	" "	7.50	7.50	
9				402.50
	Amount carried forward,			157,799.16

	Amount brought forward,			$157,799.16
1	Printing Office,	24.00	$24.00	
2	" "	12.00	24.00	
5	" "	10.00	50.00	
1	" "	9.17	9.17	
1	" "	6.67	6.67	
3	" "	8.00	24.00	
13	" "	6.00	78.00	
1	" "	5.00	5.00	
1	" "	4.50	4.50	
1	" "	2.50	2.50	
2	" "	2.00	4.00	
31				231.84
1	Distillery,	358.62	358.62	
1	"	331.62	331.62	
1	"	237.68	237.68	
1	"	130.56	130.56	
1	"	90.00	90.00	
1	"	60.00	60.00	
1	"	30.00	30.00	
1	Brewery,	45.00	45.00	
1	"	25.00	25.00	
6	"	15.00	90.00	
1	"	10.00	10.00	
16				1,408.48
2	Bleacheries,	10.00	20.00	
4	"	8.00	32.00	
1	"	5.00	5.00	
1	Dye House,	25.00	25.00	
1	Laboratory,	10.00	10.00	
1	Chemical Works,	7.50	7.50	
10				99.50
	Amount carried forward,			159,538.98

	Amount brought forward,			$159,538.98
2	Laundries,	30.00	$60.00	
1	"	7.00	7.00	
3				67.00
1	Bakery,	15.00	15.00	
2	"	10.00	20.00	
2	"	8.00	16.00	
37	"	5.00	185.00	
42				236.00
1	Club House,	53.00	53.00	
1	" "	25.00	25.00	
1	" "	10.00	10.00	
3				88.00
2	Ship Yards,	15.00	30.00	
1	" "	7.50	7.50	
3				37.50
919	Hose,	3.00	2,757.00	
2	"	10.00	20.00	
921				2,777.00
1	Fountain,	26.00	26.00	
2	"	25.00	50.00	
1	"	15.00	15.00	
1	"	12.00	12.00	
1	"	9.00	9.00	
1	"	8.00	8.00	
1	"	7.00	7.00	
8	"	6.00	48.00	
1	"	5.00	5.00	
1	"	3.00	3.00	
18				183.00
	Amount carried forward,			162,927.48

	Amount brought forward,			$162,927.48
1	Bacon Works,	15.00	$15.00	
1	" "	10.00	10.00	
2				25.00
1	Railroad Co.,	2,066.72	2,066.72	
1	" "	1,005.00	1,005.00	
1	" "	783.20	783.20	
1	" "	868.00	868.00	
1	" "	759.30	759.30	
1	" "	431.35	431.35	
1	" "	95.00	95.00	
1	Freight House,	15.00	15.00	
8				6,023.57
1	E. Boston Ferry Co.,	509.04	509.04	
1	Chelsea " "	347.64	347.64	
2				856.68
1	Cunard Steamship Co.,	275.00	275.00	
1	Steamboat,	229.50	229.50	
1	"	160.00	160.00	
1	"	120.00	120.00	
1	"	90.00	90.00	
1	"	86.64	86.64	
1	"	77.72	77.72	
1	"	76.00	76.00	
1	"	72.00	72.00	
1	"	70.00	70.00	
1	"	68.00	68.00	
1	"	51.00	51.00	
1	"	40.00	40.00	
1	"	36.54	36.54	
1	"	19.20	19.20	
15				1,471.60
	Amount brought forward,			171,304.33

Amount brought forward,		$171,304.33
Contractors for supplying shipping, - - -	$2,507.35	
Glendon Rolling Mill, -	1,150.62	
Prop'rs Boston Traveller, -	607.13	
Street Waterers, - -	485.59	
Boston Gas Light Co. - -	300.00	
Watering Ships, &c., - -	225.00	
Mass. Iron Co., - - -	167.54	
Mill Dam Co., - - -	150.00	
Building Purposes, - -	104.85	
E. Boston Gas Light Co., -	10.00	
		5,708.08
Amount of Water Rates, - -		177,012.41

Which is respectfully submitted.

J. AVERY RICHARDS,

Water Registrar.

PLAN
OF THE
MAINS AND DISTRIBUTING PIPES
OF THE
BOSTON WATER WORKS,
IN ALL PARTS OF THE CITY.
Prepared by order of the Cochituate Water Board,
THOMAS WETMORE, President,
Under the direction of
E. S. CHESBROUGH, City Engineer,
JAN. 12th. 1853.
SCALE 800 FEET TO AN INCH
Drawn by Edgar Clark
Tappan & Bradford's Lithog.
EXPLANATION.
A Beacon Hill Reservoir.
B South Boston "
C — East Boston "
The figures show the sizes of Pipes in inches.
Stop-cocks are shown thus
Hydrants " " "
Hydrants at end of Pipes are shown thus
Connections " " "
Total length of Pipes 4 inches and upwards in diameter, laid 106.45 miles.
Total number of Fire Hydrants 1160.
ROXBURY
DORCHESTER
SOUTH BOSTON
EAST BOSTON
CHARLESTOWN
CHELSEA
Part of the City of CAMBRIDGE
CHARLES RIVER
MYSTIC RIVER
BOSTON HARBOR
RECEIVING BASIN
PUBLIC GARDEN
COMMON
NAVY YARD
CHELSEA CREEK

City Document.—No. 8.

CITY OF BOSTON.

CONTESTED ELECTIONS

IN WARDS 1 AND 11.

REMONSTRANCE OF CHARLES MAYO AND OTHERS.

In Common Council, January 13, 1853.

Referred to the Committee on Elections.

Attest: W. P. Gregg, *Clerk C. C.*

To the City Council of the City of Boston:

We, the undersigned, legal voters of the City of Boston, respectfully represent, that the City Government of the said City of Boston is simply a creature of the statutes, in the granting of the City Charter and the amendments thereto; that the powers and duties of the various offices created by or under it are therein especially prescribed and defined; that the office of Mayor and the offices of Aldermen deriving their existence by virtue of and under the said Charter, their respective duties, powers and authority, cannot exceed or go beyond what is clearly and explicitly granted in said City Charter; that the said City Charter provides for the election, annually, on the second Monday of December of one Mayor, eight Aldermen, four Common Councilmen from each of the twelve wards, and various other ward officers; that by the eleventh section of said Charter it is provided that the Mayor and Aldermen shall order a new election in case of the whole number of Aldermen required not being elected at the first election; that the fourteenth section of said Charter provided, that if, at such annual election the four Common Councilmen are not chosen at the first ballot, a new ballot shall be opened for a number of Common Councilmen sufficient to complete the number *four;* and the same proceeding shall be had until the number four shall be duly chosen; that in case of a failure to elect the requisite number of Aldermen at the annual or first election, the said Charter especially or particularly points out the mode of completing the number, by giving authority to the said Mayor and Aldermen to order an election for that purpose, but that

nowhere in said Charter is such power or authority given to the Mayor and Aldermen to order an election for Common Councilmen in case the wards at the annual or first election should fail to elect the requisite number, that the power to complete the number of Common Councilmen, in case of such failure, is expressly given to the wards under the 14th section of the Charter; that the ward can elect, except when a vacancy occurs, only in the manner directed in the 14th section, or be unrepresented at the Common Council to the amount of such failure to elect; that the Mayor and Aldermen have no power or authority to order an election of Common Councilmen on any other day except the second Monday of December, *only* in case of a vacancy in that Board, and that power and authority is particularly and especially given under the 13th section of said Charter; that a failure to elect the requisite number of Common Councilmen at the annual or first election is *not* a vacancy as contemplated in said 13th section, or according to common acceptation of the meaning of the word *vacancy*; *a vacancy is an office without an incumbent;* that at the time the order was given by said Mayor and Aldermen for the election of sundry Common Councilmen and other ward officers, when there had been failures to elect at the first or annual election, on the 24th day of December last, there were *no* vacancies in the Board of Common Councilmen of said City; that Board at that time was *full*, and forty-eight persons, the whole number provided for by the Charter, were then in office as Common Councilmen for said City, and so continued till after the said 24th of December. A *vacancy* occurs only by the death, resignation or removal of an incumbent of an office; that said City Charter provides for only one Board of Common Councilmen, and in that Board at that time there was no vacancy to be filled by said election

on said 24th of December. And that, therefore, said Mayor and Aldermen had no power or authority under said Charter or otherwise to order said elections on said 24th of December, and that believing that the order for the said election, on said 24th of December, to be without authority and not in pursuance of any known law, and that, therefore, all presumed elections had in pursuance of that order to be null and void, the undersigned hereby remonstrate and protest against the right of any and all persons, so claiming to be elected, to hold the respective offices to which they claim to be elected, and pray that a declaration be made by the proper tribunal to that effect.

CHARLES MAYO,
AARON HOBART,
J. H. PRINCE,
F. J. BUTLER,
WATSON FREEMAN.

Boston, January 10*th*, 1853.

MAJORITY REPORT.

The undersigned, a majority of the Committee on Elections, to which committee was referred the remonstrance of Charles Mayo and others, against the right of Messrs. Elijah Stearns, Charles A. Turner, Alexander H. Rice, Stephen Tilton, Jr., and Gardner P. Drury, to their seats as members of the Common Council from Wards One and Eleven—submit the following

REPORT:

The Committee having given due notice to the sitting members and to the remonstrants, have met the parties, heard their proofs and arguments, and carefully considered the same.

The facts necessary to be understood, and about which there is no controversy, are, that at the annual election held on the second Monday of December last, there was a failure to elect the requisite number of Common Councilmen in Wards One, Three and Eleven—that the Mayor and Aldermen, learning this fact, issued their warrant, calling meetings on the 24th of December last, to choose two Common Councilmen in Ward One, three in Ward Three, and three in Ward Eleven. Meetings were accordingly held, and the number completed in each of said Wards.

The question presented for decision is, had the Mayor

and Aldermen authority to issue their warrants for the election of Common Councilmen, on the said 24th of December?

By the original charter, there could be but one meeting for the choice of members of the Common Council, to wit, the annual meeting and adjournments of the same, not beyond three days. If a Ward failed to elect at this time, or if a vacancy occurred by death or resignation, there was no provision in the charter for a new election.

Thus the matter remained till the passage of the act of 1845, Ch. 217, and it is admitted by all the parties interested in this case, that the said question must be decided by a construction of the 2d Section of the said Act.

In construing statutes, we are carefully to seek the true intention of the Legislature. We are to look for this, first in the terms used in the act, in a careful view of the whole, and every part of a statute, taken and compared together. If, when we have thus examined a statute, the intention is not evident, we may look to the occasion and necessity of the law, the mischief felt, and the object and remedy in view. Also, the practical construction which has been given to the law, is of importance, and, when continued for a long series of years, of great weight.

We will consider the Section referred to, in each of these ways.

By the adoption of the City, the acts in amendment of the Charter have become a part of it, and therefore in seeking for the meaning of any particular Section, we must examine the whole and every part of it, and each section must, if possible, be so interpreted, that all may have their plain and ordinary meaning.

The Section referred to is as follows:—"Whenever it shall appear to the Mayor and Aldermen, that there is a vacancy in either the Board of Aldermen, or in the Com-

mon Council, or in any of the City or Ward offices, it shall be the duty of the Mayor and Aldermen to issue their warrant for elections in due form, to fill all such vacancies in each and all of the said Boards and offices, at such time and place as in their judgment may be deemed advisable."

Were these vacancies in the Common Council on the 24th of December last?

At that time there were forty-eight members of the Common Council, the full number required by the Charter, and the representation of the Wards referred to was full, so that there was no vacancy, in the *common understanding of the term.*

But it is claimed that the Charter recognizes two Boards of Mayor and Aldermen, and of Common Council—one Board that actually holds the offices, and one a "Board elect," who are entitled to the offices at the proper time, and that there may be vacancies in the latter, and that there were, at the time of the said election. Such a "Board elect" is not expressly mentioned in the Charter, and is only inferred from a few disconnected expressions, which admit naturally and obviously a different interpretation.

But the Charter seems to have guarded carefully against such a construction. In all cases of a failure to elect Aldermen, before the commencement of a new political year, they are spoken of as "not chosen;" but when such failures to elect are continued after the commencement of the new political year, then they are called "vacancies," (see revised Ordinances, p. 481,) thus seeming to have foreseen and provided against the interpretation contended for.

It is also said that the word vacancy in the said second Section, means a "failure to elect." The word, as applied to an office, has a common, well known signification, to

wit, "an office without an incumbent." It must have this signification here, unless such signification is obviously against the intention of the Legislature.

The word "vacancy" is used in the Charter and amendments three times, besides this.

Section 4th, (Ord. p. 456,) "And in case of decease, inability, or absence of the Mayor, and the same being declared, and a vote passed by the Aldermen and Common Council respectively, declaring such cause, and the expediency of electing a Mayor, for the time being, to supply the '*vacancy*' thus occasioned," &c.

Stat. 1824, Sect. 6, (Ord. p. 470,) "In case of the death or resignation of any member of the Board of Aldermen, the citizens of Boston shall have power to fill such *vacancy* at any regular meeting," &c.

And in the 1st section of this very act, (Ord. p. 481,) "Whenever it shall appear, &c., that a Mayor has not been chosen, or that a full Board of Aldermen has not been elected, such of the Board of Aldermen, whether they constitute a quorum or not, as may have been chosen, shall issue their warrant, &c. And the same proceedings shall be had and repeated, until the election of a mayor and Aldermen shall be completed, and all *vacancies* be filled in said Board."

In all these cases, the word has its common meaning, "an office without an incumbent," and it must be presumed to be used in the same manner in this section. The failure to elect is no where in the Charter called a "vacancy," but a "not being chosen."

The meaning of this section is clear and evident, if we give the word "vacancy" the same interpretation as in the previous sections of the Charter—it becomes ambiguous and doubtful only when we interpret it to mean a failure to elect.

Before the passage of this act, of 1845, there was no power given in the Charter to call a special election in case of the death or resignation of a member of the Common Council. A ward thus losing its members must be unrepresented till the next year. This section, using the words in their ordinary meaning, precisely meets this case.

By the 6th section of the Charter and the 1st section of the act of 1845, full provision is made for all cases of failure to elect Aldermen.

But the section under consideration says, whenever, &c., that there is a vacancy in either the Board of Aldermen or in the Common Council, &c. It is evident that vacancy in this section must mean the same thing as applied to Aldermen and Common Councilmen.

But if it is construed to mean failure to elect, then, so far as Aldermen are concerned, it is a mere repetition of previous sections. If it is used in its ordinary sense, it will have force both as to Aldermen and Common Councilmen, and give the natural effect to all the words of the section.

It was said that the Mayor and Aldermen had given a practical construction to the word vacancy, by using it in warrants calling special meetings in similar cases, before the act was passed. The Mayor and Aldermen did order special elections before this act was passed, though the Charter gave them no authority.

They did this in the case of Common Councilmen, only twice, once December 20, 1827, and once December 17, 1838, but in neither case did they speak of vacancies in the Common Council, though they did frequently use the term in reference to ward officers, the language used in the order for the warrants being "for the choice of —— members of the Common Council, and also to fill all vacancies that may exist in the several wards."

But it is to be observed here, and the fact has great weight in the construction, that the Statute of 1845, of which this section is a part, is a general Statute of the Commonwealth, applicable to all cities that shall adopt it; therefore the presumption is very strong that the Legislature intended to use the words in their natural and common signification, well understood throughout the State, and not in any local signification, though there is no proof that they had acquired any such local meaning.

The Committee feel constrained to say, that, in their opinion, the word vacancy must be understood in its ordinary meaning, and as referring to a Common Council in actual exercise of its powers, and that the said second section gives the Mayor and Aldermen no power to call a special election to choose Common Councilmen in case of a failure to elect, between the time of such failure and the commencement of a new political year.

This view of the case is confirmed by the provisions of the Charter and amendments in relation to Mayor and Aldermen. When there is a failure to elect these officers, express directions are given for other elections, and the mode in which it is ascertained that they are not elected, and in which new meetings are to be called, carefully pointed out. If the Legislature had intended to give a similar power as to failures to elect to the Common Council, it is hardly probable they would have conveyed it in so ambiguous terms, to be found out by inference and extraneous proof.

This Act was passed March 25, 1845. At the commencement of 1845, there was no Mayor chosen, and but four Aldermen. Such a case had never before occurred, and all were in doubt what to do. A chairman of the Aldermen was chosen, and new elections ordered.

Mr. William Parker was that chairman, and he testi-

fied that he was obliged to sign papers, whereby large sums of money were disposed of, and he feared he should be liable, and an Act was applied for to provide against all such cases in future. He did not recollect that they had any special reference to the Common Council, but if the Act spoke of it, he presumed it referred to that, thus leaving us to the natural meaning of the words used. He said they applied for the Act to stop up the crevices in the Charter. We are informed, as a matter of fact, that the Common Council was full that year, and the last previous special election, called for the choice of members of the Common Council, was December 17, 1838, seven years previous, so that there is no strong probability that the said second Section was intended to provide against such a case, and the fact that the statute is a general one, conclusively excludes the supposition that it was intended particularly to stop the crevices in the Boston Charter. One fact that appeared in this connection, is of considerable importance. The Act that the City Council voted to petition for, was put into the case, City Document, No. 4, 1845. This was drawn up and intended to apply to the City of Boston alone. The act passed, the one under consideration, is almost a verbatim copy of the act applied for, with only such changes as were necessary to make it general and applicable to all cities in the State, thus showing beyond a doubt, that the Legislature did not intend to provide particularly against any difficulties existing in Boston, but to legislate for the whole State.

The Committee would add, that this Section has been practically interpreted by the Mayor and Aldermen, to give the power claimed by the sitting members, ever since its passage, for seven years. Six special elections, before the one under consideration, under similar circumstances, have been held, and no objections were raised. Two such elections were had in December, 1845.

It is for the Council to decide how far such cotemporaneous interpretation shall prevail over what seems to be the plain meaning of the statute. By the Charter, the Common Council are the sole judges of the election of its own members, and their decision will be final.

But your Committee are of the opinion that the election in question was illegal, and respectfully submit the accompanying Resolution.

CHARLES DEMOND,
BENJ. F. RUSSELL,
HORACE A. BREED.

Resolved, That Elijah Stearns, Charles A. Turner, Alexander H. Rice, Stephen Tilton, Jr. and Gardner P. Drury have not been duly elected members of this Council, and are not entitled to seats therein.

MINORITY REPORT.

The undersigned, a minority of the Committee upon Elections, to which Committee the remonstrance of Charles Mayo and others, against the rights of certain members of the Common Council to retain their seats, submit the following

REPORT.

The grounds upon which the remonstrants object to the rights of the members from Wards One and Eleven to retain their seats are certainly somewhat extraordinary.

There is no pretence that the elections have not been fairly conducted, on the contrary, all parties admit that the utmost fairness was observed in the management of the elections, and that all the proceedings were conducted in the usual manner. Nor is it claimed that there was no warrant for calling the meeting, it appears that the respective ward meetings were all held in pursuance of warrants duly issued by the Mayor and Aldermen, and in accordance with the practice settled and established in this City for more than twenty years.

With these facts before us it does seem extraordinary that the discovery should now, for the first time, be made, that the whole course of the City Government for so many years, has been unauthorized and illegal, and we are unwilling to sustain or support objections so

novel and extraordinary, especially, when after hearing the arguments of the remonstrants, we are made aware of the only reasons which they can give for declaring the course of the City Government to be illegal.

The only objections which the remonstrants could make to the elections in question were based upon the general law of 1845, which was framed by the Legislature, and applies to all cities in the State. That law is as follows:

"Whenever it shall appear to the Mayor and Aldermen that there is a vacancy in either the Board of Aldermen, or in the Common Council, or in any of the City or Ward offices, it shall be the duty of the Mayor and Aldermen to issue their warrant for elections, in due form, to fill such vacancies in each and all of the said boards and offices, at such time and place as in their judgment may be deemed advisable."

This is the law, and it appears to be plain and intelligible enough, but the remonstrants say that the Mayor and Aldermen had no right to issue new warrants, because it did not appear to them that there were any vacancies in the respective wards.

The facts do not sustain this objection, for not only were the Mayor and Aldermen informed of the fact, but they were informed of it by the best possible evidence; namely, by the returns of the clerks of the wards, who long before the warrants in question were issued, had made their returns to the Mayor and Aldermen, certifying that there were vacancies in the number of Common Councilmen to which they were entitled.

These certificates were in due form returned to the Mayor and Aldermen, and then became a part of their records. And then it did appear to the Mayor and Aldermen, beyond all possibility of doubt or question, that there were vacancies in the wards, and it not only be-

came their right but their duty to issue warrants for elections to fill these vacancies.

The second objection is of the same character as the first. The remonstrants say that although there were no elections in the wards in question, still there were no vacancies until after the first Monday in January, when the Common Council met and were organized. This objection scarcely needs an answer. The statement of the facts furnish the best refutation of all the technical reasoning which has been displayed in the discussion of this question. Take the case of Ward Eleven at the annual meeting on the 13th of December last. The citizens of that Ward had the right to four members of the Common Council from that Ward, they only elected one ;—were there not, then, three vacancies in the number of Common Councilmen from Ward Eleven ?

The number of Common Councilmen for 1853, to which the citizens of that Ward were entitled, was four, only one of the four was elected—were there any vacancies in their number or not ?

The members of the Council will answer the question for themselves. It is a plain, practical question, and it would not seem very difficult to answer it.

The undersigned, therefore, having heard of no other objections to the right of the sitting members, and having found their credentials to be in due form, respectfully submit the following resolution :—

Resolved, That the members of the Common Council from Wards 1 and 11, are all entitled to their seats ; and that Charles Mayo and others, remonstrants against their right to retain their seats have leave to withdraw.

JOHN J. RAYNER,
JOSEPH L. DREW.

CITY OF BOSTON.

In Common Council, January 27, 1853.

The foregoing Reports were recommitted, with instructions for the Committee on Elections to take the City Solicitor's opinion, and report at the next meeting in print.

W. P. GREGG, *Clerk of the Common Council.*

CITY SOLICITOR'S OPINION.

City Solicitor's Office,
February 1, 1853.

TO THE COMMITTEE ON ELECTIONS.

Gentlemen:

I have examined the papers you have sent to me in relation to the elections in wards 1, 3 and 11, and feel some embarrassment on the subject from the fact that no specific question is proposed. The vote of the common council is that the committee be instructed to take the opinion of the city solicitor. Of course it was not meant to ask his opinion upon the whole subject of the elections; still less could it have been the intention to ask his opinion whether the sitting members were or were not entitled to their seats. This question, involving as it often does, questions of law and fact, and many considerations which cannot properly enter into a legal discussion, must be decided by the common council itself acting judicially. This branch of the municipal government has the most complete authority to decide all questions relative to the qualifications, elections, and returns of its members. This is a personal trust which cannot be delegated, and it is not to be supposed that the council would in any instance ask an opinion upon the very question which they are to pass upon as a tribunal of the last resort. Nor would the legal adviser of

the city feel authorized or competent to give an opinion upon a matter which may not depend upon strictly legal considerations.

It is well known that cases of contested elections do not always turn upon legal questions, since there have been cases, where although the law has not been strictly complied with, still the election was not held to be invalid on that account; and a great liberality has sometimes been exercised by deliberative bodies in the construction of laws, which would not obtain in a legal tribunal. I make these remarks the more freely because in some opinions given in election cases, I have been supposed to pass judgment on the question whether or not the seat should be declared vacated, whereas I have only answered the legal question proposed to me, leaving the *application* of the law to the facts in specific cases, where it belongs, namely, to the deliberative body itself.

The facts in the present cases, as I gather them from the papers sent to me, are briefly these:—There having been a failure to elect members of the common council in certain wards, at the late municipal election, the mayor and aldermen of that year declared that there were certain vacancies for the ensuing year—and issued warrants for new elections; and this, of course, before the new council had been organized. The seats of the persons so elected to the common council are contested; and the legal question involved in the case, is this: *Whether, in case of a failure to elect members of the common council in any ward, at the annual elections, the mayor and aldermen of that year are authorized to issue warrants for new elections during that year, and without any action on the part of the common council?* The act of 1845, ch. 217, sect. 2, which is said to confer this power, and upon a construction of which the whole question is supposed to turn, is in the following words:—

"Whenever it shall appear to the mayor and aldermen, that there is a vacancy in either the board of aldermen, or in the common council, or in any of the city or ward offices, it shall be the duty of the mayor and aldermen to issue their warrant for elections, in due form, to fill all such vacancies in each and all of the said boards and offices, at such time and place as in their judgment may be deemed advisable."

What did the legislature *intend* by this provision? This is the real question to be solved; and to ascertain this intent we must resort to those rules of interpretation which are received by the tribunals of justice, and the wisdom of which is universally acknowledged. The first and most obvious rule to be applied is, that the meaning of any legislative provision is to be sought for in the precise language used; and where this is plain, obvious, and clear, there is no occasion for the least discussion. Where the language is of a different character, we must seek assistance from those rules of interpretation which courts of justice always act upon in the construction of statutes. And it is proper to remark here, that no assistance can properly be derived from the statements of persons who obtained the particular act in controversy, or of individuals who were members of the legislature when it was passed. I mention this, because in one of the papers sent to me, there are statements of a member of the board of aldermen at the time the Act of 1845 was passed, as to the object for which the law was obtained. When the Act of 1845 was passed, and when it was accepted by the city council, the present city solicitor was a member of the legislature, and also of the common council, and he probably has as much knowledge of the views of individuals in those two bodies as any other person; but this knowledge is of no avail in discussing the meaning of this Act, for it would lead to the loosest and most

uncertain and unsatisfactory results, if laws were to be construed by the intentions of individuals who applied for them, or who assisted in their passage. The only safe and proper rule is, to seek for the intention of the legislature in the precise language used by them.

Now the slightest examination of this provision in the Act of 1845 shows, that, before the mayor and aldermen can issue a warrant for election, two things must concur.

First.—There must be a vacancy.

Second.—It must "appear" to them in their official capacity that there is a vacancy.

Was there a vacancy in the common council within the true intent of this Act, when the mayor and aldermen issued their warrant? It is unnecessary to refine upon the meaning of the word "vacancy," or to discuss whether there can be a vacancy in a deliberative body before it is organized. This statute is not to be refined away by verbal criticisms, nor, on the other hand, are the terms to be strained from their natural and ordinary meaning, but it is to receive a liberal and just construction, taking into view the remedy needed, prior legislation on the same subject matter, and contemporaneous construction.

Was there *such* a vacancy in the common council as this provision contemplated? The language of the Act is remarkably guarded, clear, and explicit. "Whenever it shall appear that there *is* a vacancy," &c. Not that there "may be," but that there *is* a vacancy. Does this language apply to an actual existing vacancy in a present common council, or does it also apply to a case of failure to elect for a body not yet organized?

In ascertaining the meaning of this term, and whether it applies to a present organized and acting common council solely, or to a future council as well as the present, we shall derive much aid from an inspection of the

city charter and of the general laws. In these, the words "vacancy" and "non-election," and "failure to elect," are frequently used; and the first-mentioned term will be found to apply to the want of an incumbent in a present, existing office, and does not include a failure to elect for a future office.

Thus, the Revised Statutes, ch. 6, sec. 6, provide that "In case of *no choice* in a congressional district, the governor shall cause precepts to issue to the selectmen of the several towns," &c. The very next section provides that "when any *vacancy* shall happen in the representation of this commonwealth in Congress," the governor shall take the same course as he is required to do in the preceding section in case there is "no choice." If the term "vacancy" could be applied to the case of a failure to elect for a future office, one of these two sections was entirely unnecessary.

Again;—if we examine the Act of 1845, it is noticeable that the first section and the one immediately preceding the one in question, obviously relates to present and acting and not to future officers. It provides for the case of a non-election of a quorum for an existing board of aldermen, and for the office of mayor, and it prescribes the duties of those members who are elected, to take measures to fill the vacancies actually existing in the board and in the office of mayor. The whole section, relates exclusively to an *existing board*, and points out certain duties to be performed after the commencement of the municipal year. The section now in controversy immediately follows, and if it had been intended to apply to a different subject from the first section and to relate to vacancies in a future board as well as to those in an existing board, it is remarkable that it was not differently expressed.

But, as before remarked, it is unnecessary to refine upon the precise meaning of the word "vacancy" as used in the Act of 1845; and if the question submitted depended alone upon the construction of this term as an independent expression, perhaps there would be ground for a difference of opinion as to the legal definition to be attached to it. But there is another consideration which is decisive of this question, and it is one of great importance as regards the independence and stability of the common council. The language of the law is this: "Whenever it shall *appear* to the mayor and aldermen that there is a "vacancy," &c.; that is, there must not only be a vacancy in point of fact, but it must "appear" to the board of mayor and aldermen in their official capacity, that there is such a vacancy. How are they to know officially that there is a failure to elect a member of the common council for the ensuing year? The ward officers are not required by any law to make returns to the mayor and aldermen of the votes for members of the common council, and such returns if made would not be legal evidence of the facts therein set forth. The mayor and aldermen have nothing to do with judging of the election of members of the other branch. The latter take their certificates of the ward officers, which certificates are presumptive evidence of their title to a seat, and they are in no respect dependent upon any action of the mayor and aldermen.

Now, it is most important to bear in mind, that the common council have one privilege which is not given to any other branch or board of the city government, and that is the "authority to decide ultimately upon all questions relative to the qualifications, elections, and returns of its members." This power lies at the foundation of all free deliberative bodies. It is to them what the writ of habeas corpus is to a free people. Now if by the

Act of 1845, the mayor and aldermen can decide that there are vacancies in the common council before that body is organized, and before the latter can have any voice in the matter, they may so decide after the organization, and this power does seriously impair, if it does not altogether destroy the right of the popular branch to judge of the qualifications, elections and returns of its members.

To decide that there is a vacancy in a deliberative body is a judicial act. It involves questions of law and fact, and sometimes very difficult questions. If the mayor and aldermen may adjudge that there is a vacancy in a plain case, they may in a doubtful or a contested case. And thus the most important contested cases of the common council may be decided by the other branch, and that too before the common council is even organized. Suppose for instance that the officers of a ward should refuse a certificate of election to a person who contends that he is fairly entitled to it, and should report to the then existing board of mayor and aldermen that there was a failure to elect. If this Act of 1845 applies to such a case the mayor and aldermen must settle this question; they must decide the matter of a contested election for a board which is not yet organized.

Again:—suppose, after the organization of both branches of the city council, a person should petition the mayor and aldermen to declare that there was a vacancy in the common council, on the construction contended for, it is difficult to see why the mayor and aldermen might not decide this question. On such a construction, what is to prevent the mayor and aldermen from deciding the very cases now under consideration? Why may not that board adjudge that the seats of the members from wards 1 and 11 are vacated, and order a new election, without any action of the common council on the subject?

It may be said that after the mayor and aldermen have decided that there is a vacancy and have ordered a new election, and the person chosen claims a seat, it may be refused to him by the common council; that they may *then* judge of the validity of the election. That is, one board may declare there is a vacancy and order an election, and another board of the same government may declare that there was no vacancy, and that the election is void on that account. But the law does not trifle in this way. Either the mayor and aldermen, acting officially, have a right to declare that there is a vacancy, or they have not. On the former supposition, their declaration is conclusive as to the fact of there being a vacancy, and although in other respects the common council might perhaps examine it, yet upon the question of vacancy, the judgment of the mayor and aldermen would be conclusive, and the election could not be set aside on the ground that there was in fact no vacancy.

It is to be borne in mind that the authority to judge of vacancies is conferred on the council by the city charter; and the Act of 1845 being more recent, repeals by implication, all parts of the city charter inconsistent with it. So that, if the mayor and aldermen by the latter Act have a right to declare vacancies in the council, it repeals any provision in the city charter inconsistent with the exercise of that right. If it be contended that the word "appear" does not imply a judgment on the matter; that is, when the statute says that "whenever it shall *appear* to the mayor and aldermen, that there is a vacancy," the meaning is, not that it is to be *ascertained* and *adjudged* that there is a vacancy, but that it is sufficient if it *seems probable* that there is a vacancy; I answer as before, that the law does not trifle in this manner. It cannot be supposed for a moment, that the mayor and aldermen have the power to call upon the citizens to ex-

ercise the elective franchise, because the board "thinks it probable," or is "inclined to think," or "guesses" that there is a vacancy. They are to pass *judgment* on the matter, and that judgment, if they proceed according to law, is conclusive. There is a striking difference in expression between the first and second sections of the Act of 1845. In the first, which applies to the non-election of mayor and aldermen, the expression is: "Whenever it shall appear by the *regular returns of the elections of the city officers*," that a mayor has not been chosen, or that a full board of aldermen has not been elected, &c." In the second section, the expression is simply, "whenever it shall appear." How appear? Clearly, it is to appear in the manner pointed out by law. Now, no returns of elections are required to be made to the mayor and aldermen, as to the election of common councilmen; but the city charter gives the council itself the full power to judge of this very matter, and it is by their action or records that it must appear that there are vacancies.

The right of determining upon the existence of vacancies, has always been regarded as essential to the free and independent existence of deliberative bodies. In England, more than two centuries ago, there was a series of contests between the house of commons and the courts, on this very point; and the analogy to the case we are now considering, is very striking. Writs for new elections at that time were issued by the clerk of the crown, in chancery. On one occasion, during the recess of parliament, the chancellor undertook to declare that there were vacancies in the house of commons, and to order new elections; but as soon as the house met, they took vigorous action on this course as a breach of their privileges.

In Massachusetts, this right of deciding upon the elec-

tions, returns and qualifications of members, is conferred upon the senate and house of representatives, by the constitution. The same power is conferred upon the two houses of Congress, by the Constitution of the United States. The city charter confers this power upon the common council, but not upon any other board of the city government.

Now, can it be supposed that the legislature of this commonwealth, by the Act of 1845, intended to take away, or to impair, or to confer upon the other branch, this important right, or that the city council, in accepting the Act, supposed that it could bear a construction tending to this result? In my opinion, this Act is not liable to such an objection. Nor do I suppose, that, by virtue of it, the mayor and aldermen have a right to declare, that there is a vacancy in the common council, until that body has itself so declared, or at least until it has had the opportunity so to do.

It may be said that the council may neglect or refuse to declare that there are vacancies in the board; and the question has been asked, how they are to know that there are vacancies. But there is no more reason to suppose that the council will act improperly, than there is to suppose that the mayor and aldermen will so act; and as to a knowledge of there being vacancies, they surely would have better means of knowledge than the other branch. Besides, it has been considered one of the privileges of a body having the power to decide upon the elections and qualifications of its members, not to authorize vacancies to be filled in certain cases;—a privilege often exercised by the house of representatives of this commonwealth. Thus, in the case of the town of Fitchburg in 1826, the house declared the seat of the member from that town vacated, and refused to issue a precept for a new election, and when the town, without any precept, chose

another person to represent them, the house declared that he should not have a seat.

Among the papers sent to me, is a list of the instances where a practical construction of the Act of 1845 has been given by the mayor and aldermen. But I am not aware that the question of their right so to do has ever been raised, or that the common council have ever given it their express sanction. Contemporaneous construction of statutes is of great assistance in showing the intention of the legislature, especially in cases where the statute is ambiguous, and any well settled custom should always have great weight in deciding cases of contested elections. But there seems to have been only three years in which this custom prevailed, and examining this subject in a legal point of view, these few cases that have occurred since 1845, do not seem to be sufficient to overcome the objections before stated, to such a construction of the Act. I also find that prior to the Act of 1845, and almost from the incorporation of the city, there was a custom to issue warrants to fill vacancies in the council, and the right to do so was defended by a report made by Mayor Quincy in 1827. And this custom I regard as entirely sustaining the construction I put upon the Act of 1845, as will presently appear.

I have also examined a report of the committee on elections made to the common council March 20, 1845. By this report it appears that certain members claimed their seats by virtue of an election, ordered by the mayor and aldermen between the annual election and the organization of the new board. The committee were divided in opinion as to the right of these members to hold seats. They called upon Mr. Pickering, the city solicitor, who gave them no opinion, but stated that the *practice* had been for the mayor and aldermen to issue warrants to fill all vacancies. The committee submitted the whole

matter to the council, and the members (there being no remonstrance) were allowed to keep their seats. Now it is to be noted that the case mentioned in this report was precisely like the one under consideration. The report was made March 20, and the Act of 1845, as originally drawn, had for nearly a month been printed, as appears by city document No. 4, for 1845, and was undoubtedly in the possession of every member of the council. And if it had been prepared and was intended to cover cases like the one before mentioned, or to give to the mayor and aldermen the powers now claimed, it is most singular that no allusion whatever is made to it, either by the committee or the city solicitor. How far the fact that these members were allowed to retain their seats is to be regarded as a precedent (there being no remonstrance and no contest in relation to it and the case having been decided before the Act of 1845 was accepted by the city council) your committee will judge.

So far, then, as custom goes, it cuts both ways. For as it existed before the Act of 1845, and rested upon a very liberal if not loose construction of the city charter, it may be easily and naturally inferred that the intention of the legislature was to place this subject of filling vacancies upon a clear and stable foundation, and to restrain the aldermen in the somewhat loose manner in which they had undertaken to order elections in all cases when they thought proper.

If the Act of 1845 was intended merely to sanction a custom which had grown up, for the mayor and aldermen to issue warrants to fill vacancies whenever they chose, then what necessity was there for the Act at all? The custom had been long in existence, and it was sanctioned by a report of a committee made as early as 1827, and also by another report made in 1830; and although it was justified by a very liberal and doubtful construction of the city charter, still it *did exist;*

it *was acted upon;* vacancies were in fact filled by virtue of it, and nothing had occurred to render it less effectual in 1845 than it had been in previous years. What necessity was there, then, for any legislation on the subject? On the supposition that the Act of 1845 was intended merely to give the mayor and aldermen a power which they had in fact claimed and exercised for many years, there seems to have been no call for legislation; but if we adopt the natural inference that this Act was intended to place this important power on a clear and stable foundation, and to limit the right then claimed and exercised by the mayor and aldermen, we shall see an obvious propriety and consistency in the Act, and shall see why it was so cautiously worded as to be applicable to actual vacancies only, which should be made to appear to the mayor and aldermen in a proper manner; and thus effectually protect the common council in the ample power conferred upon it by the charter, of deciding upon "all questions relative to the qualifications, elections and returns of its members."

For these reasons I am clearly of the opinion, that, in case of a failure to elect members of the common council at the annual meetings, the mayor and aldermen of that year are not authorized or required by law to issue warrants for a new election.

I desire to say, in conclusion, that this opinion is confined to the *precise points discussed.* There are other questions involved in a construction of the Act of 1845, in relation to the vacancies in the Board of Mayor and Aldermen and in the ward offices, which depend upon other considerations, and which relate to the powers and duties of the other board; and upon those questions, one and all, I give no opinion whatever.

PELEG W. CHANDLER, *City Solicitor.*

City Document.—No. 9.

CITY OF BOSTON.

REPORT

OF THE

CITY PHYSICIAN,

JANUARY, 1853.

In Common Council, January 27, 1853.

Read and ordered to be sent up and printed.

HENRY J. GARDNER, *President.*

In Board of Mayor and Aldermen, Jan. 31, 1853.

Concurred.

BENJ. SEAVER, *Mayor.*

REPORT.

City Physician's Office,
January, 1853.

To the City Council *of the City of Boston.*

Gentlemen:

The undersigned respectfully reports; That there have been vaccinated at his office during the past quarter, one hundred and seventy persons.

There have been examined and supplied with certificates of the same, two hundred and sixty-eight.

Physicians supplied with vaccine lymph, twenty-nine.

From a more general and early resort to the protective power of vaccination, (or from the natural and spontaneous subsidence which usually succeeds to an extraordinary prevalence of an epidemic disease,) Small-pox, for the last two or three years, has rapidly diminished in this city. During the past year there have been but twelve deaths from it, and during the past ten months only two.

The County Jail has been visited as usual, and the sick attended to as well as the good discipline of a prison will permit.

It may be proper to mention here, as confirmatory of the propriety of measures which are in progress elsewhere for more extensive accommodations for the insane poor, that many individuals of this class have been temporarily lodged at the Jail, some of whom it has been necessary to retain there for many days, owing to the difficulty of obtaining admission for them into places better suited to their condition. This appropriation of the prison, so foreign to its original purpose, it is to be hoped, will hereafter be made less necessary.

There is another subject which I hope I shall be excused for bringing in this way to the notice of the City Council. I allude to the very disproportionate mortality which always prevails among the laboring classes of our population.

It appears from the records of the City Registrar that about *one-half of all the deaths in the city have taken place among "foreigners and their children;"* a class constituting, according to late census returns, less than one-third of the whole number of the inhabitants; that is to say, the proportion of deaths in that *third* of the population, which includes the great mass of the laboring poor, and which does not *exclude many* in good circumstances, is *one hundred per cent.* greater than in the remaining *two-thirds.*

This appears to be chiefly the result and the natural consequence of the overcrowded state of the dwellings of the poor, and is an evil which, the continual displacement of these buildings by the great warehouses demanded by increasing commerce, is making every day more serious.

This evil, it is obvious, can only be remedied by the erection, on a very extensive scale, of buildings which are better adapted for residence, by being furnished with

suitable facilities for drainage, and an abundant supply of light, air and water, at reasonable rates.

In a private way, and in very judicious hands, this enterprise has already been commenced; but, in order to be effectual to the relief of thousands who now suffer from evils of which they are unable to relieve themselves, such a movement should have the countenance and encouragement of the City Government; and, when accomplished, the interference of the Board of Health to vacate, forcibly, if need be, all tenements unfit for healthy occupation.

I have the honor to remain,

Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

HENRY G. CLARK,

City Physician.

City Document.—No. 10.

REPORT

BY THE

CITY REGISTRAR

OF THE

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES,

AND

DEATHS,

IN THE

CITY OF BOSTON,

FOR THE YEAR

1852.

BOSTON:
1853.
J. H. EASTBURN, CITY PRINTER.

In Board of Mayor and Aldermen, Jan. 31, 1853.

Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Attest: S. F. McCleary, Jr., *City Clerk.*

REPORT.

City Registrar's Office,
January 27th, 1853.

To the Hon. Mayor and City Council:

In compliance with the Ordinance concerning the registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths, the following tabular statements, relating to the vital statistics of Boston for the year 1852, with explanations and remarks, are respectfully presented.

Five thousand three hundred and eight Births have been registered, namely, 2651 males, and 2657 females; children of 1681 American fathers and 1733 American mothers; and of 3479 fathers and 3451 mothers of foreign nativity; the birth places of 96 fathers and 72 mothers being unknown.

The Intentions of Marriage of two thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven couples have been entered and certificates issued; namely, 1356 male and 1347 female Americans, and 1521 males and 1530 females, of foreign birth.

Two thousand six hundred and eighty-six actual marriages have been recorded, the parties being in nearly the same proportions as to origin.

Three thousand seven hundred and thirty-six deaths

have been registered; namely, 1902 males and 1834 females, 1568 being of American and 2168 of foreign origin, as nearly as can be ascertained.

The usual full copies of the records of Births, Marriages and Deaths, are prepared for the office of the Secretary of State, and indexes are made for this office.

Fees, for entering Intentions of Marriage, and issuing certificates, and on account of the funeral department, amounting to three thousand two hundred and forty-nine dollars, seventy-five cents, have been collected for the City Treasury.

Statistical tables and observations under the several heads of Births, Marriages, Deaths, Burial Places, Comparisons with Past Years, Old Records, and Massachusetts Registration, will be found in the following pages.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ARTEMAS SIMONDS.

BIRTHS.

The collection of Births for registration has been again made by Mr. George Adams, with his accustomed interest and faithfulness. With such an ever-changing population as that of Boston, it is not to be expected that every birth can be ascertained, or that names, dates and other particulars, can always be stated with minute accuracy, but it is believed that the work of Mr. Adams, and his civil and well-trained canvassers, is well performed. Mr. Adams has accompanied his tabular statement for 1852, with the following remarks:—

"It is again my pleasure to report to you the number and particulars of Births in Boston for another year. During the last four years the City has been canvassed in May and January for the information required by law. The following statement shows the numbers each year:—

"In 1849, 5068; 1850, 5279; 1851, 5338: 1852, 5308; which is an average increase of 60 each year—the greatest variation being 211, the least 30; and presenting a remarkable confirmation of the uniform completeness and accuracy of these canvassings—especially when it is considered that a large proportion of the Births occur among the foreign population, many of whom often change their residences. The thoroughness required by your explicit instructions, together with the strong desire that these repeated canvassings should be executed in so careful a manner as to establish reliable data, has no doubt tended materially to produce the gratifying result. It can be said without boasting, that it will be difficult to find statistics collected for a series of years from so large a number of *individuals* and from such a population, with the same triumphant success.

Another pleasing feature of the work is the increasing interest manifested by the citizens in these Registrations.

"While no difficulty is met in obtaining the necessary information, we have often been delayed by parents insisting upon our instituting inquiries respecting the Registration of children whom they are apprehensive have not had their names recorded in former years."

In recording births, it is a rule to write out all the given names in full, and the record books are prepared for this purpose with a large space in the column for names. The whimsical fancy of some parents causes amusement, but more labor and annoyance to clerks. Not a few pile on three or four given names, the accumulation being as ludicrous as Goldsmith's "Caroline Amelia Wilhelmina Skeggs." It would seem that the next generation will have few such plain names as John Smith and Mary Brown, but each cognomen must have some half dozen initial prefixes. Do parents consider when giving their children so many names, how much inconvenience, if not ridicule, may be entailed on their innocent offspring?

It will be seen that the females born in 1852 exceed the males by six, a result so unexpected that a re-examination of the original canvasser's minutes have been made, but without discovering error. In former years the preponderance has been strongly with males. During the four years past the births have been, 10,712 males, and 10,281 females. In England, from 1839 to 1845, 10,515 boys were born to every 10,000 girls.

I. Births *Registered in Boston, in the year* 1852.

† Divisions.	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total.
Males,	771	477	815	286	244	58	2651
Females,	778	484	831	258	249	57	2657
Total,	1549	961	1646	544	493	115	5308
Twins,	16	13	16	4	2	1	52
Colored,	7	29				1	37
Born out of Boston,	56	23	58	17	32		186

Birth Places of Parents.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Fathers.	Mothers	Total Fathers.	Total Mothers.
Boston,	100	150	123	162	73	88	48	69	30	46	1	3	375	518
Massachusetts (out of Boston),	133	115	149	131	82	69	49	40	62	53	0	1	475	409
Maine,	100	122	74	107	37	68	31	44	46	58	2	1	290	400
New Hampshire,	88	65	89	62	54	39	28	19	22	25	2	1	283	211
Vermont,	29	17	30	13	22	12	7	3	8	3	0	1	96	49
Connecticut,	5	4	9	6	6	4	3	2	2	2	1	0	26	18
Rhode Island,	2	5	7	8	3	4	2	5	1	5	0	0	15	27
Other Amer. States,	44	26	41	46	10	12	9	4	16	13	1	0	121	101
England,	45	46	31	24	45	29	18	15	39	31	5	6	183	151
Scotland,	16	6	8	7	18	11	15	9	9	4	0	0	66	37
Ireland,	825	859	226	227	1167	1185	283	271	192	206	92	94	2785	2842
France,	6	1	10	7	5	2	1	0	2	0	0	0	24	10
Germany & N. Eur.	32	19	92	87	44	36	10	10	17	13	1	1	196	166
British Provinces,	52	61	25	35	33	52	25	38	31	25	3	6	169	217
Other Countries,	34	17	6	5	10	4	2	2	4	0	0	0	56	28
Unknown,	22	20	28	21	21	15	9	9	10	7	6	0	96	72
	1533	1533	948	948	1630	1630	540	540	491	491	114	114	5256	5256

RECAPITULATION.

New England States.	Other American States.	Foreign Countries.	Unknown.
Fathers, 1560.	Fathers, 121.	Fathers, 3479.	Fathers, 96.
Mothers, 1632.	Mothers, 101.	Mothers, 3451.	Mothers, 72.

† No. 1. Part north of State, Court and Cambridge streets.
" 2. Part west of Washington, south of Court and Cambridge streets.
" 3. Part east of Washington, south of State street.
" 4. South Boston, except City Institutions.
" 5. East Boston and Islands.
" 6. City Institutions at South Boston and Deer Island.

MARRIAGES.

The promptness of the regular Clergymen of Boston generally, in making Marriage Returns, in strict compliance with law, deserves commendation.

On or before the tenth of each month, most of the certificates of the preceding month are returned and recorded. Many make returns forthwith. A few seem not to appreciate the obligations of law, and need repeated calls to a compliance. Doubtless a considerable number of marriages have been solemnized in Boston during the past year which are unrecorded, the officiators being non-residents, or clergymen from abroad who do not practically regard the law of this Commonwealth.

On glancing over the Registry of Marriages for the year, some rather remarkable matrimonial alliances are noticed. The oldest bridegroom was a widower of 76 years to a widow of 43 years. The couple of the greatest united ages is an Irish widower of 65 years with a widow of 60 years. The couple of the least united ages are Irish, the bridegroom being 18 years, the bride 16 years. Two Italian girls of 14 and 15 years, the parents consenting, have been married to their countrymen of 22 and 21 years. Among such as are of quite dissimilar ages are found bridegrooms and brides of the respective ages of 40 and 19 years, 34 and 17, 37 and 17, 70 and 33, 42 and 19, 45 and 19 years. By a reference, however, to the Table of Intentions of Marriages, it will be seen that few comparatively marry in extreme youth, or in very advanced age. The first marriage of males are mostly from 21 to 30 years, of females from 18 to 28 years.

In entering Intentions of Marriage and granting certificates, the present practice in this office is in accordance with the advice of the City Solicitor, and the former usage of the City Clerk, so far as the law of 1850 agrees with the old law.

Under this practice, one or both parties must be a resident of the City, making Boston his or her home, to be entitled to a certificate. If one of the parties resides in another city or town in Massachusetts, the applicant is informed that the entry should also be made, and a certificate be obtained from the clerk in the other place.

A different, and more liberal practice prevails in some other places, where certificates are issued to non-residents. This is proved by certificates returned to this office for record, the parties having been married in Boston. The adoption of this practice here would add hundreds of dollars annually to the revenue collected in this office, and subtract from the fees of clerks elsewhere.

The different constructions now put by clerks and clergymen on the marriage laws, seem to either require their revision, or authoritative explanations of the present statutes by the Secretary or the Attorney General of the Commonwealth. It is certainly important that the laws should be construed uniformly throughout the State.

II. *Abstract of* INTENTIONS OF MARRIAGE *entered in the City of Boston for the year* 1852, *showing the nativity of parties, their ages, and number of times married.*

Countries.	Sex.	Males.	Females.	1st Marriage.	2d Marriage.	3d Marriage.	4th Marriage.	Under 20 years.	From 20 to 25.	From 25 to 30.	From 30 to 40.	From 40 to 50.	From 50 to 60.	Over 60 years.
United States, - - -	Male,	1356	-	1173	163	18	2	34	604	391	220	77	23	7
	Female,	-	1347	1222	118	6	1	364	612	230	97	38	6	-
England, - - - -	Male,	144	-	129	14	1	-	2	74	43	18	5	1	1
	Female,	-	94	87	7	-	-	17	48	21	5	2	-	1
Ireland, - - - - -	Male,	1000	-	883	112	5	-	23	410	384	136	34	12	1
	Female,	-	1142	1037	103	2	-	204	586	261	72	14	4	1
Scotland, - - - - -	Male,	43	-	41	2	-	-	-	22	10	10	1	-	-
	Female,	-	19	19	-	-	-	4	12	3	-	-	-	-
Germany and Northern	Male,	136	-	129	7	-	-	2	37	70	24	3	-	-
Europe, - - - -	Female,	-	90	88	2	-	-	9	47	25	8	1	-	-
France and Italy, - -	Male,	25	-	25	-	-	-	-	10	6	9	-	-	-
	Female,	-	11	11	-	-	-	3	4	1	3	-	-	-
British Provinces, - -	Male,	146	-	140	6	-	-	7	70	50	14	4	1	-
	Female,	-	161	158	3	-	-	49	76	32	4	-	-	-
All others, - - - -	Male,	27	-	26	1	-	-	-	9	13	4	-	-	1
	Female,	-	13	12	1	-	-	3	6	3	1	-	-	-
		2877	2877											

III. *Table showing the* MARRIAGES RECORDED *in Boston for* 1852, *with the nativity of the Parties.*

Birthplaces.	Male.	Female.	Birthplaces.	Male.	Female.
Boston,	218	425	England,	143	77
Massachusetts, except Boston,	352	286	Scotland,	38	11
Maine,	230	275	Ireland,	981	1121
New Hampshire,	164	103	France,	22	7
Vermont,	76	36	Spain and Portugal,	2	
Connecticut,	14	10	Germany and North of Europe,	131	86
Rhode Island,	19	11	British American Provinces,	146	152
Other States,	107	52	Other Foreign Countries,	25	12
At Sea,	1		Unknown,	17	22
	1181	1198		1505	1488

RECAPITULATION.

	Males.	Females.
Americans,	1180	1198
Foreigners,	1488	1466
At Sea,	1	
Unknown,	17	22
Total,	2686	2686

In 1922 cases both parties are described as belonging to Boston.
" 383 " " " " " " non-residents.
" 287 " Female a resident, Male a non-resident.
" 94 " Male " Female " .

IV. *General Abstract of the* BILL OF MORTALITY, 1852, *as reported at the City Registrar's Office, showing the deaths each month, with the sex and ages of the deceased.*

Months.	Stillborn.	Under 1 year.		1 to 2		2 to 3.		3 to 5.		5 to 10.		10 to 15.		15 to 20.		20 to 30.		30 to 40.		40 to 50.		50 to 60.		60 to 70.		70 to 80.		80 to 90		90 to100.		Totals.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Jan.	16	40	32	15	11	7	7	8	11	4	9	2	4	3	4	18	23	8	9	14	10	4	8	10	7	4	3	3	1	0	1	280
Feb.	22	30	24	14	17	5	5	9	7	5	3	1	6	4	9	9	21	10	11	16	12	11	6	7	8	7	4	0	2	0	0	263
March	26	23	24	27	17	8	5	7	7	4	4	4	2	6	8	23	29	13	14	14	10	10	8	6	9	4	6	0	1	0	0	293
April,	19	41	19	19	8	5	8	10	5	4	1	3	2	6	7	13	20	19	17	11	11	6	8	8	9	4	5	2	0	0	1	272
May,	23	23	28	10	9	5	5	3	6	4	4	4	2	3	5	13	20	14	25	13	6	7	7	8	6	4	3	1	3	0	1	242
June,	26	27	25	11	15	4	5	8	6	9	7	2	3	3	3	19	26	9	5	11	7	7	2	7	5	6	8	1	3	0	0	244
July,	19	46	58	25	23	11	6	13	10	9	10	4	2	2	5	15	16	13	24	15	11	12	9	8	6	5	4	0	2	0	1	365
Aug.	23	88	58	42	30	10	10	13	13	11	8	3	1	5	3	20	20	13	21	15	10	6	8	2	10	1	4	4	3	0	1	433
Sept.	17	58	46	29	29	15	7	10	10	6	5	1	1	4	5	24	23	13	26	10	9	5	7	6	5	5	6	1	5	0	1	372
Oct.	21	32	20	19	12	11	10	13	10	8	7	4	4	3	6	21	20	20	16	16	6	7	9	8	8	5	4	3	3	0	1	306
Nov.	7	34	27	11	8	10	14	14	10	13	14	2	2	7	7	19	26	20	15	16	10	5	10	10	12	2	9	1	1	0	1	330
Dec.	17	25	32	18	13	18	17	10	14	12	20	4	1	7	4	14	23	18	16	14	10	13	5	8	9	4	4	1	2	0	0	336
	236	467	393	240	192	109	99	118	109	89	92	34	30	53	66	208	267	170	199	165	112	93	87	88	94	51	60	17	26	0	8	3736

	Males.	Females.
Under 15 years, - - - -	1057	915
15 to 30 " - - - -	261	333
30 to 60 " - - - -	428	398
Over 60 " - - - -	156	188
	1902	1834

V. *Diseases and Causes of Death in Boston in* 1852.

DISEASES.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Asthma,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
Accidents,	3	4	3	3	1	9	8	7	13	5	9	8	73
Abscess,	0	1	0	2	0	1	2	0	1	0	1	1	9
Anemia,	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	4
Apoplexy,	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	4	2	1	23
Bowels, diseases of,	3	2	2	2	2	1	13	10	5	1	0	0	41
" inflammation of,	3	4	2	4	3	5	28	33	21	6	4	4	117
Brain, diseases of	3	9	1	7	1	2	2	4	3	3	0	2	37
" inflammation of,	0	1	5	4	5	4	7	5	5	5	3	3	47
" congestion of,	1	1	1	1	6	0	2	2	2	1	3	5	25
Bones, disease of,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Bronchitis,	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	9
Burns and Scalds,	2	1	1	1	0	2	1	4	0	2	0	6	20
Consumption,	42	59	78	60	59	46	61	47	52	61	63	53	681
Convulsions,	10	6	7	10	8	11	17	8	11	14	10	10	122
Cancer,	2	4	1	6	2	2	3	3	3	2	3	1	32
Croup,	17	7	2	10	5	1	8	9	6	11	15	21	112
Cachexia,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Colic,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	3
Cholera morbus,	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	1	2	1	0	11
" infantum,	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	25	22	7	1	0	70
Catarrh,	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Child-birth, diseases of,	6	6	2	2	1	4	3	7	4	7	2	3	47
Cyanosis,	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
Diarrhœa,	3	1	1	1	1	2	10	20	14	0	1	2	56
Dysentery,	2	3	3	3	0	1	9	40	31	15	6	0	113
Debility,	1	1	3	0	1	4	0	2	2	0	1	2	17
Dropsy,	8	7	7	5	6	4	2	6	7	5	8	2	67
" in the head,	11	14	16	14	8	13	16	16	7	13	15	12	155
Drowned,	1	1	3	4	3	3	1	4	1	3	1	1	26
Dyspepsia,	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Diabetes,	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
Diseases unknown,	3	3	2	5	3	5	8	5	2	6	8	4	54
" infantile,	29	22	20	16	24	19	32	35	29	15	23	19	283
Epilepsy,	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
Erysipelas,	0	1	4	1	7	2	2	1	3	0	1	4	26
Exhaustion,	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	8
Fevers (not classed),	3	1	0	1	1	1	3	0	0	3	4	3	20
Fever, typhus or ship,	11	3	4	3	5	0	3	4	1	0	8	4	46
" typhoid,	10	2	5	2	1	4	3	3	6	11	7	12	66
" scarlet,	5	8	10	5	8	29	29	39	17	26	41	52	269
Fracture,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
	184	177	190	179	164	180	292	347	276	230	250	238	2707

VI. *Diseases and Causes of Death in Boston in* 1852.

DISEASES.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Gravel,	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	3
Hemorrhage,	0	3	3	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	12
Homicide,	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	4
Hooping cough,	8	4	11	6	1	2	1	2	3	4	1	8	51
Heart, disease of,	6	6	8	9	8	6	5	3	4	4	12	8	79
Hæmaturia,	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Hip, disease of,	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	4
Hernia,	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Influenza,	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
Inhaling cloric ether,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Intemperance,	1	1	4	1	3	0	2	0	3	3	2	2	22
Kidneys, disease of,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
Liver, " "	1	3	5	1	0	1	2	2	5	3	2	2	27
Lockjaw, " "	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Lungs, inflammation of,	36	22	29	20	21	11	9	10	7	14	14	33	226
" congestion of,	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	6
Mortification,	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	9
Mania,	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	1	5
Marasmus,	6	9	4	8	4	8	11	19	11	5	8	3	96
Malformation,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Measles,	1	5	2	4	4	2	3	1	0	2	1	4	29
Neuralgia,	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6
Old age,	3	4	5	5	7	12	8	3	10	7	8	6	78
Ossification of arteries,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Pleurisy,	1	1	1	7	2	0	0	0	1	4	3	4	24
Palsy,	4	2	2	6	6	3	2	3	2	4	3	2	39
Poison,	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Peritonitis,	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
Purpura,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
Rheumatism,	2	4	1	3	2	2	2	4	1	2	0	0	23
Spine, disease of,	0	0	1	2	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	8
Scrofula,	1	2	1	1	1	2	4	2	4	3	3	2	26
Syphilis,	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
Sun stroke,	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	3
Suicide,	1	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	8
Smallpox,	8	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
Teething,	8	8	12	8	6	8	10	26	29	9	8	5	137
Tumor,	1	0	1	0	2	0	3	0	3	0	1	5	16
Throat, disease of,	2	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	2	11
Thrush,	0	3	4	1	2	1	3	6	2	1	2	3	28
Ulcers,	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4
Worms,	0	2	2	0	0	0	2	1	3	0	2	0	12
	96	86	103	93	78	64	73	86	96	76	80	98	1029
	184	177	190	179	164	180	292	347	276	230	250	238	2707
	280	263	293	272	242	244	365	433	372	306	330	336	3736

VI. Comparative Statement *of the Principal Causes of Death in Boston in* 1850, 1851 *and* 1852.

	1850.	1851.	1852.
Accidents,	36	69	73
Apoplexy,	27	32	23
Burns and Scalds,	20	17	20
Bowels, diseases of,	396	421	333
Brain, diseases of,	110	96	109
Consumption,	586	669	681
Convulsions,	129	131	122
Croup,	87	86	112
Cancer,	29	19	32
Cholera Infantum,	36	75	70
Debility,	22	22	17
Dropsy,	72	52	67
" in the head,	157	158	155
Drowned,	23	38	26
Erysipelas,	65	33	26
Fever, Scarlet,	69	50	269
" Typhus,	61	88	46
" Typhoid,	43	82	66
Hooping Cough,	81	54	51
Heart, disease of,	52	86	79
Infantile, diseases not defined,	251	314	283
Liver, disease of,	29	28	27
Lungs, inflammation of,	290	262	226
Marasmus,	91	106	96
Measles,	75	145	29
Old Age,	80	79	78
Palsy,	33	28	39
Smallpox,	192	63	12
Teething,	108	116	137
Thrush,	36	25	28
Various other causes,	381	411	404
	3667	3855	3736

VII. STATEMENT *showing the aggregate and average ages of* 667 *men who died in Boston in* 1852, *and whose professions and occupations were ascertained.*

No.	Profession or Occupation.	Aggregate Ages.	Ages ranging from	Average Ages.	
				Yrs.	Mo.
234	Laborers, - - -	9958	17 to 82	42	6
63	Mariners, - - -	2409	19 " 87	38	3
42	Carpenters, - -	1892	20 " 75	45	00
34	Traders, - - -	1478	19 " 76	43	6
30	Clerks, - - -	897	17 " 74	29	10
25	Shoemakers, - -	1073	17 " 79	42	11
21	Merchants, - -	1066	21 " 88	50	9
18	Tailors, - - -	713	22 " 71	39	7
17	Blacksmiths, - -	783	22 " 68	46	00
14	Painters, - - -	498	20 " 70	35	7
13	Teamsters, - -	597	32 " 82	45	11
12	Farmers, - - -	557	18 " 81	46	5
9	Coopers, - - -	423	17 " 71	47	00
7	Gentlemen, - -	545	72 " 83	79	3
6	Barbers, - - -	265	23 " 71	42	2
5	Musicians, - - -	215	23 " 72	43	00
4	Printers, - - -	129	22 " 49	32	3
3	Tin and Coppersmiths,	149	23 " 80	49	8
2	Clergymen, - -	145	64 " 81	72	6
2	Sextons, - - -	128	53 " 75	64	00
2	Physicians, - -	93	30 " 63	46	6
2	Bakers, - - -	63	26 " 37	31	6
2	Masons, - - -	89	44 " 55	44	6
1	Butcher, - - -	50			
1	Lawyer, - - -	64			
98	Of various occupations,	4231	19 " 87	43	2
667		28513		42	9

VIII. *Showing the* NATIVITY *or* PARENTAGE *of the persons who died in Boston in* 1850, 1851 *and* 1852, *as nearly as can be ascertained.*

	1850.		1851		1852.	
	American Origin.	Foreign Origin.	American Origin.	Foreign Origin.	American Origin.	Foreign Origin.
Boston, - - -	965	939	996	1037	881	1106
Massachusetts, (except Boston,) - -	330	-	355	-	335	-
Maine, - - -	150	-	137	-	134	-
New Hampshire, -	100	-	101	-	93	-
Vermont, - -	26	-	32	-	21	-
Connecticut, - -	14	-	17	-	10	-
Rhode Island, - -	18	-	11	-	15	-
Middle, Southern and Western States, -	77	-	82	-	53	-
England, - - -	-	49	-	85	-	66
Scotland, - - -	-	22	-	21	-	21
Ireland, - - -	-	803	-	834	-	803
France, - - -	-	9	-	7	-	7
Spain and Portugal,	-	2	-	2	-	2
Germany and North of Europe, - -	-	35	-	28	-	56
British Am. Provinces,	-	84	-	95	-	86
Other Foreign Countries, - - -	-	18	-	13	-	21
At Sea, - - -	5	-	3	-	-	-
Unknown, - -	21	-	29	-	26	-
	1706	1961	1733	2122	1568	2168

The mortality for the past year, being less than the average for the last five years, indicates a favorable sanitary condition. The City has been mercifully preserved by a kind Providence from sweeping pestilence. The only epidemic, which has prevailed with considerable severity has been Scarlatina, principally confined to children. Smallpox has wholly disappeared since April, and if the community will but keep alive to the sure benefits of faithful vaccination, little is to be feared from this source. Consumption continues to be the leading agent to swell our bills of mortality. It will be seen by the table of diseases that 681 of the 3736 deaths of 1852 are recorded as caused by this wasting destroyer of human life. This is about two in eleven. The victims are mostly adults, ranging from eighteen to sixty years of age, and averaging about thirty-four and a half years, viz :—

118 American males,	average	age	34	years	4	months.
188 American females,	"	"	33	"	8	"
173 Foreign males,	"	"	35	"	11	"
202 Foreign females,	"	"	33	"	10	"

It is thus seen that more females especially Americans, die of consumption than males.

The aggregate ages of the 3736 persons who died in 1852, amount to 76,506 years, showing the average of life to be about 20 years 5 months and 22 days. While about the usual proportion have lived to old age, the average is controlled and reduced by the great infant mortality, common in every place where a large foreign population is crowded into narrow limits.

IX. *Statement showing the* BIRTHS, INTENTIONS OF MARRIAGE ENTERED, MARRIAGES RECORDED, *and* DEATHS, *for each month of years* 1850, 1851 *and* 1852.

	Births.			Intentions of Marriage.			Marriages Recorded.			Deaths.		
	1850.	1851.	1852.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1850.	1851.	1852.
January, - -	369	434	472	215	263	262	168	281	254	313	302	280
February, - -	352	397	436	101	223	217	151	253	239	294	306	263
March, - -	453	499	464	158	133	153	74	168	125	350	326	293
April, - -	415	408	440	147	222	259	190	197	222	396	294	272
May, - - -	435	405	393	242	286	242	271	267	224	301	331	242
June, - - -	416	424	434	229	216	222	231	223	207	379	290	244
July, - - -	493	458	451	216	246	221	212	228	214	271	320	365
August, - -	434	478	464	209	214	204	193	226	203	396	409	433
September, -	489	439	404	221	306	243	235	251	236	328	376	372
October, - -	466	448	445	282	216	295	277	300	274	261	290	306
November, -	480	456	432	323	309	320	348	320	321	269	289	330
December, - -	477	492	473	314	219	239	183	173	167	309	322	336
	5279	5338	5308	2557	2953	2877	2533	2887	2686	3667	3855	3736

X. POPULATION, BIRTHS *and* DEATHS *in several sections of the City in* 1850, 1851 *and* 1852.

	Population in 1850.	Births.			Deaths.		
		1850.	1851.	1852.	1850	1851	1852.
1.—Part north of State, Court and Cambridge streets. - - - - -	42,438	1618	1632	1549	982	1045	1007
2.—Part west of Washington and south of Court and Cambridge streets, -	33,668	952	875	961	696	708	608
3.—Part east of Washington and south of State streets, - - - -	39,552	1716	1574	1646	959	979	1082
4.—South Boston, except City Institutions, - - - - - - -	13,309	487	533	544	281	313	322
5.—East Boston and Islands, - - -	9,851	408	994	493	224	281	276
6.—City Institutions at South Boston and Deer Island, - - - - -		98	110	115	454	433	361
7.—Massachusetts General Hospital, -		-	-	-	71	96	80
	138,788	5279	5338	5308	3667	3855	3736

XI. *Summary Statement, of* BIRTHS, MARRIAGES *and* DEATHS, *in Boston, recorded for forty-two years, ending December* 31, 1852, *compiled from Mr. Shattuck's Census of* 1845, *for the first thirty-five, and from the Records of the last seven years.*

Years.	Population.	Births Recorded.	Intentions of Marriage Entered.	Marriages Recorded.	Deaths.			Proportion to Population.	
					Males.	Females.	Total	One in	In 100.
1811	34,255	108	448	188	373	375	748	45	2.18
1812	35,260	93	451	204	286	547	633	55	1.85
1813	36,264	85	481	230	416	334	750	48	2.06
1814	37,269	98	428	306	367	328	695	53	1.86
1815	38,274	79	543	356	407	433	830	46	2.16
1816	39,275	78	603	435	440	433	873	45	2.22
1817	40,284	103	689	415	453	422	875	46	2.17
1818	41,288	85	619	452	486	439	927	44	2.23
1819	42,293	77	612	418	423	366	789	53	1.86
1820	43,298	90	698	481	505	509	1,014	42	2.31
1821	46,295	84	735	505	678	643	1,321	35	2.85
1822	49,291	80	801	623	570	518	1,088	45	2.20
1823	52,288	91	939	689	531	514	1,045	50	1.99
1824	55,284	72	979	585	623	585	1,208	45	2.18
1825	58,281	62	1,011	710	692	670	1,362	42	2.33
1826	58,903	63	1,065	747	623	544	1,167	50	1.98
1827	59,525	65	1,002	757	495	444	939	63	1.57
1828	60,147	42	1,051	742	603	556	1,159	51	1.92
1829	60,769	47	992	624	600	556	1,156	52	1.90
1830	61,392	34	927	508	532	493	1,025	59	1.66
1831	64,834	27	944	649	676	677	1,353	47	2.08
1832	68,276	27	1,075	867	840	835	1,675	40	2.45
1833	71,780	44	1,334	759	679	695	1,374	52	1.91
1834	75,160	34	1,213	786	765	675	1,440	55	1.91
1835	78,603	34	1,772	937	991	828	1,819	43	2.31
1836	79,464	68	1,582	1,024	831	817	1,648	48	2.07
1837	80,325	40	1,443	782	875	868	1,743	46	2.16
1838	81,186	48	1,356	750	937	862	1,799	45	2.21
1839	82,215	48	1,391	778	863	859	1,722	44	2.23
1840	85,000	28	1,489	756	851	890	1,841	46	2.16
1841	90,874	35	1,587	905	927	856	1,783	50	1.96
1842	96,747	22	1,729	912	1,147	1,113	2.260	42	2.33
1843	102,620	26	1,810	904	986	1,022	2,008	51	1.95
1844	108,493	15	1,987	1,029	1,015	1,039	2,054	52	1.89
1845	114,366	8	2,351	1,078	1,182	1,158	2,340	48	2.04
1846	119,203	26	2,235	966	1,614	1,472	3,086	39	2.59
1847	124,099	32	2,247	836	2,077	1,776	3,853	32	3.10
1848	128,976	23	2,554	821	1,915	1,749	3,664	35	2.84
1849	133,892	5,081	2,287	1,167	2,604	2,475	5,079	26	3.79
1850	138,788	5,279	2,557	2,533	1,887	1,780	3,667	38	2.64
1851	143,672	5,338	2,953	2,887	1,966	1,899	3,855	38	2.68
1852		5,308	2,877	2,686	1,902	1,834	3,736		

POPULATION.

It is not easy to estimate with confidence, the present population of Boston. It is well known that the residents in the City in January exceeds by many thousands the population to be found here in August. Besides the multitude, whose daily avocations are in Boston, but whose domicils are in the neighboring Cities and Towns, large numbers live *in* Boston in winter, and *out* during the summer months.

By the State Census, taken in May, 1850, the population of Boston appears to have been 138,788, and by the United States Census taken in the Summer after, but relating to June, only a month later, it is stated at 136,884, a difference of 1904. There can be no reasonable doubt, that, the former was nearer the actual average population of 1850, than the latter, and it is highly probable the average population of 1850, was 140,000, and that the present is somewhat greater. The Births and Marriages being a few less in 1852 than in 1851 would seem to be an indication that there had not been, the last year, the usual increase in the number of City residents. Perhaps this may be accounted for by the fact, that with the evident business prosperity of the City, many dwelling houses have been given up, and the premises occupied for warehouses and business purposes. At the same time, Boston capital has been invested less than usual in building dwellings within the City limits, and more for the same purpose, out of town.

A reference to the annexed tables, shows from whence

the recruits to the population come. It is seen that while the greater part are from Europe, particularly Ireland, no inconsiderable accessions are from the British Provinces, the States of Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont, while the States of the South and West make but scanty contributions to our community.

INTERMENTS.

The interments of the 3736 persons who died in Boston in the year 1852, have been as follows:

353	in the	South Burial Ground,	of which	46	are	already	removed.			
140	"	" Copps Hill	"	"	"	4	"	"	"	
19	"	" Hull street	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	
37	"	" Granary	"	"	"	4	"	"	"	
31	"	" Chapel	"	"	"	7	"	"	"	
61	"	" Central	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	
26	"	" St. Paul Cemetery,	"	"	"	4	"	"	"	
10	"	" Trinity "	"	"	"	0	"	"	"	
9	"	" Park Street "	"	"	"	4	"	"	"	
31	"	" Christ Church "	"	"	"	2	"	"	"	
717										
261	in the	South Boston Cemeteries.								
291	"	" East Boston "								
290	"	" City Institution "								
2177	removed directly to places out of the City.									

Within the year 116 bodies of persons who died abroad have been deposited in family vaults in the City. On the other hand it is expected that numbers will be removed from City Tombs to rural cemeteries before the first of June next.

The removals from the City in 1832, were 9 per cent., in 1842, 34 per cent., and in 1852, 58 per cent.

In the three principal Cemeteries last established in the vicinity, viz: Forest Hills, Woodlawn and Mt. Hope, it is ascertained that citizens of Boston now own over 400 family burial lots, 221 of which have been purchased within a year. The number of lots owned at Mt. Au-

burn by Bostonians is not ascertained, but it must be between one and two thousands, and the recent sales in that Cemetery have no doubt been considerable.

In regard to the expediency and propriety of burials in private vaults in the City Proper, variant and strong opinions are held and expressed. On the one side it is said the evils resulting from such burials are of fearful magnitude—that the health of the citizens is endangered if not actually and seriously injured by the poisonous gasses which arise from decomposing bodies. The strong language employed in describing the frightful state of things existing in the London church yards, where multitudes have been buried for centuries, is here used as applicable to Boston Cemeteries.

On the other hand it is said that the vaults in the older cemeteries are the private property of families (with few exceptions;) that interments are not frequent; that no real injury is done even to those who dwell nearest them; that wealthy and intelligent families and even eminent physicians, have chosen their residences around the borders of cemeteries, or worship in churches having vaults with the dead beneath.

Perhaps the case is too strongly stated on both sides, and that a medium course may be pursued, under some revision of the regulations, and with a view to the ultimate discontinuance of intramural interments.

It has been the former policy of the Town and City to own Tombs in the several burying Grounds in Boston Proper, and receive single deposits for a fee, paid by the friends of deceased persons. Funeral undertakers and other individuals have likewise owned Tombs, which have been more or less used in the same way. Such facilities for burial are now so nearly exhausted, that families, should not rely, as many have done, on this resource. Hence the importance to heads of families, of

providing places for the burial of their dead, following the wise and appropriate example of Abraham of old.

It is gratifying to observe the change which is taking place in public sentiment on the subject of burial places for the dead. The slow, but successful experiment made at Mount Auburn has done much to promote this improved feeling in the community. A few years ago the Forest Hills Cemetery at Roxbury, another beautiful spot for burials was commenced, and quite recently the extensive Grounds of Woodlawn in Malden, and Mount Hope in Dorchester have been established. The people of Boston own a large share of the burial lots sold in all of them. These four Cemeteries embrace between four and five hundred acres—ample space to bury the dead of Boston and the vicinity for many generations.

To such as observe the revolting condition of Tombs, in which deposits have been made occasionally for fifty or a hundred years, it seems surprising that any should prefer this mode of interment to graves in the natural earth, where human remains may be forever undisturbed.

The Catholic population have, and may always be expected to provide, consecrated grounds for burials, at some distance from the City. Another large portion of the residents of Boston are from the country, and bury their dead in the rural grounds where their ancestors repose. It frequently occurs that bodies are removed several hundreds of miles. The Railroads afford facilities for this purpose.

Besides the large number of family lots recently sold in all Cemeteries in the neighborhood to citizens of Boston, another important movement, in this connection, deserves especial notice.

Religious Societies, and other associations, provide more extensive burial lots for their members and associates who may not have private places for burial. It is

to be hoped much will be done in this way. Large portions of ground for the purpose may be secured now at reasonable rates, especially in the new Cemeteries.

It is a well known fact that many deaths occur in Boston of individuals, who belong, or whose friends reside, at a distance. Arrangements cannot be made at once for removal, and as a matter of necessity, a temporary interment must be made, and it is difficult to procure a place. To meet such cases, and others where families have burial lots in preparation, but not quite ready for interments, it is suggested that one or more temporary receptacles for the dead be provided. Such receptacles it is believed could be so constructed as to be unobjectionable, and could be used under proper regulations, with manifest convenience and satisfaction to the friends of the dead.

RECORDS.

The oldest book in this office, of 254 pages, closely written in the chirography of the times, and difficult to read, contains records of Boston Births and Deaths from 1630 to 1664, and Marriages from 1651 to 1664. It also contains early births, marriages and deaths in the towns of Braintree, Cambridge, Charlestown, Concord, Dedham, Dorchester, Roxbury, Sudbury, Watertown, Woburn, Weymouth, Hingham, Springfield and Medfield.

In a second volume the Boston births found in a book before named are transcribed, with a continuation of births to the year 1689.

The next volume of births, believed to be tolerably full, extends from 1689 to 1744, and is followed by another coming down to 1810. In the latter period, especially during and after the revolution, the registration of births was very much neglected. A large volume for recording births was commenced in 1810, and used until July 12, 1849, in which only 3471 names are found, and this includes 976 births of an earlier date than 1810.

For the years 1849, 1850, 1851 and 1852, twenty thousand nine hundred and ninety-three births are registered in two large volumes, generally giving date of birth—name, sex, place of birth, christian names of parents, occupation of father and birth places of father and mother, as required by the present law, and these births are also indexed.

The ancient book before named contains the record of 353 Boston marriages, solemnized by Magistrates, from

1651 to 1662, there being no marriages, with a single exception, on record before 1651, and none from 1662 to 1689. Two volumes embracing the records of marriages from 1689 to 1720, and from 1721 to 1750, including a small number in 1751, succeed. The next book commences in 1761, leaving an entire deficiency of ten years, and continues the record to 1807. All these books are considerably worn, are not well arranged for examinations, and had no indices to female names. They have been copied entire, the males' names arranged alphabetically, in each volume, compared with the originals, and full indices to female names added.

To supply the deficiency as far as possible for the ten years after 1751, access has been had to the Church records of the New North, King's Chapel, New South, Brattle Square, Federal Street, West, Trinity and Christ Church, eight of the thirteen or fourteen religious organizations of that time, and the marriages therein found for the deficient period have been copied, together with a large number of an earlier and later date, which were not to be found on the Town Records. This collection, of more than three thousand, with an index to male and female names, forms a volume of much interest. Then we have three volumes of marriage records from 1807 to July 12, 1849, the male names arranged alphabetically; indices to female names having been recently prepared. The marriage records since July 1849 are contained in three large volumes, embracing the particulars in regard to parties, required by the present registration law, with double indices, referring both to intentions entered, and marriages recorded.

A complete series of intentions of marriage from 1707 to July, 1849, in 18 volumes, are preserved, and are regarded as highly valuable, especially as a large portion of the marriages are not recorded. Indices for 45 years

in the present century have been made within the last two years, which greatly facilitate investigations.

In regard to Deaths prior to 1810, the records are even more deficient than the births and marriages. In the same old book before referred to, entries of deaths are found from 1630 to 1664; then an entire omission until 1689—then a volume extending from 1689 to 1720, then from 1720 to 1810 a small proportion are recorded in the same volumes with births. Recently a transcript has been made of recorded deaths from 1630 to 1700, conveniently arranged for reference, and in another book for the following hundred years. Before 1810 we have no record of places of interment.

From 1810 to 1848 there were fair records of Boston deaths made. They are contained in eleven volumes. The records generally state the dates of death and interment—names and ages of the deceased—the disease or cause of death—the place of interment and the name of the undertaker. Unfortunately these books are of inconvenient and different size and shape, some of bad paper, and the whole not well arranged. They are much used, and should be transcribed, bound in uniform volumes and so arranged as to save labor in examinations.

XII. *Abstract from State Report of* 1851, *exhibiting the Population in* 1850, *also* BIRTHS, MARRIAGES *and* DEATHS, *in the several counties of Massachusetts for* 1849, 1850, 1851.

Counties.	Population by United States Census. 1850.	Three years, 1849--1851. Annual Average of,				To the Population of 1850, Annual Average of,			Aver'ge Age of Deaths.
		Births.	Marriages.	Deaths	Excess of Births over Deaths.	One Birth in	One Marr'ge in	One Death in	
Barnstable,	35,276	742	277	495	247	48	127	71	27.68
Berkshire,	49,591	1109	308	698	411	41	161	71	32.12
Bristol,	76,192	2032	596	1217	815	37	128	63	29.40
Dukes,	4,540	85	29	71	14	53	157	64	39.45
Essex,	131,300	3474	1373	2371	1103	38	96	55	29.55
Franklin,	30,870	729	228	469	260	43	131	66	34.93
Hampden,	51,283	1263	579	926	356	41	89	55	27.28
Hampshire,	35,732	825	295	627	198	43	121	57	31.33
Middlesex,	161,383	4470	1570	2756	1714	36	103	59	25 33
Nantucket,	8,452	121	61	111	10	70	139	71	33.33
Norfolk,	78,892	2409	658	1301	1108	32	120	61	26.93
Plymouth,	55,697	1330	421	847	483	42	132	63	33.13
Suffolk,	144,517	5420	2252	4357	1073	27	64	35	20.21
Worcester,	130,789	3291	1082	2364	927	40	121	60	29.39
Total,	994,514	27310	9729	18610	8719	36	102	53	26.87

XIII. *Abstract showing the most remarkable differences in the Vital Statistics in the various parts of the State, taken from the "Three Years Abstract" for* 1849, 1850, 1851, *of the Secretary of State.*

Towns.	Population by U. S. Census, 1850.	One Birth in	One Marriage in	One Death in	Average Ages.
Boston, - - - -	136,881	26	63	32	20.32
Wellfleet, - - - -	2,411	51	172	104	31.82
Lenox, - - - -	1,599	41	320	72	36.31
West Stockbridge, - -	1,713	29	428	55	26.27
Attleborough, - - -	4,200	26	162	53	34 66
Norton, - - - -	1,966	47	328	67	39.41
Raynham, - - - -	1,541	33	308	57	40.29
Chilmark, - - - -	747	53	373	93	58.28
Gloucester, - - -	7,786	32	96	49	28.75
Lawrence, - - - -	8,282	28	41	58	17.95
West Newbury, - -	1,746	60	134	67	41.89
Chicopee, - - -	8,291	40	44	44	19.42
Longmeadow, - - -	1,252	60	179	60	41.80
Springfield, - - -	11,766	27	66	45	19.38
Lowell, - - - -	33,383	33	58	49	19.39
Stoughton, - - -	3,494	26	71	49	25.91
Somerville, - - -	3,540	37	205	191	19.13
Chelsea, - - - -	6,700	29	89	48	17.65
Fitchburg, - - - -	5,120	28	122	47	20.86

It will be seen by the preceding Table that the number of births range from one in 26 of the population in Boston, Stoughton and Attleborough, to one in 60 in West Newbury and Longmeadow; the marriages from one in 41 in Lawrence, to one in 428 in West Stockbridge; the deaths from one in 32 in Boston, to one in 191 in Somerville, and the average ages at death from 17.65 in Chelsea, to 58.28 in Chilmark. Such great differences cannot be reconciled with correctness of all the returns. It cannot be reasonably supposed that six die in Boston, to one in Somerville, or that ten residents of Lawrence and Chicopee are married to one in West Stockbridge. Neither is it probable that the average of human life is three times as great in Chilmark as in Lawrence, Chelsea and Somerville.

So far as the great ratio of births and deaths in Boston are concerned, several circumstances may be stated in explanation. It should be understood that the United States Census of 1850, (on which are based the Secretary's Tables,) was taken in midsummer, when many thousands of the actual usual residents of Boston could not be found by the marshals. This fact alone may account for much of the apparent difference. The population of the City is very different as to its composition from the State at large. The people are mostly young, with a large foreign element—just the population in which births and deaths are numerous. In any community where births are frequent, there the bills of mortality will be found in a high ratio.

If it be true that the births in Boston are one even in 26 to the population, Stoughton and Attleborough, in Massachusetts, are equally productive. It is stated that in Prussia and Austria, where registration is probably as exact as in any country, the births are in the same ratio, and England is not far behind.

The number of marriages of residents of Boston is by no means extraordinary. Nearly 400 couples from the neighboring Cities and Towns, obtain their marriage certificates of their own Clerks, are married in Boston, and as required by law the registration is in Boston. Probably a large share of the marriages returned by the Town of Lawrence are of parties belonging elsewhere.

City Document—No. 11.

REPORTS

OF THE

INSPECTORS OF PRISONS,

OF THE

COUNTY OF SUFFOLK.

DECEMBER, 1852.

BOSTON:
1853.
J. H. EASTBURN, CITY PRINTER.

CITY OF BOSTON.

In Board of Mayor and Aldermen,

February 21, 1853.

Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Attest: S. F. McCleary, Jr., *City Clerk.*

REPORTS.

To the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Boston.

JAIL.

The Inspectors of Prisons on the ninth day of December last, visited the jail in Boston; they saw and questioned personally every prisoner, and found them contented with their treatment by the officers of the jail, and the only complaint made related to the quality of the meat at times furnished to them.

The jail and its cells were clean and neat, its air pure and warm, and its whole appearance showed a strict attention to every thing which the health and comfort of the prisoners required—while the construction of the jail, its large hall, and arrangement of corridors assured ample ventilation to each room and its occupant. The examination was made in the winter, when the windows were closed, and the air, though pure and free from perceptible taint, was not and could not be as elastic as that out of doors. This fact necessarily affects the spirits and may affect the health of prisoners, and rules should be regularly and strictly enforced for admitting the external air, at regular and stated intervals, to every part of the prison.

The kitchen was visited by the Inspectors, and carefully examined; its arrangements were found very complete, and are said to be efficient. The room and its utensils were very clean; the bread shown, good: but the officer of the kitchen complained that the meat furnished under a contract was not always what the contract required, and was neither good nor economical for its purposes. As to the quality of the meat furnished under the contract, the Inspectors respectfully ask the attention of the Board.

The double windows in the building are a security against the cold, but they are difficulties to complete ventilation and to the importance of the frequent admission of external air.

The institution does not provide employment for the prisoners, but large groups of them were found busy in dusting and otherwise keeping the place in order.

The number of prisoners, their sexes and offences, and reasons for detention, are shown in the statistical tables annexed.

The occasional and brief confinement of insane persons in the jail is an evil, and, to the officers of the jail, a very difficult task. The provisions for the purpose are insufficient, for the purpose itself seems to have had no special provisions made for it; and on this difficult subject the Inspectors respectfully refer to the following extract from the jailer's report:—"I would earnestly call the attention of the Inspectors to the necessity of some provision for the insane committed to the Lock-up for safe keeping, until disposed of by order of Court. Many persons are committed for a day, for this purpose, who are violently insane, and some cases have been continued for a week before provision could be made for them elsewhere, and we have frequently to confine persons there from five to ten days, subject to delirium

tremens, and it needs but a cursory view of our accommodations for such, to convince any person of the unsuitableness of the place."

At the time of inspection in June last, there were in jail—

Males,	72	
Females,	17	89
Criminals,	72	
Witnesses,	13	
Debtors,	4	89
Committed since,		2670
Criminals,	2222	
Witnesses,	118	
Debtors,	330	2670

OFFENCES.

Assaults,	240
Adultery,	7
Breaking glass,	3
Breaking and entering stores, &c.,	18
Passing counterfeit money,	3
Contempt of court,	6
Drunkenness,	195
Disturbing the peace,	3
Keeping disorderly house,	16
Cheating by false pretences,	12
Forgery,	8
Gaming,	2
Keeping a house of ill-fame,	41
Indecent exposure,	3
Larceny,	279
Murder,	3
Night walker,	1
Robbery,	4
Rescuing a prisoner,	8
Receiving stolen goods,	11

Smoking in street,	2	
Selling liquor,	30	
Throwing stones in street,	3	
Witnesses, including U. S. witnesses,	118	
Malicious mischief,	2	
Debtors,	330	
Profane swearing,	1	
Lewdness,	2	
Cruelly beating a horse,	1	
Perjury,	1	
Fornication,	2	
Stubborn children,	3	
Violating Lord's day,	2	
Committed by Constables, Police Officers and Watchmen, for examination for various offences,	1306	
At the time of inspection there were in Jail,		
Males,	124	
Females,	16	140
Criminals,	112	
Witnesses,	22	
Debtors,	6	140

There have been no deaths since the last inspection, and none have escaped. Four have been pardoned by the Governor and Council.

There have been committed since the last inspection for non payment of fines and costs,	257	
Of this number discharged by Police Court,	136	
Paid fine and costs,	105	
Remaining in Jail,	16	257

NAMES OF PERSONS DISCHARGED BY POLICE COURT.

David Cummings, Mary Kelly, Bridget Hogan, Susan Jones, William Leary, Marton Roach, Mary Welch, Thomas Boyle, Washington Libbey, Edward Grady, Thomas O'Brien,

William Shehan, William Armstrong, Catharine Logan, Charles Green, Samuel Tucker, John Sullivan, Mary James, Edward Ryan, Mary Hall, Catharine Grady, Patrick Crowley, Timothy Donnovan, Patrick Daily, John Christy, John Murphy, Thomas Higgins, David Beal, Patrick Murphy, Ann McBride, Timothy Sullivan, Michael Maloney, Robert Ingles, Ann Parks, Charles Stewart, James Atcherson, James Dee, John Williams, Catharine Harkin, John McKown, Mathew Leary, William Welch, Daniel N. Tucker, Charles Sackett, John Baker, William Adams, James Kean, John Walker, Elizabeth Jones, Joseph White, Sarah Looch, Prince Hall, John Skelly, James Buckley, Patrick O'Brien, David Brown, Owen Duffy, Isaac Rollins, John Clarkson, John Curragan, James Kane, James Carney, Francis Finnegan, William Tracy, John Wilson, Robert Z. Taylor, John A. Fletcher, George Bell, William Kelley, James Caudle, Robert Gardner, Patrick Keefe, John Williams, James Williams, Elizabeth Harrison, Lawrence Kean, Daniel Martin, Mary Brown, Thomas Kelly, Francis P. Conway, Mary Johnson, Joanna Howard, James Fitzgerald, George Haley, James Kelley, Edward Julian, Harriet White, Catharine Lynch, Daniel Hallinan, John Sullivan, Mary Bennett, Thomas J. Sullivan, Philip Muldoon, John Condon, Michael Robinson, Ellen Murray, Betsy Owens, Daniel Donnovan, Dennis Buckley, Michael McGrath, Peter Hunt, Ann Gardner, Mary Fitzpatrick, Asa Oliver, Margaret Hewes, John Fox, Mary Ann Brown, John Regan, Owen Callahan, Hannah Driscoll, Charles Johnson, James Paul, Honora Stanton, Charles Smith, Michael Drew, Henry P. Thayer, Ellen Collins, John Williams, John Linsey, Edward Manning, Ann Riley, James M. Driscoll, James Brady, Michael Forest, Michael Shanahan, Michael Clancy, Peter Holden, Lewis Everett, Hugh McFlynn, Owen Duffy, Francis Murray, Martin Jennings, Peter Riley, William Geary, Edward Cashman, James O'Brien.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

The Inspectors visited this institution on the twenty-first day of December last. The prisoners were examined in their workshops, each separately and apart from the officers. But few complaints were made, and these related to the discipline to which they had been subjected; and for this there appeared, on enquiry, full justification and an actual necessity.

None complained of the quality or quantity of their food, a few of insufficient clothing—but in this respect none appeared to lack a sufficiency for health.

On visiting the dormitories they were found clean, whitewashed, and perfectly pure in air; and in all respects the requirements of law for the cleanliness and health of the prisoners appeared to have been fully complied with.

The women were examined in their work rooms, and no complaints were made by them of their treatment, food, or clothing.

The hospital was examined, and its cleanliness and provision of medicine, nurses, and for the requirements of the patients, were all that could be asked.

The library of the institution is but slowly increasing, and, as a means of improving the prisoners, is respectfully submitted that it should receive especial care. Religious instruction is regularly given on the Sabbath, and the Scriptures are furnished to the prisoners.

The number, sexes, employment, and times and causes of commitment, are exhibited in the annexed tables.

The number of male prisoners remaining at last inspection, July 22, 1852, was

Committed by Municipal Court, - -	70	
" " Police Court, - -	170	
" " Court Common Pleas, Norfolk County, - -	9	
" " Justices' Court, Chelsea, -	1	250
Number committed from July 22, 1852, to December 21, 1852, was		
By Municipal Court, - - -	82	
By Police Court, - - -	243	
By Justices' Court, Chelsea, - -	9	334
Total, - - - - -		584
Number discharged in same period,		
On expiration of sentence, - -	174	
Discharged by Police Court, - -	76	
Pardoned by Governor, - - -	7	
Paid fine and costs, - - -	17	
Died, - - - - -	1	275
Number remaining December 21, 1852, was		
Committed by Municipal Court, - -	67	
" " Police Court, - -	240	
" " Justices' Court, - -	1	
" " C. C. P., Norfolk County, -	1	309
Number of female prisoners remaining July 22, 1852, was		
Committed by Municipal Court, - -	18	
" " C. C. P., Norfolk County, -	1	
" " Police Court, - -	114	
" " Justices' Court, Chelsea, -	1	134
Number committed from July 22, 1852, to December 21, 1852, was		
By Municipal Court, - - -	14	
By Police Court, - - -	116	
By Justices Court, Chelsea, - -	5	135
Total, - - - - -		269

Number discharged in same period,

On expiration of sentence, - -	79	
Discharged by Police Court, - -	61	
Paid fine and cost, - - -	3	
Died, - - - - -	1	144

Number females remaining December 21, 1852,

Committed by Municipal Court, - -	14	
" " Police Court, - -	110	
" " Justices' Court, Chelsea, -	1	125
Total number, males and females remaining December 21, 1852, - -		434

DIED.

Catharine Bray, committed by Police Court, June 12, 1852, for 5 months, as a common drunkard, died August 30, 1852.

John Ward, committed by Court of Common Pleas, Norfolk County, for shop breaking, 2 years, died September 28, 1852, of Pleurisy.

PARDONED BY GOVERNOR.

John McCullough, September 1, 1852.
Patrick Conners, September 1, 1852.
Harvey Royce, September 2, 1852.
Thomas McDade, September 2, 1852.
William Dailey, September 3, 1852.
Calvin Andrews, September 4, 1852.
William Carter, December 21, 1852.

ESCAPED.

William Johnson and Timothy Murphy escaped December 9, 1852. They were gone about half an hour, when they were retaken and brought back.

HEALTH.

The average number of days lost daily by sickness, has been by

Males, - - -	5 9-10
Females, - - -	6 4-10
Total, - - -	12 3-10

The following are cases of sickness at present inspection,

Females. Margaret Russell, nursing,
Males. Meshach Turner, Consumption,
William Moore, Syphilis,
Uriah H. Smith, injury to Thumb,
Timothy Murphy, sprained Ancle,
Francis McKnight, Insanity,
John Martin, acute Rheumatism,
Joseph McMann, Insanity,
Robert Edwards, Boils,
Henry P. Thayer, Lung Fever.

Females 1, Males 9. Total, - - - 10

OFFENCES.

	Males.	Females.
Assault and battery with a knife, -	3	
Assault with a loaded pistol, - -	1	
Assault and battery with a deadly weapon,	1	
Assault and battery with a slung shot, -	1	
Assault with a knife, - - -	1	
Attempting to commit a burglary, -	1	
Attempting to steal from the person, -	1	
Assault and resisting police, watchmen, &c.,	5	
Assault and battery on officer, - -	8	
Adultery, - - - -	1	1
Attempting to commit a larceny, - -	2	
Assault and battery, - - -	30	
Assault and beating, - - -	2	

	Males.	Females.
Breaking and entering shop with intent to steal, - - - - -	2	
Common notorious thief, - - -	3	
Cheating by false pretences, - -	1	
Keeping house of ill-fame, - -	7	2
Keeping noisy and disorderly house, -	8	4
Common night walker, - - -		23
Common drunkards, - - -	125	62
Doing business on Lord's day, - -		1
Drunkenness, - - - -	13	3
Embezzlement, - - - -	1	
Fornication, - - - -		3
Larceny in a dwelling house, - -	4	1
Larceny in a shop, - - -	2	1
Larceny in a vessel, - - -	1	
Larceny from the person, - - -	1	3
Larceny, - - - - -	95	19
Lewdness, - - - -		8
Selling spirituous liquor without license, -	1	
Uttering a forged note, - - -	1	
Vagabonds, - - - -	12	4
Total number, - -	334	135

SENTENCES.

Males.	Females.	
	1	7 years.
	1	6 years.
	1	5 years.
1		4 years.
2		3 years.
1		2 years and six months.
1		2 years and four months.
5		2 years.
5	1	1 year and six months.
1	1	1 year and three months.
2		1 year and six months.

Males.	Females.	
10	5	1 year.
2	2	10 months.
	1	9 months.
1	1	8 months.
1		7 months.
32	20	6 months.
27	22	5 months.
28	18	4 months.
50	19	3 months.
43	19	2 months.
7	3	1 month.
1		40 days.
2		30 days.
1		20 days.
1		15 days.
110	20	For non payment of fines and costs.
334	135	

NATIVITY.

Natives of	Maine, - - -	11
	New Hampshire, - -	11
	Vermont, - -	2
	Massachusetts, - -	53
	Rhode Island, - -	3
Natives of	New England, - - -	80
	New York, - - -	6
	Pennsylvania, - - -	3
	Virginia, - - - -	2
	Georgia, - - - -	1
	Tennessee, - - -	1
Natives of	United States, - -	93
	England, - - -	11
	Ireland, - - -	319
	Scotland, - -	9

Natives of	Norway, - - -	1	
	Sweden, - - -	4	
	Denmark, - -	1	
	Germany, - -	1	
	West Indies, - -	1	
	British Provinces, -	24	
	Canada, - - -	4	
	Cape of Good Hope, -	1	
	Foreigners, - -	376	469

AGES.

	Males.	Females.
20 years of age and under, - -	68	16
From 20 to 30, - - - -	103	40
From 30 to 40, - - - -	83	54
From 40 to 50, - - - -	47	20
From 50 to 60, - - -	26	5
60 years of age and over, - -	7	
Total, - - -	334	135

Number of times committed.

	Males.	Females.
First time, - - - - -	143	49
Second time, - - - -	55	25
Third time, - - - -	41	19
Fourth time, - - - -	35	12
Fifth time, - - - -	18	1
Sixth time, - - - -	8	4
Seventh time, - - - -	11	2
Eighth time, - - - -	2	3
Ninth time, - - - -	3	3
Ten times and over, - - -	18	17
Total, - - -	334	135

Employment of Prisoners since last Inspection.

MALES.

Under contract with J. Hayden, making axles, cap-bands, &c.,	70
Under contract with S. C. Demerest, making trunk rivets, brass nails, &c.,	55
Under contract with P. & T. Hayden, making buckles, stirrups, &c.,	50
Under contract with E. Richmond, as machinists,	10
Picking oakum,	60
Lumpers in yard,	30
Tailors,	8
Carpenters,	5
Shoemakers,	5
Painters,	2
Tinsmiths,	3
Bakers,	3
Prison Sweeps,	4
Barbers,	2
Whitewashers,	4
Invalids,	8
Nurses,	2
Sick,	9
Sundries,	4
Total,	334

FEMALES.

Making sale work, shirts, pants, &c.,	75
Making P. Clothing	7
Prison Cooking	7
Washing,	15
Mending	6
Knitting	4
Domestics in house,	5

Prison Sweeps,	2
Invalids,	6
Nurses,	2
Sick	1
Sundries,	5
Total,	135

Employment at present Inspection.

MALES.

Making axles, castings, &c.,	47
Making buttons,	20
Founding and finishing rivets, &c.,	34
Making brass nails and tacks,	20
Making buckles, &c.,	45
Machinists,	9
Picking oakum,	75
Tailors,	7
Bakers,	3
Painters,	2
Shoemakers,	4
Carpenters,	4
Prison Sweeps,	2
Barber,	1
Hostler at gate,	2
Lumpers in yard,	20
Tinmen,	2
Nurse,	1
Invalids,	2
Sick,	9
Total,	309

FEMALES.

Making sale shirts,	80
Making prison clothing,	3
Prison cooking,	7

Washing, - - - - - -	15
Mending, - - - - - -	4
Knitting, - - - - - -	3
Prison Sweeps, - - - - -	2
Domestics, - - - - - -	5
Nurse, - - - - - -	1
Invalids, - - - - - -	1
Sick, - - - - - -	1
Sundries, - - - - - -	3
Total, - -	125

HOUSE OF REFORMATION.

The Inspectors visited and examined this institution on the twenty-eighth day of December last. Every boy was seen and questioned, and the complaints made were much fewer than usual, and were found on examination, undeserving any special notice. Their health and their comfort has been provided for as fully as their position would permit, and the inconveniences to which some few had been subjected, were deserved and necessary punishments.

The boys were first examined in their work shop, where they appeared industrious, and their work done showed they had been well employed. The larger boys were employed in making shoes, and their work showed attention, in some very considerable skill. The smaller boys were employed in knitting.

The dormitories were visited, and were found neat and in order; but the air of the hall, though warm enough was not pure enough, and the regular and free admission of external air at some hours every day is deemed here a matter of much importance.

The boys were examined in the school room in their daily lessons, and the result was very creditable to their instructor; in reading, spelling, arithmetic, and geography, they showed intelligent instruction, and its natural consequence, an interest in their studies. The importance of this, to themselves and the community, cannot be overrated.

In personal appearance the boys were less florid than usual, and this may be the consequence of the greater confinement incident to winter weather; but they were apparently free from the inflammation of the eyes which

has been heretofore remarked, and in general good health. They were clean in their apparel and persons, and apparently very comfortable in all respects.

The discipline of the institution is wise and uniform in its routine; punishment is unavoidable; but from nothing could it be inferred that it had been carelessly or needlessly inflicted.

The clothes room was inspected, and the provisions for clothing were found ample and in good condition.

The kitchen was inspected, and found neat and in order, and the food furnished was good and sufficiently abundant; probably a greater variety in the food furnished would be an advantage to the health and bodily condition of the boys.

Since the last inspection there have been confined in the house 81 boys, for the following

OFFENCES.

Stubbornness,	13	
Idle and dissolute persons,	24	
Larceny,	42	
Shop breaking,	3	
Truancy,	21	
Attempt to commit a larceny,	1	
House breaking,	1	105
Remaining in the house at last inspection,	81	
Received since, committed by Mun. Court,	1	
" " committed by Police Court,	22	
Returned,	1	105
Discharged by Mun. Court,	2	
" by Police Court,	9	
" by expiration of sentence,	2	
" by Directors,	1	
Indented,	10	
Remaining in house, Dec. 28,	81	105

INDENTED.

John Mulvaney, Dec. 13, 1852, to Thomas Good, of Marblehead.

Patrick McKenna, Sept. 6, 1852, to Peter G. Clark, of Beverly, Shoemaker.

John O'Brien, Dec. 16, 1852, to Timothy Murphy, of Boston, Tailor.

Michael Sullivan, Sept. 9, 1853, to John L. Hatch, of Marshfield, Farmer.

James Hickey, Oct. 28, 1852, to James Shepherd, of Marblehead, Shoemaker.

Richard Baxter, Sept. 17, 1852, to Nat. Whipple, of Hamilton, Mason.

Charles Pettis, July 22, 1852, to Charles F. Goodnow, of Mendon, Shoemaker.

Maurice O'Hara, Oct. 26, 1852, to T. C. Richards, of Oxford, Shoemaker.

Geo. White, July 31, 1852, to R. E. Tirrell, of East Weymouth, Shoemaker.

John W. Page, Nov. 10, 1852, to Enoch Phillips, of Lynn, Painter.

DISCHARGED.

William Leonard, July 23, 1852, by Municipal Court, to go with his parents.

John Ambrose, August 11, 1852, by Police Court, to live in New Brunswick.

John Hogan, August 6, 1852, by Police Court, to live with his parents.

Barnard Patch, Sept. 1, 1852, by Police Court, to live with his parents.

Edward Fitzpatrick, Sept. 10, 1852, by Police Court, sent to deaf and dumb asylum, at Hartford.

John J. Rotchford, Oct. 30, 1852, by Police Court, and sent to sea.

John Peterson, (colored,) Oct. 12, 1852, by Police Court, sent to sea.

James O'Brien, Dec. 1, 1852, by Mun. Court, to live with John Dalton, of Augusta, Me.

Jeremiah White, December 4, 1852, by Police Court, to live with his parents.

Edwin W. Foster, Dec. 11, 1852, by Police Court, sent to sea.

James W. White, Dec. 7, 1852, by the Directors, and sent to sea.

Geo. P. Leavitt, Dec. 13, 1852, by Police Court, sent out of the state to live.

Andrew Murphy, Nov. 13, 1852, on expiration of sentence.

Joseph McAllister, December 27, 1852, on expiration of sentence.

LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

The Inspectors of Prisons examined this institution on the twenty-eighth day of December last. Every one of its unfortunate inmates was seen, and their halls and sleeping apartments carefully examined. From the insane themselves nothing can be learned, for their statements cannot be trusted or credited; but no complaints were made by any about their treatment or the officers of the institution, and every thing seen and heard left only the conclusion that this important and needed charity was well administered.

The inmates were comfortably clad and decent in their appearance in the main halls; the air was warm enough, and as pure as their own habits would permit.

The kitchen was examined and found in perfect order, and the bread and food seen were of good quality.

The only observation the Inspectors have to add to former reports is, that the institution is crowded, and here, more than any where else, that fact is full of evil consequences. It prevents the proper classification of the unfortunate inmates, and, in that way, the relief that might mitigate disease and shorten cure. In crowded rooms excitement is more certain, and this aggravates the disease of every patient. Whatever protracts their malady increases their expense to the city. This evil of crowded rooms is increasing, and is certain to increase every year, and the sooner it is provided for the greater will be the saving of money and suffering.

Number remaining at last Inspection:			
Males,	107		
Females,	140	247	
Committed since:			
Males,	17		
Females,	5	22	269

DISCHARGED.

Recovered:			
Males,	8		
Females,	2	10	
Improved:			
Males,	1		
Females,	2	3	
Unimproved:			
Males,	1		
Females,	0	1	
Died:			
Males,	4		
Females,	5	9	
Remaining:			
Males,	109		
Females,	137	246	269

ELOPED.

Males,	1	
Females,	1	2

ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES.

	Admitted.	Discharged.	Average.
July,	2	0	249
August,	5	4	250
September,	6	6	250
October,	4	4	250
November,	1	7	244
December,	4	2	246

CAUSES OF DEATH.

Consumption, - - -	2
General Debility, - - -	1
Epilepsy, - - - -	1
General Paralysis, - - -	2
Chronic Mania, - - -	1
Asiatic Diarrhœa, - - -	1
Old age, - - - -	1

NAMES OF DECEASED.

Maria Willis,	Margaret Twiggs,	George Rutherford,
John E. Sheafe,	Thomas P. Ryder,	Ann M. Morse,
Noble Bell,	Mary Paine,	Henrietta Anderson.

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

The Inspectors visited this institution, at South Boston, on the thirtieth day of December last past, and examined it and its inmates committed by the Police Court.

No complaint whatever was made by any prisoner, and the house, its kitchen and apartments were in excellent order, and the uniform testimony of the prisoners showed their food was good and abundant. In all respects order and cleanliness were exemplary, and the requirements of the prison, in moral and religious instruction, were supplied as fully as their situation would permit. Each had the Holy Scriptures in his or her room, and attended religious services in the chapel on the Sabbath.

There were in the house at the last Inspection,	16	
Received since, - - -	20	36
Discharged on expiration of sentence -	21	
Discharged to Deer Island, - -	2	
Remaining, - - - -	13	36

OFFENCES.

Common Drunkards, - - -	22	
Vagabonds, - - - -	8	
Common Beggars, - - -	2	
Lewd, wanton, and lascivious persons, -	2	
Common Night-walkers, - -	2	36

The Inspectors visited Deer Island on the fourteenth day of December last. Dr. Moriarty had been called to the city by necessary business, and in his absence

his assistant conducted the Inspectors through the establishment. The Hospitals were found in perfect order; the patients uniformly testified to the care, skill and kindness with which they were treated, and spoke in warm gratitude of the officers of the institution. Order, neatness, and full provision for the comfort of its occupants, were evident in every ward.

The men and women in health were at work, and were severally questioned as to their treatment without an exception; entire satisfaction was expressed with their food and the discipline of the place; but complaints were made that their sleeping apartments were too cold for comfort and health. These apartments were in the new building, and were without fire. The evil here complained of has been remedied since the inspection, as the Inspectors have been informed.

In every respect the requirements of law, as to this institution, seem to have been complied with.

Whole number of persons in house since last inspection:		
Males, - - - -	106	
Females, - - - -	116	222
Discharged by expiration of sentence, -	108	
" by Police Court, - -	10	
Died, - - - - -	1	
Escaped, - - - -	1	
Sent to Boston Lunatic Hospital, -	1	
Sent to House of Correction, - -	1	
Remaining at time of Inspection, Dec. 14, 1852, - - - - -	100	222

EDWARD G. LORING,
JOHN GRAY ROGERS,
ABEL CUSHING,
THOMAS RUSSELL,
Inspectors of Prisons for the County of Suffolk.

January, 1853.

City Document.—No. 12.

RULES

OF THE

SCHOOL COMMITTEE

AND

REGULATIONS

OF THE

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

OF THE

CITY OF BOSTON.

BOSTON:
1853.
J. H. EASTBURN, CITY PRINTER.

In School Committee, March 8, 1853.

Voted, That City Document No. 12 be adopted as the Rules of the School Committee and the Regulations of the Public Schools of the City of Boston, for the current year; and that one thousand extra copies be printed.

Attest:

EDWARD CAPEN, *Secretary.*

RULES

OF THE

BOARD OF SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

Establishment of the Public Schools.

By a special enactment of the Legislature of the Commonwealth, passed in the year 1835,* twenty-four persons are annually elected, two in each Ward of the City, who, with the Mayor, and President of the Common Council, constitute the School Committee, and have the superintendence of the Public Schools. These are, one Latin Grammar School, one English High School, one Normal School, twenty Grammar and Writing Schools, and one hundred and ninety-three Primary Schools, in which instruction is freely given to Children of both sexes, who reside in the City, commencing at the age of four years.

* [*St.* 1845, *Ch.* 128.]

CHAPTER I.

Organization of the Board.

SECT. 1. The first meeting of the Board shall be held early in January. The Mayor shall be Chairman. A Secretary shall be chosen by the Board. A visiting Committee for each School, consisting of five for the Latin School and English High School, respectively, and three for each of the other Schools; a Committee on Books, consisting of five members; a Committee of Conference with the Primary School Committee, consisting of three members; a Committee on the Erection, Alteration, and Ventilation of School Houses, consisting of three members; a Committee on Temporary Instruction, consisting of three members; and a Committee on Accounts, consisting of three members; shall be appointed by the Chairman, subject to the approval of the Board.

SECT. 2. Stated quarterly meetings of the Board shall be held on the first Tuesday of February, May, August and November, at 4 o'clock, P. M., at such place as the Chairman may direct; and special meetings may be held whenever necessary. No meeting shall be called, however, upon shorter notice than twenty-four hours.

SECT. 3. A majority of the Board shall be requisite to constitute a quorum, and a less number shall not be competent to transact any business except to adjourn or to send for members.

SECT. 4. In January, or February, annually, this Board shall nominate and appoint a suitable number of gentlemen, whose duty shall be to provide instruction

for children between four and eight years of age, by means of the *Primary Schools*, and shall authorize the Committee of these schools to organize their body and regulate their proceedings as they may deem most convenient, and to remove such members thereof as, in their opinion, do not attend to their duties, and to fill all vacancies which may occur in the same, and they shall report to this Board, at its quarterly meeting in May, as follows:—

1st. The plan of their organization, including the names of the officers and committees, the rules and regulations which govern their Board, and the classification adopted in the schools.

2d. The number of schools under their charge, their location, together with the number and names of the Teachers.

3d. The number of scholars, male and female, and the studies required.

4th. A schedule of the Primary School rooms owned by the City, the number of the same hired by the City, the number vacant of the same, owned by the City, the number new of the same which will be required during the year, and the Districts in which they must be provided.

And this Board will respectfully receive such other communications as from time to time they may please to make on the subject of those schools.

CHAPTER II.

Rights and Duties of the Chairman.

SECT. 1. The Chairman shall take the chair precisely at the hour appointed for the meeting of the

Board; he shall call the members to order, and on the appearance of a quorum, shall cause the minutes of the preceding meeting to be read, and proceed to business. In the absence of the Chairman, the President of the Common Council shall take the Chair; and in the absence of both, the Board shall choose a Chairman *pro tempore.*

SECT. 2. The Chairman shall call a special meeting of the Board, whenever he may deem it necessary, or at the request in writing of any two members; and, except when otherwise provided for, he shall be the organ of communication with the other branches of the City Government, in matters relative to any votes or doings of this body, which may have respect to a co-operation with them in the transaction of business.

SECT. 3. He shall preserve decorum and order in the meetings; he may speak to points of order in preference to other members, and shall decide all questions of order, subject to an appeal to the Board, on motion of any member, regularly seconded.

SECT. 4. He shall declare all votes; but if any member doubt the vote, the Chairman, without further debate upon the question, shall require the members voting, to rise and stand until they are counted, and he shall declare the result.

SECT. 5. He shall rise to address the Board, or to put a question, but may read sitting.

SECT. 6. The Chairman may call any member to the chair; provided such substitution shall not continue longer than one meeting. When the Board shall determine to go into Committee of the Whole, the Chairman shall appoint the member who shall take the chair. The Chairman may express his opinion on any subject under debate; but in such case, he shall leave the chair, and appoint some other member to take it; and he shall

not resume the chair while the same question is pending. But the Chairman may state facts, and give his opinion on questions of order, without leaving his place.

SECT. 7. When any member shall require a question to be taken by *Yeas* and *Nays* the Chairman shall take the sense of the Board in that manner, provided *one-third* of the members present are in favor of it.

SECT. 8. He shall propound all questions in the order in which they are moved, unless the subsequent motion shall be previous in its nature; except that in naming sums and fixing times, the largest sum, and the longest time, shall be put first.

SECT. 9. After a motion is seconded, and stated by the Chairman, it shall be disposed of by vote of the Board, unless the mover withdraw it before a decision or an amendment.

SECT. 10. The Chairman shall consider a motion to adjourn as always in order, unless a member has possession of the floor, or any question has been put and not decided; and said motion to adjourn shall be decided without debate.

SECT. 11. He shall put the previous question in the following form: "Shall the main question be now put?"—and all amendments or further debate of the main question shall be suspended, until the previous question shall have been decided.

SECT. 12. When two or more members happen to rise at the same time, the Chairman shall name the member who is first to speak.

SECT. 13. All Committees shall be nominated by the Chairman, unless otherwise ordered.

CHAPTER III.

Rights and Duties of Members.

SECT. 1. When any member is about to speak in debate, or to deliver any matter to the Board, he shall rise in his place, and respectfully address the Chairman; shall confine himself to the question under debate, and avoid personality. He shall sit down as soon as he has done speaking.

SECT. 2. No member, in debate, shall mention another member by his name; but may describe him by the ward he represents, the place he sits in, or such other designation as may be intelligible and respectful.

SECT. 3. No member speaking shall be interrupted by another, but by rising to call to order, or to correct a mistake. But if any member in speaking, or otherwise, transgress the Rules of the Board, the Chairman *shall*, or any member *may*, call him to order; in which case the member so called to order, shall immediately sit down, unless permitted to explain; and the Board, if appealed to, shall decide on the case, but without debate.

SECT. 4. If a member violate any of the Rules and Orders of the Board, and the Board shall determine that he has so transgressed, he shall not be allowed to speak, unless by way of excuse for the same, until he shall have made satisfaction therefor.

SECT. 5. No member shall speak more than five minutes at any one time, on any motion or order under discussion, before the Board, nor more than twice to the same question, without first obtaining leave of the Board; nor more than once, until all other members, choosing to speak, shall have spoken.

SECT. 6. When a motion is made and seconded, it shall be considered by the Board, and not otherwise; and no member shall be permitted to submit a motion in writing, until he has read the same in his place, and it has been seconded.

SECT. 7. When a question is under debate, no motion shall be received but to adjourn; to lay on the table; for the previous question; to postpone to a day certain; to commit; to amend; or to postpone indefinitely; which several motions shall have precedence, in the order in which they stand arranged.

SECT. 8. Every motion shall be reduced to writing, if the Chairman direct, or any member of the Board request it.

SECT. 9. When a motion has once been made, and carried, in the affirmative or in the negative, it shall be in order for any member to move for a reconsideration, and if such motion is seconded, it shall be open to debate, and be disposed of by the Board. And in case the motion be made at the same meeting, it shall be competent for a majority of the members present to pass a vote of reconsideration:—but if it be made at a subsequent meeting, the subject shall not be reconsidered, unless a majority of all the members of the Board shall vote therefor. But no more than *one* motion for the reconsideration of any vote shall be permitted.

SECT. 10. No member shall be permitted to stand up, to the interruption of another, whilst any member is speaking; or to pass unnecessarily between the Chairman and the person speaking.

SECT. 11. Every member, who shall be present when a question is put, shall give his vote, unless the Board, for special reasons, excuse him.

SECT. 12. On the "previous question," no member shall speak more than once without leave.

SECT. 13. All motions and reports may be committed or recommitted, at the pleasure of the Board.

SECT. 14. The division of a question may be called for, when the sense will admit of it.

SECT. 15. When the reading of a paper is called for, and the same is objected to by any member, it shall be determined by a vote of the Board.

SECT. 16. The consent of three-fourths of the members present at any meeting of the Board, shall be requisite for the repeal, amendment, or suspension of any standing Rule of the Board, or Regulation of the schools, unless the proposal for the same shall have lain upon the table for one week.

CHAPTER IV.

Duties of the Secretary.

SECT. 1. The Secretary shall have charge of the records of the Board, and of all papers directed by them to be kept on his files; he shall keep a fair and full record of all the proceedings of the Board; he shall notify all stated and special meetings; he shall notify the Chairman of every Committee appointed, stating the commission, and the names of the members; he shall notify the meetings of all Committees when requested by their Chairman; he shall notify the instructors of their appointments; and shall give such other notices as the Board may require.

SECT. 2. He shall prepare the annual report required by the statute of the Commonwealth. [*Rev. St. ch.* 23, §§ 62, 63, 64.]

SECT. 3. At the quarterly meetings, in February

and August, he shall present to the Board an abstract of the semi-annual returns of the Grammar and Writing Schools, and a schedule showing the number of teachers then employed in each school.

SECT. 4. He shall receive a suitable salary, which shall be determined and voted at the time of his election.

CHAPTER V.

Appointment of Instructors.

SECT. 1. In August annually, all the instructors of the public schools shall be elected, and their salaries voted; and no alteration in the amount of salary of any instructor shall be made at any other time. Said instructors shall rank as follows: 1st, Masters; 2d, Sub-Masters; 3d, Ushers; 4th, Assistants.

SECT. 2. The masters of the several schools shall be elected by ballot, and ten votes at least shall in all cases be necessary to a choice: the other instructors shall be elected on nomination of their respective Sub-Committees, after conference thereupon with the masters with whom said instructors are to be associated. But no new assistant instructors shall be elected by the Board until after they shall have been on trial three months.

SECT. 3. Whenever a new master is to be elected for any of the Public Schools, the Secretary shall give public notice of the proposed election in such newspapers, and for such length of time, as the Board may direct, and the notice shall specify that the Board will receive applications for the office until a day to be named therein.

SECT. 4. All applications for the office of master shall be made in writing, and shall be lodged with the Secretary, together with any written evidence of qualification which the candidate may wish to present, on or before the day fixed in the notice above mentioned.

SECT. 5. At the meeting of the Board holden next after the expiration of the notice above mentioned, all the applications and written evidence shall be taken from the Secretary's files, and referred to an examining Committee, to be composed of the Sub-Committee of the School in which the vacancy exists, and of the members from the two wards numerically nearest to the ward in which the School is situated, and they shall have interviews with the applicants, and make personal examinations and inquiries as to their qualifications; and any vacancies in said examining Committee, shall be filled by the Chairman of this Board.

SECT. 6. Said Committee at a meeting appointed for the purpose, shall examine the candidates, according to the direction of the Statute, [*Rev. St. ch.* 23, § 13,] and always with reference to the office that is then to be filled; and none but said Committee, members of this Board, and the candidates under examination, shall be present.

SECT. 7. In case of vacancies in the Latin School, or the English High School, the examining Committee shall consist of the Sub-Committee of the School in which the vacancy exists, and two other members of this Board to be chosen by ballot.

SECT. 8. The examining Committee shall report to the Board, at some subsequent meeting, the names of all the applicants, and whether they are graduates of any College, and if so, when graduated, and if ot graduated, how and where educated, and what has been their employment, and the names of the persons recom-

mending them severally, with their opinion of their qualifications severally, and the Board shall then proceed to a choice by ballot.

SECT. 9. The instructors shall hold their offices for one school year, unless sooner removed by vote of the Board. And in case any Sub-Committee have decided not to nominate any teacher for re-election, such Committee shall give notice of their intention to the individual so situated, before the annual election.

SECT. 10. The school year shall be understood to commence on the first day of September, and end on the thirty-first day of August.

CHAPTER VI.

Duties of Sub-Committees.

SECT. 1. The Sub-Committees shall examine the classes in their respective schools, at least once in each quarter of the year; and, according to the provisions of the statute, [*Rev. St. ch.* 23, § 16,] shall visit them not less than once each month, without giving previous notice to the instructors, and shall, at each quarterly meeting of the Board, make a report of the results of such monthly examinations.

SECT. 2. The Chairman, or some member of such Sub-Committee, shall, at each quarterly meeting of the Board, make a report in writing, of their quarterly examination and its results, of any occurrences affecting the standing or usefulness of the schools, of any accommodations or indulgences they may have granted to any instructor, or any alterations they may have authorized in their particular school, and of the average

quarterly attendance of the school reported on. And, at each quarterly meeting, the Chairman, or any member of each Sub-Committee who may be present, shall be called upon for such report; and in case of omission to make it, the Board shall pass a vote, enjoining the Sub-Committee to proceed without delay in the performance of their duty, and shall adjourn to receive their report.

SECT. 3. The Sub-Committee shall determine on the scholars who are to receive the medals in their respective schools, and return the names to the Secretary, at least four days previous to the exhibition. It shall also be their duty, on the day of exhibition, to present the medals.

SECT. 4. The number of medals and certificates of merit to be awarded in each school, shall be based upon the number of pupils belonging to the school. Each school shall be entitled to one medal and one of each of the Certificates of Merit for every sixty scholars upon the School Register. But, in any school where the number of scholars in the first class is comparatively small, the number of medals awarded shall be proportionably less; and it shall never exceed one third of the number of candidates examined. In any school where there are no scholars, much advanced in improvement, no medal shall be awarded.

SECT. 5. General scholarship and good conduct shall be taken into consideration in awarding the medals; and, in order that a just assignment may be made, the Sub-Committee shall critically examine the candidates, and inspect the class bill.

SECT. 6. The Sub-Committees shall give their advice to the instructors on any emergency; and take cognizance of any difficulty which may have occurred between the instructors and parents of pupils, or between

the instructors themselves, relative to the government or instruction of the school. An appeal however to the whole Board is not hereby denied to any citizen or instructor.

SECT. 7. In case of a vacancy in any school, in the place of either of the instructors, the Sub-Committee of the school may, if they think proper, appoint an instructor *pro tempore*, and shall give notice of such vacancy to the Board, in order that it may be filled by election; and whenever instructors are nominated to any of the Grammar Schools, subject to the usual probation, they shall be considered entitled to the usual compensation, to commence with the time of their entering upon their duties.

SECT. 8. No pupil shall be admitted to, or retained in any school, except that for the Section in which such pupil resides, without the written consent of the Sub-Committees, both of the school to which the pupil belongs, and of that to which admission is sought;—the latter Committee shall report the case to the Board of School Committee, at the next meeting of the Board, with the reasons for such transfer, and if the action of the Sub-Committees is not confirmed by the Board, or if said Report is not made to the Board at said meeting, it shall be the duty of the master or masters of the school, into which the child shall have been admitted, immediately to discharge said pupil.

SECT. 9. The Sub-Committee, in their periodical visitations of the schools, shall examine into the condition of the school houses, and yards and out buildings connected therewith, and the result of such examination shall be stated in their quarterly reports. And in their quarterly report in February, they shall submit an estimate of the expenses, except for fuel, of their schools for the current year.

SECT. 10. In addition to these specific duties of the Sub-Committees it shall be their duty, generally, to make any temporary arrangement which they may find necessary, relative to their schools, or the convenience of the instructors, in cases not provided for by the general regulations.

SECT. 11. All the official acts of Sub-Committees shall be done in meetings of the same, duly notified, and shall, in every instance, be expressive of the sense of a majority of any such Committee, and, when reported to the Board, shall be submitted in writing.

SECT. 12. Although the interest of the schools demands *Sub-Committees* of the Board, each member shall consider it his duty to watch over all the public schools in the city, to attend their visitations, exhibitions, and examinations, and to visit them at other times according to his ability.

SECT. 13. At the quarterly meeting in February, an examining Committee shall be appointed, consisting of nine members, for the English Grammar and the Writing Schools; which Committee shall be joined by as many other members of the Board, as can conveniently attend. This Committee shall, in May, June or July, visit all the above described schools and critically examine the pupils of *all the classes* in *all the studies* prescribed by the Regulations, in order to ascertain the condition of the schools; and shall report previously to the annual election of the Instructors; that the appointments of the Board on that occasion may be judiciously made. A similar annual and critical examination shall be made in May, June or July, of the Latin, English High, and Normal Schools by the respective Visiting Committees of those schools; and a similar report for the same purpose, and embracing the same objects, shall be made by each of these Commit-

tees, the report in each and every instance shall be the report of a majority of the Committee, and all the Reports of these Committees, after they shall have been accepted, shall be printed and distributed among the citizens in sufficient numbers, to give at least one copy to each family.

SECT. 14. Instruction in Music shall be given to the first and second classes in each of the Grammar Schools of this City, in addition to exercises in vocal music, in which the whole school may take a part; there shall be two lessons, of thirty minutes each, to each school every week; the day and the hour, at which said lessons are given, to be determined by the Sub-Committee of each school.

2. The Sub-Committee shall nominate to this Board, for confirmation, some suitably qualified person, as teacher of Music, in the school, of which said Sub-Committee has charge, and the compensation of said Teacher of Music shall be one hundred dollars per annum for each school; this sum to include the consideration for the use of a pianoforte, which instrument each teacher shall provide for himself.

3. Each Music Teacher so appointed, shall be required to instruct *personally*, in his school, except when prevented by sickness, or other unavoidable casualty.

4. The musical text-book now used in any school, shall be continued in said school until otherwise ordered by this Board.

5. The several Sub-Committees shall make the character, condition, progress, &c. of musical instruction in their several schools a part of their quarterly reports.

SECT. 15. Whenever it is proposed to build or alter any school house, the Sub-Committee on the Erection, Alteration and Ventilation of School Houses, shall

send a message to the Common Council of the City of Boston, respectfully requesting the Committee on Public Buildings to confer with them respecting such construction or alteration. And it shall be the duty of said Sub-Committee, early in the month of January, to ascertain and consider all applications for the erection of new school houses, and all requisite repairs and alterations, and to bring such wants to the attention of the City Government in season to be incorporated with the annual appropriation. It shall also be the duty of said Committee to exercise a general supervision over the warming and ventilation of the several school houses throughout the year.

SECT. 16. Whenever it is proposed to erect or alter any School House, the Sub-Committee of that School shall be joined with the Committee on the Erection of School Houses, and together, they shall constitute the Committee on the Erection, Alteration, and Ventilation of such school house.

SECT. 17. It shall be the duty of the Committee on Accounts to authorize the purchase of all articles for the use of the Schools not otherwise provided for; and, without their authority and approval, no expenditure as above shall be considered valid.

SECT. 18. It shall be the duty of the Book Committee to give early notice to the Board of any application made by any author or publisher, to introduce any new text-book into the Grammar Schools, and to see that such author or publisher furnish every member of the Board with a copy of such text-book for examination, as a condition of its being presented to them for acceptance; and said Committee shall fully consider such application, examine thoroughly such text-book, and at such time as they may be prepared within three months from the date of the application, they shall

make a written report to the Board, setting forth the reasons for or against the introduction of said text-book into the Public Schools.

SECT. 19. Whenever any new text-book is adopted by the Board, to the exclusion of another already in use, it shall be on the condition that the publisher will exchange the former without cost to those pupils who may have been provided with the latter; and it shall be the duty of the Book Committee to see that this condition is fulfilled, and that said book comes into use at the commencement of the Public Schools, after the August vacation, at which time only shall any new text-book be introduced.

CHAPTER VII.

Duties of the Superintendent.

The office of Superintendent of the Public Schools of the City, was instituted by the School Committee, in April, 1851, after conference with both branches of the City Government, and with their approval, expressed by an appropriation for his salary.

To this office the following rules and regulations apply.

SECT. 1. The Superintendent of Public Schools shall be elected annually by ballot, at the quarterly meeting of the Board in May, to enter upon the duties of his office on the first day of June next ensuing. At the same meeting the salary of said Superintendent shall be determined and voted, and no alteration in the amount of said salary shall be made during the year for which he is elected.

SECT. 2. The duties of the Superintendent shall be the following:

1st. He shall devote himself to the study of our school system, and of the condition of the schools, and shall keep himself acquainted with the progress of instruction and discipline in other places, in order to suggest appropriate means for the advancement of the Public Schools in this City.

2d. He shall, as far as practicable, exercise a personal supervision over all the schools, visit and examine each of them as often as his other duties will permit, and during the month of December he shall present to the Board an annual report on their condition, and shall suggest by what measures their efficiency and usefulness may be increased, and whether by any means the expenses of our school system can be diminished without prejudice to its interests.

3d. He shall at all times render such aid, and communicate such information to the Sub-Committees as they may require of him; and he shall also assist in the annual examination in such manner, as shall be desired by the annual Examining Committee.

4th. He shall make investigations as to the number and the condition of the children in the City, who are not receiving the benefits offered by the Public Schools, and as far as is practicable, he shall find out the reasons and suggest the remedies.

5th. He shall consult with the different bodies, who have control in the building and altering of school houses, and with those through whom, either directly or indirectly, the school money is expended, that there may result more uniformity in their plans and more economy in their expenditure.

6th. He shall perform such other duties as the School Committee shall prescribe, or from time to time direct.

REGULATIONS

OF THE

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

CHAPTER I.

Regulations common to all the Public Schools under the immediate Superintendence of the School Committee.

SECT. 1. The instructors shall punctually observe the hours appointed for opening and dismissing the schools; and, during school hours, shall faithfully devote themselves to the public service.

SECT. 2. The morning exercises of all the schools shall commence with the reading of the scriptures, in each room by the teacher thereof, and the Board recommend that the reading be followed with prayer.

SECT. 3. Instruction in morals shall be daily given in each of the schools, in conformity with the provisions of the Rev. Stat. ch. 23, § 7.

SECT. 4. In the relation existing between the instructors, the masters shall hold priority of rank; and their direction shall be followed by the other instructors, in the business of the schools.

SECT. 5. Every master shall keep a register of his school, in which he shall record the names, ages, dates of admission, and places of residence of his scholars. In addition to this register, class-bills shall be kept, in

which shall be entered the daily absence of the scholars, and such notes of their class exercises, as may exhibit a view of their advancement and standing.

SECT. 6. All school registers and other books for records, as well as all blanks for monthly reports and circulars required in the several schools, shall be after uniform patterns, to be determined by the Superintendent of Public Schools, to whom all teachers are expected to apply whenever such articles are needed by them.

SECT. 7. The master shall examine the pupils under the care of the other teachers in the school, as often as he can, consistently with proper attention to those whom he has immediately in charge.

SECT. 8. During the weeks preceding the quarterly meetings in February and August, the masters shall make to the Secretary of the Board semi-annual returns of the number of pupils belonging to their schools, conformably to the blanks prepared for this purpose.

SECT. 9. Each master, within one week after the appointment of a teacher, shall send to the Secretary of this Board the full name of such teacher, with the precise date of his or her commencing service in his school; and if the person appointed has previously been in service as teacher, he shall state where, when and how long such service was rendered. In like manner he shall give notice when any teacher shall have relinquished service in his school.

SECT. 10. The instructors shall practice such discipline in the schools as would be exercised by a kind, judicious parent in his family; and shall avoid corporal punishment in all cases where good order can be preserved by milder measures. When inflicted it shall take place in the presence of the school, and it shall be the duty of the several masters and teachers in the

public schools in the immediate charge of this Board, to keep a record of all inflictions of corporal punishment, which shall be submitted to the quarterly examination of the Sub-Committees. By "corporal punishment" is understood all inflictions of bodily pain. Said record shall not be preserved beyond each quarterly examination.

SECT. 11. For violent or pointed opposition to his authority, in any particular instance, a master may exclude a child from school, for the time being, and thereupon he shall inform the parent or guardian of the measure, and shall apply to the Sub-Committee for advice and direction.

SECT. 12. When the example of any pupil is very injurious, and in all cases where reformation appears hopeless, it shall be the duty of any master, with the approbation of the Sub-Committee, to suspend or expel such pupil from the school. But any child under this public censure, who shall have expressed to the master his regret for his folly or indiscretion, as openly and explicitly as the nature of the case may require, and shall have given evidence of amendment, shall, with the previous consent of said Committee, be reinstated in the privileges of the school.

SECT. 13. To promote the well-being of their pupils, it shall be the duty of the instructors, as far as is practicable, to exercise a general inspection over them, as well out of school as within its walls; and on all suitable occasions to inculcate upon them the principles of truth and virtue.

SECT. 14. In cases of difficulty in the discharge of their official duties, or when they may desire any temporary indulgence, the instructors shall apply to the Sub-Committees of their respective schools for advice and direction.

SECT. 15. Whenever any instructor shall be absent from school, and a temporary instructor rendered necessary, the amount required for said substitution shall be withdrawn from the salary of the absentee; unless, upon a representation of the case by petition, and a report on said petition from the Standing Committee on Temporary Instruction, the Board should order an allowance to be made.

SECT. 16. It shall be the duty of the masters to give vigilant attention to the ventilation and temperature of the school rooms. A regular system of ventilation shall be practised, as well in winter as in summer, by which the air in the rooms shall be effectually changed, at the end of each school-session, before the house shall be closed.

SECT. 17. The masters, ushers, and teachers in the Grammar and Writing Schools, shall so arrange the daily course of exercises in their respective classes that every scholar shall have daily in the forenoon and afternoon some kind of physical or gymnastic exercise; this exercise to take place, as nearly as practicable, midway between the commencement of the session and recess, and between recess and the end of the session.

SECT. 18. In assigning lessons to be studied out of school hours, the instructors shall not assign a larger lesson daily than a scholar of good capacity can acquire by an hour's study.

SECT. 19. The masters of the several schools shall prescribe such rules for the use of the yards and outbuildings connected with the school houses, as shall insure their being kept in a neat and proper condition, and shall examine them as often as may be necessary for such purpose, and they shall be holden responsible for any want of neatness or cleanliness about their premises.

SECT. 20. No instructor in the public schools shall be allowed to keep a private school of any description whatever, or to attend to the instruction of any private pupils, before 6 o'clock, P. M., except on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, nor be engaged as editor of any newspaper, or of any religious or political periodical.

SECT. 21. The instructors shall not award medals or other prizes, to the pupils under their charge.

SECT. 22. No subscription or contribution, for any purpose whatever, shall be introduced into any public school.

SECT. 23. No person whatever shall read to the pupils of any school, or post upon the walls of any school building or fences of the same, any advertisement. Nor shall any agent or other person be permitted to enter any school, for the purpose of exhibiting either to teacher or pupil, any new book or article of apparatus.

SECT. 24. The books used, and the studies pursued, in all the public schools, shall be such, and such only, as may be authorized by the Board.

SECT. 25. No pupils shall be allowed to retain their connexion with any of the public schools, unless they are furnished with the books and utensils regularly required to be used in the schools respectively, except by permission of the Sub-Committee.

SECT. 26. In cases where children are in danger of being deprived of the advantages of education, by reason of inability to obtain books, through the poverty or negligence of parents or guardians, the Book Committee are authorized, on behalf of the School Committee, to carry out the provisions of the statute on this subject. [*Rev. Stat. chap.* 23, §§ 20, 21, 22.]

SECT. 27. Tardiness shall be considered a violation

of school regulations, and shall subject delinquents to such penalty as the nature of the case may require.

SECT. 28. The school rooms of all the schools shall be opened, and the teachers expected to be present, both morning and afternoon, *fifteen minutes* before the time prescribed for commencing the school.

SECT. 29. Pupils shall not be absent from school except on account of sickness, or other urgent reason.

SECT. 30. There shall be a recess of from five to ten minutes for every pupil each half day.

SECT. 31. No pupil shall be allowed to depart before the appointed time for closing school, except in case of sickness or some pressing emergency; and the teacher's consent must first be obtained.

SECT. 32. No pupil shall be admitted to the privileges of one school, who has been expelled from another, or while under sentence of suspension, unless by a vote of the Board.

SECT. 33. No child whose parent or guardian has not a legal residence in the city of Boston, shall be admitted to the Public Schools, and except by a special vote of this Board, no child shall be retained in the Public Schools after said legal residence has been changed by the removal of the child's parents or guardian from the city. No child, having only a temporary residence expressly for the purpose of attending the Public Schools, shall be allowed to attend them.

SECT. 34. No pupil shall be admitted into any of the Public Schools without a certificate from a physician that he or she has been vaccinated or otherwise secured against the smallpox, but this certificate shall not be required of pupils who go from one public school to another.

SECT. 35. There shall be annually an exhibition of the Latin School, on the Saturday preceding the third

Wednesday in July; an exhibition of the Normal School on the Tuesday preceding the third Wednesday in July; and an exhibition of the English High School on the Monday preceding the last Wednesday in July; and, on the day succeeding the exhibition of the English High School, there shall be an exhibition of the several Grammar and Writing Schools; at which exhibitions the medals and prizes shall be conferred upon the pupils. The hours for the exhibitions of the several schools shall be arranged by the Chairman of the Board.

SECT. 36. The following holydays and vacations shall be granted to the schools, viz:—every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon, throughout the year; Christmas day, May day, and Fast day; Thanksgiving week; one day in each year for the general training, when in Boston; the fourth of July; one week commencing on the Monday preceding the last Wednesday in May; seven weeks after the exhibition of the Latin School in July to said Latin School; the remainder of the week after the exhibition of the English High School, in July, and the six succeeding weeks to said English High School; the remainder of the week after the exhibition of the Normal School, and the six succeeding weeks to said Normal School; and the remainder of the week after the exhibition of the Grammar and Writing Schools, in July, to the first Monday in September, to said Grammar and Writing Schools; and the Chairman of the Board is authorized to suspend the schools on such public occasions as he may think proper, not exceeding three days in the year. In addition to these holydays the Latin and English High Schools shall be entitled to the two days of public exhibition at Harvard University. No other holydays shall be allowed except by special vote of the Board.

CHAPTER II.

Regulations of the Grammar and Writing Schools.

SECT. 1. These schools are the second in order in the system of public education established in this city. The following are their names, situation, and date of establishment.

Name.	Location.		Estab'd.
1—*Eliot School,*	North Bennet St.	For Boys, - - - -	1713
2—*Franklin School,*	Washington St.	For Girls, - - - -	1785
3—*Mayhew School,*	Hawkins St.	For Boys, - - - -	1803
4—*Hawes School,*	South Boston,	For Boys, - - - -	1811
5—*Smith School,*	Belknap St.	For Boys and Girls, -	1812
6—*Boylston School,*	Fort Hill,	For Boys and Girls, -	1819
7—*Bowdoin School,*	Myrtle St.	For Girls, - - - -	1821
8—*Hancock School,*	Richmond Place,	For Girls, - - - -	1822
9—*Wells School,*	McLean St.	For Girls, - - - -	1833
10—*Johnson School,*	Tremont St.	For Girls, - - - -	1836
11—*Winthrop School,*	East St.	For Girls, - - - -	1836
12—*Lyman School,*	East Boston,	For Boys and Girls, -	1837
13—*Mather School,*	South Boston,	For Boys and Girls, -	1843
14—*Brimmer School,*	Common St.	For Boys, - - - -	1844
15—*Phillips School,*	W. Centre St.	For Boys, - - - -	1844
16—*Dwight School,*	Concord St.	For Boys and Girls, -	1844
17—*Quincy School,*	Tyler St.	For Boys, - - - -	1847
18—*Bigelow School,*	Fourth St.	For Girls, - - - -	1849
19—*Chapman School,*	East Boston,	For Boys and Girls, -	1849

SECT. 2. In these schools are taught the common branches of an English education. They are organized on three different plans.

First Plan. In the Boylston, Bowdoin, Wells, Mather, and Phillips Schools, there are two halls, occupied by two departments, one of which is a Grammar, and the other a Writing School. The pupils are organized in two divisions. While one division attends the Grammar, the other attends the Writing School. Thus the two departments exchange pupils half daily.

In the Grammar department, the pupils are taught chiefly Spelling, Reading, English Grammar, Geography, and History; and in the Writing department, Writing, Arithmetic, Algebra, Natural Philosophy, and Drawing.

Second Plan. In the Johnson, Lyman, Dwight and Chapman School houses, there are two schools, entirely distinct, each under the control of separate instructors.

Third Plan. The Bigelow, Brimmer, Eliot, Franklin, Hancock, Hawes, Mayhew, Quincy, Smith, and Winthrop Schools, are each under the charge of one head master, who has the direction of the whole course of education.

In the schools on the first plan, for boys exclusively, each department shall be instructed by a master, an usher, and a female assistant. In the schools on the first plan, for girls exclusively, each department shall be instructed by a master and three female assistants. In the mixed schools on the first plan, each department shall be instructed either by a master, an usher, and one female assistant, or by a master and three female assistants, at the option of the Sub-Committee.

In the schools on the second plan, each department shall be instructed by a master and three female assistants, or by a master, usher, and one female assistant.

The schools on the third plan shall each be instructed by a master, a sub-master, an usher, and three female assistants.

Any existing exceptions or alterations in the foregoing organization, authorized by special votes of the Board, shall remain until otherwise ordered.

SECT. 3. Each school or department shall be allowed a teacher for every sixty pupils on the register, and an additional female assistant may be appointed whenever there are thirty scholars above the complement for the

teachers already in the school department; and whenever the number of pupils on the register shall be reduced to thirty less than such complement, one female assistant shall be removed from such school or department.

SECT. 4. Any pupil may be admitted into the Grammar and Writing Schools, who, on examination by the master, or either of his assistants, shall be found able to read at first sight, easy prose; to spell common words of one or two syllables; to distinguish and name the marks of punctuation; to perform mentally such simple questions in addition, subtraction and division, as are found in Part First of Emerson's North American Arithmetic; to answer readily to any proposed combination of the Multiplication Table, in which neither factor exceeds ten; to read and write Arabic numbers containing three figures, and the Roman numerals as far as the sign for one hundred; and to enunciate, clearly and accurately, the elementary sounds of our language. And no pupil who does not possess these qualifications, shall be admitted into any Grammar School, except by special permit of the Sub-Committee.

SECT. 5. In case any applicant shall be rejected by the master, an appeal may be made to the Sub-Committee of the School.

SECT. 6. Pupils from the Primary Schools can be admitted into the Grammar Schools only on the first Mondays of September and March, and all other pupils shall be admitted only on the first Mondays of the calendar months; provided, however, that transfers from one Grammar School to another may be made at any time, and that the Sub-Committee shall have discretionary power to admit pupils, possessing the necessary qualifications, at other times than those mentioned.

This rule shall not apply to children coming from the Intermediate Schools.

SECT. 7. Every pupil who shall be transferred from one School to another, shall be the bearer of a certificate from the master or masters of the school which he leaves, expressing his standing and character, which shall be demanded of him, as a condition of his admission, by the master to whom he applies for that purpose. In this case no examination of qualifications shall be required.

SECT. 8. Boys shall not be permitted to retain their places in these schools beyond the day of the next annual exhibition, after they shall have arrived at fourteen years of age, unless by special leave of the Sub-Committee. Girls shall be allowed to attend these schools until the next annual exhibition, after they shall have arrived at the age of sixteen.

SECT. 9. If in the schools under their charge there are any pupils who are incorrigibly, or habitually truant, the masters on the first Monday of each month shall report to the Mayor their names, their residences and the names of their parents when known.*

* STATUTES OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

Act of 1850. *Chapter* 294.

SECT. 1. Each of the several cities and towns, in this Commonwealth, is authorized and empowered to make all needful provisions and arrangements concerning habitual truants, and children not attending school, without any regular and lawful occupation, growing up in ignorance, between the ages of six and fifteen years; and also all such ordinances and by-laws, respecting such children, as shall be deemed most conducive to their welfare, and the good order of such city or town; and there shall be annexed to such ordinances, suitable penalties, not exceeding for any one breach, a fine of twenty dollars: *provided*, that such ordinances and by-laws shall be approved by the Court of Common Pleas for the County, and shall not be repugnant to the laws of the Commonwealth.

SECT. 2. The several cities and towns, availing themselves of the provisions of this act, shall appoint, at the annual meeting of said towns, or annually by the mayor and aldermen of said cities, three or more persons, who alone shall be au-

SECT. 10. Pupils in the schools on the first plan shall attend equally in both departments, unless specially permitted by the Sub-Committee to attend generally or exclusively in one.

SECT. 11. From the first Monday in April, to the first Monday in October, annually, the hours for keep-

thorized to make the complaints, in every case of violation of said ordinances or by-laws, to the justice of the peace, or other judicial officer, who, by said ordinances, shall have jurisdiction in the matter, which persons, thus appointed, shall alone have authority to carry into execution the judgments of said justices of the peace or other judicial officer.

SECT. 3. The said justices of the peace, or other judicial officers, shall, in all cases, at their discretion, in place of the fine aforesaid, be authorized to order children, proved before them to be growing up in truancy, and without the benefit of the education provided for them by law, to be placed for the periods of time as they may judge expedient, in such institutions of instruction, or houses of reformation, or other suitable situation, as may be assigned or provided for the purpose, under the authority conveyed by the first section, in each city or town availing itself of the powers herein granted.

Act of 1852. *Chapter* 283.

SECT. 1. Any minor between the ages of six and fifteen years, convicted under the provisions of an act entitled "an act concerning truant children and absentees from school," passed in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty, of being an habitual truant, or of not attending school, or of being without any regular and lawful occupation, or growing up in ignorance, may, at the discretion of the justice of the peace or judical officer having jurisdiction of the case, instead of the fine mentioned in the first section of said act, be committed to any such institution of instruction, house of reformation, or suitable situation, as may be provided for the purpose under the authority given in said first section, for such time as such justice or judicial officer may determine, not exceeding one year.

SECT. 2. Any minor convicted of either of said offences, and sentenced to pay a fine as provided in the first section of the act to which this is in addition, may, in default of payment thereof, be committed to said institution of instruction, house of reformation, or suitable situation provided as aforesaid, or to the county jail, as provided in case of non-payment of other fines. And upon proof that said minor is unable to pay said fine, and has no parent, guardian, or person chargeable with his support, able to pay the same, he may be discharged by said justice or judicial officer, whenever he shall see fit.

SECT 3. If any person so convicted be not discharged as aforesaid, he shall be discharged according to the provisions of the third section of the one hundred and forty-fifth chapter of the Revised Statutes.

SECT. 4. The powers of the justice of the peace or judicial officer, under this act and the act to which this is in addition, in all unfinished cases shall continue under any reappointment to the same office, provided there be no interval between the expiration and reappointment to said office.

ing the schools shall be from 8 o'clock, A. M, until 11, and from 2 o'clock, P. M. until 5; and from the first Monday in October, to the first Monday in April, from 9 to 12, and from 2 to half past 4.

SECT. 12. The masters of the Grammar Schools for *Girls* may keep school till *one* o'clock on days when

SECT. 5. The third section of the act entitled "an act concerning truant children and absentees from school," passed in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty, is hereby repealed.

Act of 1852. *Chapter* 240.

SECT. 1. Every person who shall have any child under his control between the ages of eight and fourteen years, shall send such child to some public school within the town or city in which he resides, during at least twelve weeks, if the public schools within such town or city shall be so long kept, in each and every year during which such child shall be under his control, six weeks of which shall be consecutive.

SECT. 2. Every person who shall violate the provisions of the first section of this act shall forfeit, to the use of such town or city, a sum not exceeding twenty dollars, to be recovered by complaint or indictment.

SECT. 3. It shall be the duty of the school committee in the several towns or cities to inquire into all cases of violation of the first section of this act, and to ascertain of the persons violating the same the reasons, if any, for such violation, and they shall report such cases, together with such reasons, if any, to the town or city, in their annual report; but they shall not report any cases such as are provided for by the fourth section of this act.

SECT. 4. If, upon inquiry by the school committee, it shall appear, or if, upon the trial of any complaint or indictment under this act, it shall appear that such child has attended some school not in the town or city in which he resides, for the time required by this act, or has been otherwise furnished with the means of education for a like period of time, or has already acquired those branches of learning which are taught in common schools, or if it shall appear that his bodily or mental condition has been such as to prevent his attendance at school, or his acquisition of learning for such a period of time, or that the person having the control of such child is not able, by reason of poverty, to send such child to school, or to furnish him with the means of education, then such person shall be held not to have violated the provisions of this act.

SECT. 5. It shall be the duty of the treasurer of the town or city to prosecute all violations of this act.

ORDINANCE OF THE CITY.

SECT. 1. The City of Boston hereby adopts the two hundred ninety-fourth chapter of the laws of the Commonwealth, for the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty, entitled "An Act concerning Truant children, and absentees from school."

the weather is such as, in their judgment, renders it expedient; and may dispense with the afternoon session on those days. And they shall keep a record of the days, on which they have exercised this privilege, and shall report the same quarterly to the Sub-Committees of their respective schools, who shall insert the days in their Quarterly Reports to this Board.

SECT. 13. The recess in all the schools shall take place as nearly as may be at the expiration of one-half of each school session, but in schools where there are two departments, there shall be an interval of fifteen minutes between the times of recess of the departments.

SECT. 14. The order of attendance in the schools on the first plan, where both sexes attend, shall be as follows:—On the first week after the summer vacation, the boys shall attend the Grammar School and the girls the Writing School in the morning; and the boys shall attend the Writing School and the girls the Grammar School in the afternoon. The week following the order shall be reversed, and this alternation shall continue through the year; the weeks of vacation not being counted.

SECT. 15. Each school or department of a school shall be divided into four classes. Each class shall be

SECT. 2. Any of the persons described in the first section of said act, upon conviction of any offence therein described, shall be punished by fine not exceeding twenty dollars: and the senior justice, by appointment of the police court, shall have jurisdiction of the offences set forth in said act.

SECT. 3. The house for the employment and reformation of juvenile offenders is hereby assigned and provided as the institution of instruction, house of reformation or suitable situation, mentioned in the third section of this act. [*Passed October* 21, 1850.]

This Ordinance was presented to the Court of Common Pleas for the county of Suffolk, at the October Term, 1850, and was approved by the Court. And at a meeting of the Mayor and Aldermen of the city, held on the thirty-first day of January, 1851, three officers were appointed in accordance with the second section of the statute, whose duty it is to attend to all cases of truancy reported to the Mayor, by the masters or Sub-Committees of the several schools.

divided into two or more sections, each of which sections shall pursue the studies, and use the text-books assigned to its class; but whenever it shall appear that a section of a lower class has in any particular branch of study made the attainment requisite for promotion to a higher class, at a period earlier than the regular time for general promotion, then such section may at the discretion of the master, and with the approval of the Sub-Committee, enter upon the study of one of the text-books prescribed for the next higher class.

SECT. 16. The books and exercises of the several classes in the boys' schools shall be as follows:

Class 4. No. 1. Swan's Spelling Book. 2. Swan's Primary Reader. 3. Writing in Books, on Root's, Northend's, Badlam's, or Winchester's system. 4. Greenleaf's Mental Arithmetic; the edition heretofore used.

Class 3. No. 1. Swan's Spelling Book. 2. Swan's Grammar School Reader. 3. Writing, as in fourth class. 4. North American Arithmetic, Part Second. 5. Parley's First Book of History, combined with Geography, to be used chiefly as a reading book, and the medium of oral instruction in Geography.

Class 2. No. 1. Spelling from the Reading Lesson. 2. Tower and Walker's Reader. 3. Writing in the Boston School writing books, with written or engraved copies. 4. North American Arithmetic, Part Second. 5. Mitchell's School Geography, Atlas, and questions with exercises in Map Drawing on the black board and otherwise. 6. Bullions' Analytical and Practical Grammar. 7. Exercises in Composition and Declamation. 8. Exercises in Drawing. 9. Worcester's Dictionary.

Class 1. No. 1. Spelling from the Reading Lesson. 2. Reading in American First Class Book. 3. Writing. 4. North American Arithmetic, Part Third. 5.

Mitchell's Geography, Atlas, and Questions, with exercises in Map Drawing on the black board and otherwise. 6. Bullions' Analytical and Practical Grammar. 7. Exercises in Composition and Declamation. 8. Exercises in Drawing. 9. Worcester's Dictionary. 10. Robinson's Book Keeping. 11. Worcester's History. 12. Hall's Manual of Morals—a Monday-morning lesson, with oral instruction. 13. Instruction in Natural Philosophy, using Parker's Compendium of Natural and Experimental Philosophy or Olmsted's Rudiments of Natural Philosophy, as a text-book, with the Philosophical Apparatus provided for the schools, shall be given by the master, to such portions of the first class as can attend thereto, without neglect of the foregoing course of studies.

SECT. 17. The books and exercises for the several classes of the girls' schools, shall be as follows:—

Class 4. No. 1. Swan's Spelling Book. 2. Tower's Gradual Reader. 3. Writing in Books, on Root's, Northend's, Badlam's, or Winchester's system. 4. Greenleaf's Mental Arithmetic, the edition heretofore used.

Class 3. No. 1. Swan's Spelling Book. 2. Russell's Sequel to the Primary Reader. 3. Writing, as in fourth class. 4. North American Arithmetic, Part Second. 5. Parley's First Book of History, combined with Geography, to be used chiefly as a reading book, and as a medium of oral instruction in Geography.

Class 2. No. 1. Spelling from Reading Lesson. 2. Tower and Walker's Reader. 3. Writing in Boston school writing books, with written or engraved copies. 4. North American Arithmetic, Part Second. 5. Mitchell's Geography, Atlas and Questions with exercises in Map Drawing upon the black board and otherwise. 6. Bullions' Analytical and Practical Grammar. 7. Ex-

ercises in Composition. 8. Exercises in Drawing. 9. Worcester's Dictionary.

Class 1. No. 1. Spelling from reading lesson. 2. Reading in American First Class Book. 3. Writing. 4. North American Arithmetic, Part Third, or Robinson's American Arithmetic. 5. Mitchell's Geography, Atlas, and Questions, with exercises in Map Drawing on the black board and otherwise. 6. Bullions' Analytical and Practical Grammar. 7. Exercises in Composition. 8. Exercises in Drawing. 9. Worcester's Dictionary. 10. Robinson's Book Keeping. 11. Worcester's History. 12. Hall's Manual of Morals—a Monday-morning lesson, with oral instruction. 13. Instruction in Natural Philosophy, using Parker's Compendium of Natural and Experimental Philosophy or Olmsted's Rudiments of Natural Philosophy as a text-book, with the Philosophical Apparatus provided for the schools, shall be given by the master to such portions of the first class as can attend thereto, without neglect of the foregoing course of studies; and on the same condition the following exercises and studies are permitted in the girls' schools, under the direction of the masters and Sub-Committees, to be taken up in the order arranged, as follows, and in no other.

1. Jarvis's Practical Physiology.
2. Smellie's Philosophy of Natural History.
3. Sherwin's School Algebra.
4. Tillinghast's Plane Geometry.

SECT. 18. In those schools which are still organized in two departments, the foregoing course of studies shall be divided between them as follows: in the Grammar Department shall be taught Spelling, Reading, Geography, Grammar, Composition and Declamation, History, and of the allowed Studies, Physiology, Natural History and Philosophy. In the Writ-

ing Department shall be taught Writing, Arithmetic, Book Keeping, Drawing, and of the allowed studies, Natural Philosophy, Algebra and Geometry.

SECT. 19. Colburn's Mental Arithmetic and F. A. Adams's Arithmetic, in two parts, may be used in any school for occasional exercises, but not to the neglect of any of the prescribed studies or text-books; and the masters shall prohibit the use of keys to Arithmetic or Algebra by their pupils.

SECT. 20. The Book Committee in connection with the Sub-Committees, may furnish each school with Green's Chart of Sentences, one or more sets of Pelton's Outline Maps, Fowle's large map of Massachusetts, Loring's twelve inch Terrestrial Globe, on a metal stand, and a set of Wightman's Philosophical Apparatus, in conformity with a list and schedule, adopted May 19th, 1847.

CHAPTER III.

Regulations of the Smith School.

SECT. 1. This school is situated in Belknap street. It was instituted in 1812, and designed for the instruction of colored children of both sexes. The expenses of the school are defrayed in part by the income of a legacy from the late Abiel Smith, Esq.

SECT. 2. The colored population in the City not being sufficiently numerous to require more than one school, it has been thought proper to provide in this, the means of instruction in all the branches of learning, which are taught in the several orders of schools for white children.

SECT. 3. The instructor in this school shall be a master who shall have been educated at some respectable

college, with as many assistants as the Sub-Committee of the School with the approval of the Board shall deem necessary.

SECT. 4. The text-books shall be the same as are used in the other public schools, except when the Sub-Committee shall otherwise direct; and the division of the school into classes, and the arrangement of the studies, shall be left to the discretion of the master, subject to the control of the Sub-Committee. No pupil, however, shall be permitted to begin the studies pursued in the Latin or High School, until he is well versed in the studies pursued in the Grammar and Writing Schools.

SECT. 5. At the exhibition in July, such rewards shall be bestowed upon the more deserving pupils as the Sub-Committee may judge proper.

CHAPTER IV.

Regulations of the City Normal School.

SECT. 1. This school is situated in Mason street, in the same building with the City Library. It was instituted in 1852, with the design of furnishing to those pupils who have passed through the usual course of study at the Grammar Schools for girls, and at other girls' schools in this city, an opportunity of qualifying themselves in the best manner for the duties of teachers.

SECT. 2. The course of study and instruction comprises a thorough review of all the studies taught in the Grammar Schools, with the addition of such collateral branches as are important for the explanation and illustration of those studies. Such of the more useful and higher studies as it may be found expedient to add to the course, may be from time to time introduced, at the dis-

cretion of the Sub-Committee. The design is to give the pupil an accurate acquaintance with the details of the various branches, and at the same time an enlarged and comprehensive view of the principles involved in each, and its relation to other departments of knowledge.

SECT. 3. The aim of the whole course is to fit the pupils for the practical duties of teachers, by making them familiar with all the most approved methods of teaching, and by giving them such command of the knowledge they have acquired, and such facility in imparting it, as shall enable them to originate methods of their own, and to apply them successfully in the instruction of those who may afterwards come under their care.

SECT. 4. In addition to the ordinary course of study, lectures on the various branches shall be given by the instructors and by other qualified persons, and a library of books of reference, with charts, mathematical and philosophical apparatus, and other useful aids to illustration, shall be furnished for the use of the school. Instruction in music and drawing forms a part of the regular exercises of the school. A favorable influence is intended to be exerted upon the moral character, the general deportment, and the physical health of the pupils, as well as upon their intellectual progress.

SECT. 5. The school is divided into two departments, viz. a Normal department, containing those pupils who are preparing themselves for the duties of teachers, and a Model school composed of pupils of the age and qualifications of those in the fourth classes of the Grammar Schools. The pupils of the Normal department are required to assist frequently in the Model School, for the purpose of acquiring practical experience in the application of correct principles of instruction and discipline, under the direction of skilful teachers. The following

are the regulations of this school, in addition to those common to all the schools.

SECT. 6. The instructors of this school shall be a master, a principal assistant, and as many additional assistants as may be found expedient, but the whole number of assistants shall not in any case exceed the ratio of one for every thirty-five pupils.

SECT. 7. The examination of candidates for admission to the School, shall take place annually, on the Thursday and Friday next succeeding the day of the annual exhibition of the Grammar Schools in July.

SECT. 8. Candidates for admission must be over sixteen and not more than nineteen years of age. They must present certificates of recommendation from the teachers whose schools they last attended, and must pass a satisfactory examination in the following branches, viz. Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, and History.

SECT. 9. The examination shall be conducted by the Instructors of the School, both orally and from written questions previously prepared by them, and approved by the Sub-Committee. It shall be the duty of the Sub-Committee of the School and of the Superintendent, to be present and to assist at the examination, and the admission of candidates shall be subject to the approval of the Sub-Committee.

SECT. 10. In case of vacancies occurring in the School, new pupils may be admitted to advanced standing, upon satisfactory examination, at such times as may be appointed by the Sub-Committee in consultation with the Master.

SECT. 11. An application for admission shall be considered as a sufficient declaration on the part of a candidate, of an intention to engage in the pursuit of teaching after leaving the School.

SECT. 12. The School shall be divided into two Classes, a Senior and a Junior, and each Class into such divisions and sub-divisions as may be found convenient.

SECT. 13. There shall be one session of five hours each day, in the Normal Department, viz, from 8 A.M. to 1 P. M. from April to October, and from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. from October to April. In the Model School, the hours of the daily sessions shall correspond generally with those of the Grammar Schools.

SECT. 14. The plan of study shall be arranged for two years. Pupils who have attended for that period, and who have completed the course in a manner satisfactory to the Teachers and to the Sub-Committee, shall be entitled to receive a diploma or certificate to that effect on leaving the school.

SECT. 15. The Model School shall be subject to the general regulations of the Grammar Schools, under the direction of the Master of the Normal School. The pupils shall be of the age and qualifications of the pupils in the fourth class of those schools, and shall be from time to time transferred to the Grammar Schools of the Section in which they may reside.

CHAPTER V.

Regulations of the English High School.

SECT. 1. This school is situated in Bedford street. It was instituted in 1821, with the design of furnishing the young men of the city, who are not intended for a collegiate course of studies, and who have enjoyed the usual advantages of the other public schools, with the means of completing a good English education, and fitting themselves for all the departments of commercial life.

The prescribed course of studies is arranged for three years, and those who attend for that period and complete that course, are considered to have been graduated at the school. Those who wish to pursue further some of the higher departments of mathematics, and other branches, have the privilege of remaining another year at the school. This institution is furnished with a valuable mathematical and philosophical apparatus, for the purpose of experiment and illustration. To this school apply the following regulations, in addition to those common to all the schools.

SECT. 2. The instructors in this school shall be a master, two sub-masters, and as many ushers as shall give one instructor to every thirty-five pupils, but no additional usher shall be allowed for a less number. The Sub-Committee may furnish the master with an assistant in his room whenever the number of pupils remaining in the school through the fourth year shall in their judgment make it necessary. The salary of said assistant shall not exceed the salary paid to an usher in this school during his first year of service. It shall be a necessary qualification in all these instructors, that they have been educated at some respectable college, and that they be competent to instruct in the French language.

SECT. 3. Candidates for admission to this school shall be examined on the Wednesday and Thursday next succeeding the exhibition of the school in July, and such candidates as are not successful at this time, may be examined again, at such other time as the principal may appoint during the week previous to the commencement of the Fall Term; and at the close of this second examination the Sub-Committee of the School shall make a full report of both examinations and the results of each. Any boy then offering himself, as a candidate for admission, shall present a certificate from his parent or guardian,

that he has reached the age of twelve years, also a certificate of good moral character, and of presumed literary qualifications from the master of the school which he last attended, and shall pass a satisfactory examination in the following studies, viz: Spelling, Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Arithmetic, Modern Geography, and the History of the United States.

SECT. 4. It shall be the duty of the Sub-Committee of the English High School to be present at the annual examination of candidates for admission, but said examination shall be conducted by the instructors, from questions previously prepared, on all the branches, and subject to the approval of the Committee. The examination shall be strict; and a thorough knowledge of the required studies shall be indispensable to admission.

SECT. 5. On admission, pupils shall be arranged in divisions according to their respective degrees of proficiency. Individuals, however, shall be advanced according to their scholarship and no faster; and no one shall remain a member of the school longer than four years.

SECT. 6. It shall be the duty of the master to examine each division as often as may be consistent with the attention due to those under his immediate instruction. Each class or section shall be occasionally reviewed in its appropriate studies, and once a quarter there shall be a general review of all the previous studies of that quarter.

SECT. 7. From the first Monday in November to the first Monday in April, the School shall hold one session each day,—commencing at 9 A. M., closing at 2 P. M. From the first Monday in April to the first Monday in November, there shall be two school sessions each day, —one from 8 A. M. to 11½ A. M.—another from 3 P. M. to 5½ P. M., except on such stormy days as the mas-

ter shall think it best to keep till 2 o'clock, P. M., and dispense with the afternoon session.

SECT. 8. The course of study and instruction in this school shall be as follows:

Class 3. 1. Review of preparatory Studies, using the text-books authorized in the Grammar and Writing schools of the City. 2. Ancient Geography. 3. Worcester's General History. 4. Sherwin's Algebra. 5. French Language. 6. Drawing.

Class 2. 1. Sherwin's Algebra, continued. 2. French Language, continued. 3. Drawing, continued. 4. Legendre's Geometry. 5. Book Keeping. 6. Blair's Rhetoric. 7. Constitution of the United States. 8. Trigonometry, with its application to Surveying, Navigation, Mensuration, Astronomical Calculations, &c. 9. Paley's Evidences of Christianity,—a Monday-morning lesson.

Class 1. Trigonometry, with its applications, &c., continued. 2. Paley's Evidences, continued,—a Monday-morning lesson. 3. Drawing, continued. 4. Astronomy. 5. Natural Philosophy. 6. Moral Philosophy. 7. Political Economy. 8. Natural Theology. 9. Cleveland's Compendium of English Literature. 10. French, continued,—or the Spanish language may be commenced by such pupils, as in the judgment of the master, have acquired a competent knowledge of the French.

For the pupils who remain at the school the fourth year, the course of studies shall be as follows:

1. Astronomy. 2. Intellectual Philosophy. 3. Logic. 4. Spanish. 5. Geology. 6. Mechanics, Engineering, and the higher Mathematics, with some option.

SECT. 9. The several classes shall also have exercises in English Composition and Declamation. The instructors shall pay particular attention to the penmanship of the pupils, and give constantly such instruction in Spelling, Reading and English Grammar as they may deem to

be necessary to make the pupils perfect in these fundamental branches of a good education.

CHAPTER VI.

Regulations of the Latin Grammar School.

SECT. 1. This school is situated in Bedford Street. It was instituted about the middle of the 17th century. The Latin Grammar School and the English High School, complete the system of public education, enjoyed alike by all classes in this City.

SECT. 2. In the Latin Grammar School the rudiments of the Latin and Greek languages are taught, and scholars are fully qualified for the most respectable colleges. Instruction is also given in Mathematics, Geography, History, Declamation, and English Grammar and Composition, and in the French language. To this school apply the following regulations, in addition to those common to all the schools.

SECT. 3. The instructors in this school shall be a master, a sub-master, and so many assistants as shall give one instructor to every thirty-five pupils, but no additional assistant shall be allowed for a less number.

SECT. 4. It shall be a necessary qualification in all the instructors of this school that they have been educated at some respectable college.

SECT. 5. Candidates for admission shall have attained to the age of ten years, and shall produce, from the masters of the schools they last attended, certificates of good moral character. They shall be able to read common English authors correctly and fluently, to spell all words of common occurrence, to write a running hand, shall understand mental arithmetic, and the simple rules

of written arithmetic, shall be able to answer the more important of Parker's Geographical Questions, and shall have a sufficient knowledge of English Grammar to parse common sentences in prose. A knowledge of Latin Grammar shall be considered equivalent to that of English.

SECT. 6. Boys shall be examined for admission into this school only once a year, viz.: on the Friday and Saturday of the last week of the vacation succeeding the exhibition of the school in July.

SECT. 7. The regular course of instruction shall continue six years, and no scholar shall enjoy the privileges of this school beyond that term, unless by leave of the Sub-Committee. But scholars may have the option of completing their course in five years or less, if willing to make due exertion, and shall be advanced according to scholarship.

SECT. 8. From the first Monday in April, to the first Monday in November, annually, this school shall begin at 8½ o'clock, A. M., and end at 12½ o'clock, M.

SECT. 9. From the first Monday in April, to the first Monday in November, the school shall begin at 3 P. M. and end at 5 P. M.; from the first Monday in November to the first Monday in April, the school shall commence at 9 A. M. and close at 2 P. M., thus holding only one session each day.

The master of the Latin school shall be allowed to keep school until 2 o'clock on days when the weather is stormy, and to dispense with the afternoon sessions, on such occasions from April to November.

SECT. 10. The school shall be divided into classes, with such sub-divisions as the master may think advisable, subject to the approbation of the Sub-Committee of the school.

SECT. 11. The master shall examine the pupils under

the care of the other teachers in the school, as often as he can, consistently with proper attention to those whom he has immediately in charge.

SECT. 12. The books and exercises required during the course of instruction in this school, are the following:

Class 6. 1. Andrews's and Stoddard's Latin Grammar. 2. English Grammar. 3. Reading English. 4. Spelling. 5. Mental Arithmetic. 6. Parker's Geographical Questions. 7. Declamation. 8. Penmanship. 9. Andrews's Latin Lessons. 10. Andrews's Latin Reader.

Class 5. 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, continued, 11. Cæsar's Commentaries. 12. Written Translations. 13. Colburn's Sequel. 14. Woodbridge's Geography. 15. Cornelius Nepos. 16. Arnold's Latin Prose Composition.

Class 4. 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 12, 13, 14, 16, continued. 17. Sophocles's Greek Grammar. 18. Sophocles's Greek Lessons. 19. Ovid's Metamorphoses. 20. Parker's Aids to English Composition. 21. Fasquelle's French Grammar.

Class 3. 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 20, 21, continued. 22. Sallust. 23. Arnold's Greek Prose Composition. 24. Felton's Greek Reader. 25. Sherwin's Algebra. 26. English Composition. 27. Le Grand-père.

Class 2. 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 16, 17, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, continued. 28. Virgil. 29. Elements of History. 30. Translations from English into Latin. 31. Somerville's Physical Geography. 32. Voltaire's Histoire de Charles XII.

Class 1. 1, 7, 16, 17, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 30, 31, continued. 33. Geometry. 34. Cicero's Orations. 35. Composition of Latin Verses. 36. Bonnechose's Histoire de France. 37. Composition in French. 38. Exercises in Speaking and Reading French, with a native French

Teacher. 39. Latham's English Grammar. 40. Ancient History and Geography.

The following books of reference shall be used in pursuing the above studies:

Leverett's Latin Lexicon, or Gardner's Abridgment of the same.

Liddell and Scott's Greek Lexicon, or Pickering's Greek Lexicon, last edition.

Worcester's School Dictionary.

Anthon's Classical Dictionary.

Smith's Dictionary of Antiquities.

Baird's Classical Manual.

SECT. 13. No translations of the foregoing Latin and Greek authors, are allowed in the school, nor any Interpretation, Keys, or Orders of Construction.

SECT. 14. The instructors shall pay particular attention to the penmanship of the pupils, and give constantly such instruction in Spelling, Reading and English Grammar as they may deem to be necessary to make the pupils perfect in these fundamental branches of a good education.

APPENDIX.

Orders adopted by the Board, but not incorporated in the Rules and Regulations.

In School Committee, May 19, 1847.

Ordered, That the list of articles, enumerated in the accompanying Schedule, be the Set of Philosophical Apparatus for the Grammar Schools.

Ordered, That the Sub-Committees of the several Schools be authorized to make additions to, and changes of, the Philosophical Apparatus now in the Schools, so that the whole may be in conformity to said Schedule.

SCHEDULE OF PHILOSOPHICAL APPARATUS FOR THE GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

LAWS OF MATTER.

Apparatus for illustrating Inertia.
Pair of Lead Hemispheres, for Cohesion.
Pair of Glass Plates, for Capillary Attraction.

LAWS OF MOTION.

Ivory Balls on Stand for Collision.
Set of eight Illustrations for Centre of Gravity.
Sliding Frame, for Composition of Forces.
Apparatus for illustrating Central Forces.

MECHANICS.

Complete set of Mechanicals, consisting of Pulleys; Wheel and Axle Capstan; Screw; Inclined Plane; Wedge.

HYDROSTATICS.

Bent Glass Tube for Fluid Level.
Mounted Spirit Level.
Hydrometer and Jar, for Specific Gravity.
Scales and Weights, for Specific Gravity.
Hydrostatic Bellows, and Paradox.

HYDRAULICS.

Lifting or Common Water Pump.
Forcing Pump; illustrating the Fire Engine.
Glass Syphon Cup; for illustrating Intermitting Springs.
Glass, and Metal Syphons.

PNEUMATICS.

Patent Lever Air Pump and Clamp.
Three Glass Bell Receivers, adapted to the Apparatus.
Condensing and exhausting Syringe.
Copper Chamber for Condensed Air Fountain.
Revolving Jet and Glass Barrel.
Fountain Glass Cock, and Jet for Vacuum.
Brass Magdeburgh Hemispheres.
Improved Weight Lifter for upward pressure.
Iron Weight of 56 lbs. and Strap, Flexible Tube and Connectors, for Weight Lifter.
Brass Plate and Sliding Rod.
Bolt Head and Jar.
Tall Jar and Balloon.
Hand, and Bladder Glasses.
Wood Cylinder and Plate.
India Rubber Bag, for expansion of air.
Guinea and Feather Apparatus.
Glass Flask and Stop Cock, for Weighing air.

ELECTRICITY.

Plate Electrical Machine.
Pith Ball Electrometer.
Electrical Battery of four Jars.
Electrical Discharger.
Image Plates and Figure.
Insulated Stool.
Chime of Bells.
Miser's Plate, for shocks.
Tissue Figure, Ball and Point.
Electrical Flyer and Tellurian.
Electrical Sportsman, Jar and Birds.
Mahogany Thunder House and Pistol.
Hydrogen Gas Generator.
Chains, Balls of Pith, and Amalgam.

OPTICS.

Glass Prism; and pair of Lenses.
Dissected Eyeball, showing its arrangement.

MAGNETISM.

Magnetic Needle on Stand.
Pair of Magnetic Swans.
Glass Vase for Magnetic Swans.
Horse-shoe Magnet.

ASTRONOMY.

Improved School Orrery.
Tellurian, or, Season Machine.

ARITHMETIC, AND GEOMETRY.

Set of 13 Geometrical Figures of Solids.
Box of 64 one-inch Cube, for Cube Root, &c.

AUXILIARIES.

Tin Oiler; Glass Funnel; Sulphuric Acid.
Set of Iron Weights for Hydrostatic Paradox.

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City Document.—No. 13.

CITY OF BOSTON.

REPORT OF JOINT SPECIAL COMMITTEE

ON

PUBLIC LANDS.

In Common Council, March 3*d*, 1853.

Read, laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Attest: W. P. Gregg, *Clerk C. C.*

CITY OF BOSTON.

March 3d, 1853.

To the City Council.

The Joint Special Committee, appointed to consider and report on so much of the Mayor's Inaugural Address as relates to Public Lands, respectfully submit the following

REPORT.

The Committee believe that the City possesses no interest, of greater importance to the citizens at large, than that of the public lands. The management of this property, both in making judicious negotiations in the disposal of such portions of it as are now prepared for immediate occupancy, and also in conducting and completing the improvements in the unfinished territory, will exert an important influence on the financial affairs of the City, and on the health, comfort, and future welfare of the citizens at large.

At present, the care and management of the lands belonging to the City, so far as relates to the improvement, sale and disposal of the same, is vested in the "Joint Standing Committee on Public Lands," which Committee consists of the Mayor, two Aldermen and five members of the Common Council.

Your Committee find that under the direction of said "Standing Committee on Public Lands," during the past seven years, (say from April, 1846, when the appropriations for the purchase of marsh and flats, and

the extensive improvements of the "Neck" lands were commenced,) about 1,500,000 square feet of land, exclusive of streets, have been reclaimed from a very unhealthy and worse than useless condition, and rendered eligible and desirable building lots, for private dwellings and business purposes. Nearly five miles of streets have been filled up and graded—common sewers have been laid therein—sidewalks have been made and edge stones put down in a large portion of them. Five public squares have been laid out and enclosed with iron fences, and, in other respects, rendered pleasant and attractive places of resort. Seven stone fountains have been completed, about 1,000 trees have been set out, and 3,000 feet of sea wall have been constructed. These extensive and important improvements have been conducted at an expenditure (as charged to the appropriations for Public Lands from January, 1846, to January, 1853) of $504,290—which sum has been appropriated, as follows:—

To the purchase of 506,062 square feet of marsh and flats, - - - - - - -	$63,937
" Filling up and grading 5 miles of Streets, say	60,000
" Laying down 16,170 feet Common Sewer, -	24,936
" 5000 feet Iron Fence for Public Squares, -	20,000
" Building seven Stone Fountains, - - -	4,000
" Paving sidewalks, setting edgestones and setting out 1,000 Trees, - - - -	6,100
" Constructing 3,000 feet Sea Wall, - -	20,000
" * Filling up 1,500,000 square feet of land, and all other expenses for surveying, making plans, &c. &c., - - - - - -	305,317
Total, - - -	$504,290

* The Superintendent of Streets has used 10,000 squares of gravel for other public purposes, and the like quantity can be used hereafter; all of which is charged in above item of $305,317.

In addition to the care and direction of the above mentioned important measures, the Land Committee have sold during the past ten years, (say from January, 1843, to January, 1853,) 2,017,450 feet of land, the receipts for which amount to $1,366,873.

These statements exhibit, not only the nature and importance of the trusts which are committed to the Committee on Public Lands, but they also show whether the policy pursued by said committee has, pecuniarily considered, been of advantage to the City.

In the opinion of your Committee, none can doubt that the value of the 1,500,000 square feet of land aforementioned, as having been reclaimed from a stagnant marsh, and added to the public land territory, has been increased at least 33⅓ cents per square foot; if so, then the sum total of the expenditures is covered, and the City gains the benefit of the original purchase of marsh and flats, also of the entire cost of the five miles of streets, and the common sewers laid therein,—and also the cost of the five public squares. In addition to these, the general advantages to the citizens resulting from these improvements, as compared with the original condition of the territory, are inestimable.

A very considerable portion of the newly made territory, and also other sections of the Neck lands, are now prepared for building purposes. A constantly increasing demand exists for them, and your committee agree in the opinion that the wisest discrimination should be exercised by those invested with the power of selling the same, in order that such portions as may soon be sold, may be appropriated and improved for such purposes, as may *not* unfavorably affect, in the future, the value of any adjoining portions remaining unsold.

It also appears to your Committee as not only very

desirable, but in fact almost necessary, that so important a trust as that of the public lands, should be, if possible, committed to a body that is not so liable to be annually changed as is the Land Committee. No one, we think, can fail to see that what of experience, of ability, and of devotedness of time and application as can be commanded by the authorities of the City, is required and should be had, in a matter involving such important public interests as that of the City lands.

Therefore your Committee unanimously recommend that a Board be established, which shall be denominated the "Board of Public Land Commissioners," and said Board shall have all the powers now exercised, and perform all the duties now incumbent on the Committee on Public Lands.

To this end your Committee, through a Sub-Committee appointed by us, have in conference with the City Solicitor, drafted an ordinance providing for the care and management of the Public Lands, which ordinance your Committee unanimously recommend be adopted by the City Council.

All of which is respectfully submitted, by

ISAAC CARY,
OLIVER FROST,
STEPHEN TILTON, Jr.,
THACHER BEAL,
SAM'L HATCH,
} *Committee.*

CITY OF BOSTON.

AN ORDINANCE providing for the care and management of the Public Lands.

Be it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of the City of Boston, in City Council assembled.

SECTION 1. There shall be chosen annually in
2 the month of January or February, by concurrent
3 vote of the two branches of the city council, one
4 alderman, one member of the common council, and
5 five citizens at large, to constitute the Board of
6 Public Land Commissioners, who shall hold their
7 offices until they are removed or others are chosen
8 in their places; and they and each of them shall be
9 removable at the pleasure of the city council and
10 no person shall be chosen as aforesaid for more
11 than five consecutive years.

SECT. 2. The persons so chosen shall meet, and
2 organize themselves into a Board, by the choice of
3 a president from their own number, and of a clerk,
4 and they may make such rules and regulations for
5 their own government and in relation to all subor-
6 dinate officers by them appointed, as they may deem
7 expedient.

SECT. 3. The said Board may appoint all neces-
2 sary subordinate officers, agents and assistants, and
3 may fix their compensation and that of the clerk
4 before mentioned.

SECT. 4. The said Board on or before the fifteenth
2 day of December annually, shall present to the
3 city council a report, containing a statement of the
4 condition of all the Public Lands and other prop-
5 erty connected therewith, with an account of all
6 receipts, expenditures and sales, together with any
7 information or suggestions which they may deem
8 expedient; and they shall at the same time trans-
9 mit to the city council the report of the Superin-
10 tendent of Public Lands, hereinafter mentioned.

SECT. 5. The said Board shall have the care and
2 management of the public lands belonging to the
3 city, so far as relates to the improvement, sale and
4 disposal of the same, subject to the limitations, men-
5 tioned in this and other ordinances of the city, and
6 to such rules, orders and regulations, as the city
7 council may from time to time adopt.

SECT. 6. The said Board are authorized to lay
2 out and make such streets, passage ways and squares
3 on the public lands, to lay such sewers therein, and
4 to make such alterations in the lots, as they may
5 deem expedient, subject to the approval of the
6 mayor and aldermen.

SECT. 7. No member of the said Board, and no
2 person appointed to any office, or employed, by vir-
3 tue of this ordinance, shall be interested, directly
4 or indirectly, in any contract, bargain, sale, or agree-
5 ment, in relation to the public lands, or any matter
6 or thing connected therewith, wherein the city is
7 interested, without an express vote of the city coun-
8 cil; and any and all contracts, bargains, sales or
9 agreements, made in violation of this section, shall
10 be utterly void as to the city.

SECT. 8. There shall be chosen annually in the
2 month of April or May, and whenever a vacancy

occurs, by concurrent vote of the two branches of the city council, a superintendent of public lands, who shall hold his office until a successor is appointed, or he is removed. He shall be removable at the pleasure of the city council, and shall receive such compensation as the said council may from time to time determine.

Sect. 9. The said superintendent, before entering on the duties of his office, shall give bond, with one or more sureties, to the approbation of the mayor and aldermen, with condition that he will not, directly or indirectly, for himself or others, or by others in trust for him, or on his account, have any interest or concern in any purchase, lease, contract or agreement, to be made in pursuance of this ordinance.

Sect. 10. The said superintendent shall devote himself to the care, improvement and sale of the public lands, and under the direction of the said board, shall cause them to be surveyed and laid out into convenient lots, and contract for the sale, and actually sell or lease the same at public or private sale. But this and the sixth section, shall not apply to the common, the land and flats west of Charles street, Deer Island, the lands connected with the public institutions at South Boston, or to any other lands purchased or held for specific purposes, unless by special vote of the city council.

Sect. 11. The said superintendent may, under the direction of the said board, contract and agree, for defraying in part, or in whole, the cost or expense incident to, or arising out of the performance of any acts which he is by this ordinance authorized to do and perform, by transfer of lands to the con-

7 tracting parties, in lieu of money, when the same
8 can be done with advantage to the city.

Sect. 12. The said superintendent shall at all
2 times perform such services as may be required of
3 him by the mayor and aldermen, in the laying out,
4 alteration or widening of streets, and in the trial or
5 settlement of any and all claims for damages, in
6 consequence of such laying out, alteration or widen-
7 ing, and in the care and improvement of the com-
8 mon and public squares.

Sect. 13. The said superintendent shall, at least
2 once in three months, and as often as required,
3 make a true and correct report of his proceedings
4 under this ordinance, and exhibit proper schedules
5 and accounts of all lands sold, moneys received and
6 securities taken, to the mayor and aldermen, which
7 shall be by them sent to the common council.

Sect. 14. The said superintendent shall keep an
2 accurate record or account of all the vacant lands
3 belonging to the city; and whenever any such land
4 shall be purchased by the city, for any purpose, it
5 shall be the duty of the person or persons so pur-
6 chasing the same, to make report thereof forthwith
7 to the said superintendent.

Sect. 15. All contracts, deeds, conveyances and
2 leases, made by virtue of this ordinance, shall be
3 signed and executed by the mayor, in the same
4 manner as if the same were made by order of the
5 city council, and shall be countersigned by the said
6 superintendent and by the president of the board of
7 public land commissioners.

Sect. 16. In case the mayor shall refuse to
2 execute any contract, deed, conveyance, or lease
3 made in pursuance of this ordinance; he shall with-

in ten days of such refusal, send his reasons therefor, to the said board, and the same shall be entered at length on their records, and no such contract, deed, conveyance or lease shall be valid or binding on the city, unless signed and executed by the mayor.

Sect. 17. In case the superintendent of public lands, or the president of the said board shall refuse to countersign any contract, deed, conveyance or lease made by virtue of this ordinance, the same shall be effectual and binding on the city, if executed by the mayor and countersigned by either of said officers, and also by five members of the said board.

Sect. 18. All money agreed to be paid by any purchaser or lessee of the public lands, and all notes, bonds, mortgages, and securities for moneys, arising or accruing from or in virtue of any contract made by said superintendent, shall be paid to and deposited with the treasurer.

Sect. 19. No conveyance of any estate in fee or for life in any lands belonging to the city, shall be delivered, until the purchase money is paid, or secured by a mortgage of the same land or other land of equal value; and the mayor may from time to time release to any mortgagor or his assigns, any part of the mortgaged premises, on payment of an equivalent portion of the purchase money. And in all cases where lands other than those sold are proposed to be taken as collateral security, the consent and approbation of the mayor in writing shall be first obtained.

Sect. 20. There shall be no expenditure of money, or contract requiring the expenditure of money to be made, under or by virtue of this or-

4 dinance, without the sanction of the city council, by
5 an appropriation first made to meet such expendi-
6 ture.

SECT. 21. This ordinance shall take effect from
2 and after and the
3 first election of the board of public land com-
4 missioners may be made within months
5 of the passage hereof.

SECT. 22. An ordinance entitled "an ordinance
2 concerning the public lands," passed July 22d, 1850,
3 is hereby repealed.

City Document—No. 14.

LIST

OF

PERSONS, COPARTNERSHIPS,

AND

CORPORATIONS,

WHO WERE

TAXED ON SIX THOUSAND DOLLARS AND UPWARDS,

IN THE

CITY OF BOSTON,

IN THE YEAR

1852,

Specifying the amount of Tax on Real and Personal Estate, severally, conformably to an Order of the City Council.

BOSTON:
1853.
J. H. EASTBURN, CITY PRINTER.

CITY OF BOSTON.

In Board of Mayor and Aldermen,

February 28, 1853.

Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Attest: S. F. McCleary, Jr., *City Clerk.*

TAXES

OF THE

CITY OF BOSTON,

ON

SIX THOUSAND DOLLARS AND UPWARDS.

Ward.	Names.	Real.	Tax.	Personal.	Tax.
8	Abbe Alanson	14,000	89 60	16,000	102 40
1	Abbott Benjamin	12,300	78 72	3,000	19 20
4	Abbott George W. & Co.			15,000	96 00
5	Abbott George W.	5,500	35 20	30,000	192 00
6	Abbott Matilda C.			7,000	44 80
6	Abbott Samuel L., heirs	16,000	102 40		
10	Abbott John E.			7,000	44 80
11	Abbott Horace P.			10,000	64 00
4	Abrahams Benjamin	4,500	28 80	4,000	25 60
1	Adams Charles Francis, trustee	18,200	116 48		
3	Adams Joseph, heirs	14,600	93 44		
3	Adams William	6,000	38 40		
3	Adams & Whittredge, h'rs	6,000	38 40		
3	Adams Seth	25,000	160 00	25,000	160 00
3	Adams Simeon P.	10,000	64 00	6,000	38 40
3	Adams Sarah	6,000	38 40		
4	Adams Joseph, heirs	10,000	64 00		
4	Adams William & Co.	6,600	42 24	30,000	192 00
4	Adams William and others	12,000	76 80		
4	Adams Benjamin	198,300	1,269 12	4,100	26 24
4	Adams John J.			25,000	160 00
4	Adams & Co.			15,000	96 00
6	Adams Paul	8,600	55 04	10,000	64 00
6	Adams Solomon	5,200	33 28	1,000	6 40
6	Adams Abijah, heirs	12,000	76 80		

Ward.	Names.	Real.	Tax.	Personal.	Tax.
6	Adams Joseph H.	19,600	125 44	5,000	32 00
6	Adams Charles Francis	108,100	691 84		
6	Adams Charles Frederic	28,000	179 20	33,000	211 20
7	Adams Thomas	8,000	51 20		
7	Adams Zabdiel B.	82,500	528 00	4,400	28 16
7	Adams George E.	5,200	33 28	6,000	38 40
7	Adams Abel	14,500	92 80		
7	Adams Seth & Co., trustees	9,200	58 88		
8	Adams Charles P.	12,000	76 80		
9	Adams Nehemiah	8,000	51 20	2,000	12 80
9	Adams Nehemiah, guardian and trustee			6,000	38 40
10	Adams Henry W.	13,200	84 48		
11	Adams Nathaniel	7,300	46 72	500	3 20
11	Adams Joseph S.	6,000	38 40		
11	Adams Alvin	49,000	313 60	12,000	76 80
11	Adams Sarah	8,500	54 40		
12	Adams Isaac	32,400	207 36		
12	Adams Seth	49,100	314 24		
12	Adams Isaac & Seth & Co.			30,000	192 00
4	Ahrenfeldt Charles			6,000	38 40
4	Aiken Lemuel G.	8,500	54 40		
10	Aiken Calvin,	19,900	127 36		
4	Albree John	19,000	121 60	50,000	320 00
7	Alden E. G. & Co.			20,000	128 00
3	Aldrich Aaron	29,300	187 52	18,000	115 20
6	Alexander Francis	7,000	44 80	1,000	6 40
12	Alger Cyrus	99,200	634 88	40,000	256 00
12	Alger Cyrus, jr.	6,000	38 40		
12	Alger Francis	11,500	73 60	20,000	128 00
1	Allen Ezra	9,300	59 52	1,000	6 40
4	Allen Andrew J.	68,400	437 76	3,000	19 20
4	Allen & Noble			10,000	64 00
4	Allen Aaron H.			15,000	96 00
4	Allen Freeman	18,000	115 20	25,000	160 00
4	Allen Benjamin L.	5,200	33 28	20,000	128 00
4	Allen & Minot			10,000	64 00
4	Allen Samuel P., heirs	15,000	96 00		
4	Allen James, heirs	38,600	247 04		

Ward.	Names.	Real.	Tax.	Personal.	Tax.
4	Allen Samuel R.	14,100	90 24	5,000	32 00
4	Allen Joseph, heirs	8,000	51 20		
6	Allen Stephen G.	4,000	25 60	25,000	160 00
7	Allen Hannah	14,000	89 60	6,000	38 40
7	Allen Hannah M.			7,000	44 80
7	Allen William H.			7,000	44 80
7	Allen James M.	6,000	38 40		
7	Allen, Harris & Potter			125,000	800 00
7	Allen E. & Co.			30,000	192 00
8	Allen Thaddeus	7,000	44 80		
9	Allen Nathan	8,000	51 20		
10	Allen Stephen M.	50,800	325 12		
12	Allen William W.	5,700	36 48	5,000	32 00
12	Allen Charles J. F.	10,100	64 64	300	1 92
4	Alley, Choate & Cummings			8,000	51 20
5	Alley Charles R.			6,000	38 40
5	Alley Nathaniel, heirs	23,600	151 04		
8	Alley John B.			6,000	38 40
7	Almy, Patterson & Co.			80,000	512 00
2	Alsop Joseph W.	10,900	69 76		
11	Amee Josiah L. C.	70,200	449 28		
4	American Insurance Co.	40,000	256 00		
4	American Net and Twine Company			6,000	38 40
3	Ames Israel	12,500	80 00		
4	Ames A. & J.	19,500	124 80	500	3 20
4	Ames Maria C.	15,000	96 00	13,000	83 20
6	Ames Samuel T.	22,800	145 92		
10	Ames Elijah	6,100	39 04		
7	Ammidown H. & Co.			90,000	576 00
8	Ammidown Holmes	10,600	67 84		
6	Amory Charles	41,800	267,52	60,000	384 00
6	Amory William	3,000	19 20	75,000	480 00
6	Amory William, trustee			18,000	115 20
7	Amory Thomas C., agent and owner	87,800	561 92	5,000	32 00
7	Amory Francis, heirs	200,000	1,280 00		
7	Amory Thomas C.	13,000	83 20	22,500	144 00
4	Anderson, Sargent & Co.			30,000	192 00
1	Andre Charles	3,700	23 68	4,000	25 60

Ward.	Names.	Real.	Tax.	Personal.	Tax.
3	Andrew John A., trustee	58,500	374 40		
1	Andrews Joseph E., heirs	12,000	76 80		
2	Andrews Joseph	6,200	39 68		
4	Andrews Ebenezer T., heirs	160,500	1,027 20		
6	Andrews Caleb	15,000	96 00	35,000	224 00
6	Andrews Robert	4,500	28 80	1,500	9 60
6	Andrews E. Jones	7,500	48 00		
6	Andrews Henry	4,500	28 80	25,000	160 00
6	Andrews Henry and S. A. Eliot, trustees	8,000	51 20	86,000	550 40
7	Andrews William T.	27,000	172 80	20,000	128 00
7	Andrews Wm. T., trustee			9,000	57 60
7	Andrews Wm. T., guard'n			24,000	153 60
7	Andrews Wm. T., exec'or			220,000	1,408 00
7	Andrews Wm. T., exec'or			14,000	89 60
7	Andrews Alfred A. & Co.			18,000	115 20
11	Andrews Henry R.	22,000	140 80	400	2 56
3	Angel Job F.	7,000	44 80		
10	Angier John	18,800	120 32		
1	Appleton William & Co.,			260,000	1,664 00
1	Appleton William and William Minot, jr., trustees			34,000	217 60
1	Appleton William and others, trustees			34,000	217 60
3	Appleton Manufacturing Company	16,000	102 40		
4	Appleton Thomas G.			33,000	211 20
6	Appleton William, jr.			10,000	64 00
6	Appleton Francis H.	20,000	128 00		
6	Appleton Sarah F.	7,500	48 00		
6	Appleton Samuel	171,500	1,097 60	325,000	2,080 00
6	Appleton Nathan	187,000	1,196 80	400,000	2,560 00
6	Appleton Nathan, trustee			22,000	140 80
6	Appleton Nathan and Samuel, trustees			8,000	51 20
6	Appleton William	164,800	1,054 72	280,000	1,792 00
6	Appleton William and Nathan, executors			110,000	704 00

Ward.	Names.	Real.	Tax.	Personal.	Tax.
6	Appleton William and Nathan, trustees			195,000	1,248 00
6	Appleton William and Nathan, trustees			15,000	96 00
7	Appleton Benjamin B., heirs	61,500	393 60		
7	Appleton Samuel A.	15,500	99 20	15,000	96 00
7	Appleton Samuel A., trustee			10,000	64 00
8	Appleton Benjamin B.			9,000	57 60
4	Apthorp & Co.			6,000	38 00
8	Apthorp Mary S.	130,000	832 00		
8	Apthorp Robert E., adm'r	34,000	217 60		
11	Archibald George	15,400	98 56		
11	Armington Horace E.	10,100	64 64	2,000	12 80
4	Arms & Lawrence	7,400	47 36	1,300	8 32
6	Armstrong Abigail	115,400	738 56	30,000	192 00
4	Arnold Samuel S.			18,000	115 20
6	Ashley Ossian D.	7,500	48 00	10,000	64 00
4	Ashton Elisha V. & Co.			15,000	96 00
4	Ashton Elisha V.	77,000	492 80	3,000	19 20
7	Ashton John, heirs	15,000	96 00		
10	Ashton John	19,000	121 60		
1	Aspinwall Samuel	48,400	309 76	20,000	128 00
4	Atherton S. & Co.			35,000	224 00
1	Atkins Thomas G.	97,000	620 80	4,000	25 60
2	Atkins Ebenezer	12,600	80 64	3,000	19 20
4	Atkins Henry & Co.			22,400	143 36
7	Atkins Benjamin, heirs	18,500	118 40		
7	Atkins Benjamin F.	10,000	64 00	32,000	204 80
7	Atkins Isaiah	40,500	259 20	10,000	64 00
7	Atkins Isaiah, trustee			13,700	87 68
7	Atkins Isaiah, trustee			6,800	43 52
7	Atkins Henry	37,100	237 44	6,500	41 60
7	Atkins, Stedman & Co.			70,000	448 00
7	Atkins Elisha			10,000	64 00
1	Atkinson William	8,300	53 12		
4	Atkinson, Rollins & Co.			80,000	512 00
4	Atlantic Bank	38,000	243 20		

Ward.	Names.	Real.	Tax.	Personal.	Tax.
5	Attleborough Bank, trustees	40,000	256 00		
6	Atwell Louisa	7,200	46 08		
4	Atwood W. S. & H.	9,000	57 60		
11	Atwood Samuel	6,000	38 40		
1	Austin Joseph	11,800	75 52	15,000	96 00
6	Austin Loring H.	19,000	121 60		
6	Austin Hannah T.	17,000	108 80	12,000	76 80
6	Austin Samuel			175,000	1,120 00
6	Austin Edward			100,000	640 00
7	Austin Thomas	32,000	204 80		
8	Austin James T.	34,300	219 52		
11	Austin Ivers J.	8,000	51 20	5,000	32 00
1	Ayers J. Cullen, heirs	17,600	112 64		
10	Ayling Henry A.	6,400	40 96		
10	Ayling Henry	6,400	40 96		
11	Ayling Charles H.	7,200	46 08		
6	Aylwin Wm. C., heirs	8,800	56 32		
11	Babbitt Isaac	27,000	172 80		
3	Babcock Nancy	8,000	51 20		
4	Babcock & Coolidge,			35,000	224 00
9	Babcock Dexter,	6,000	38 40	1,600	10 24
9	Babcock Mary Ann,	5,400	34 56	2,000	12 80
4	Babson & Deacon,			40,000	256 00
8	Bacall Wm. K.			8,000	51 20
7	Bacheller T. & E.			40,000	256 00
1	Bacon D. G. & W. B.			20,000	128 00
3	Bacon John	53,200	340 48	7,000	44 80
3	Bacon Thomas C.	9,500	60 80		
4	Bacon Thomas C. & Co.	8,000	51 20		
4	Bacon & Smith,			8,000	51 20
6	Bacon Francis,			25,000	160 00
8	Bacon William,	13,300	85 12	3,000	19 20
9	Bacon Jacob	77,000	492 80	4,000	25 60
9	Bacon Daniel C.	22,000	140 80		
1	Badger Robert S.	17,000	108 80	3,300	21 12
3	Badger Daniel D.	9,200	58 88		
4	Badger Oliver H.	9,000	57 60	10,000	64 00
4	Badger Willard	11,000	70 40		
7	Badger Ann	6,000	38 40		

Ward.	Names.	Real.	Tax.	Personal.	Tax.
7	Badger Daniel B.	8,000	51 20	1,000	6 40
10	Badlam Stephen, heirs	15,200	97 28		
7	Bagnall Thomas, heirs	6,000	38 40		
7	Bailey, Joseph C., adm'r			102,600	656 64
10	Bailey Adams	2,800	17 92	6,000	38 40
10	Bailey & Jenkins	2,000	12 80	11,000	70 40
11	Bailey Calvin	15,700	100 48		
5	Baird George	13,000	83 20	5,000	32 00
1	Baker Simeon	4,000	25 60	3,500	22 40
4	Baker J. & Co.			20,000	128 00
4	Baker J. & Son			7,000	44 80
4	Baker & Morrill			60,000	384 00
4	Baker & Wright			8,000	51 20
4	Baker John B.			9,000	57 60
4	Baker Amos	9,000	57 60	1,000	6 40
7	Baker Walter	20,000	128 00	40,000	256 00
7	Baker & Beals			30,000	192 00
7	Baker Edmund I.	7,000	44 80		
8	Baker John, jr.	10,200	65 28		
8	Baker Eliphalet	213,000	1,363 20		
8	Baker Benjamin F.	6,000	38 40	1,500	9 60
9	Baker Ruel, heirs	15,600	99 84		
4	Balch Wesley P., jr.			10,000	64 00
4	Baldwin & Stone			18,000	115 20
4	Baldwin James F.	25,000	160 00	39,000	249 60
4	Baldwin Baxter & Co.			12,000	76 80
7	Baldwin Margaret D.	10,400	66 56	9,000	57 60
8	Baldwin Aaron	91,000	582 40	5,000	32 00
8	Baldwin & Emerson			6,000	38 40
4	Ball & Brigham			15,000	96 00
7	Ball Elizabeth C.	8,000	51 20		
10	Ball True M.	14,000	89 60		
1	Ballard Daniel, heirs	40,000	256 00		
1	Ballard George	4,000	25 60	3,500	22 40
4	Ballard & Prince			47,000	300 80
4	Ballard & Stearns			10,000	64 00
6	Ballard John	102,000	652 80	43,000	275 20
10	Ballard Joseph	115,800	741 12	2,700	17 28
10	Ballard Joseph, guard'n	59,200	378 88		
6	Ballou Hosea	3,500	22 40	6,000	38 40

Ward.	Names.	Real.	Tax.	Personal.	Tax.
7	Banchor John	6,400	40 96	12,000	76 80
5	Bancroft Henry	10,300	65 92		
5	Bancroft Jacob	65,700	420 48	18,000	115 20
6	Bancroft Thomas P., h'rs	12,500	80 00		
6	Bancroft Hannah A., executrix			25,000	160 00
7	Bancroft Aaron	38,500	246 40	10,000	64 00
10	Bancroft Thomas			8,000	51 20
1	Bangs Elkanah & Son			10,000	64 00
4	Bangs & Co.			20,000	128 00
5	Bangs Edward	7,200	46 08		
6	Bangs Benjamin	36,100	231 04	210,000	1,344 00
6	Bangs George P.	10,000	64 00	80,000	512 00
10	Banister John F.	8,600	55 04	600	3 84
4	Banker & Carpenter	6,000	38 40	35,000	224 00
1	Barber Samuel, heirs	6,000	38 40		
4	Barker Edward H. & Co.			17,000	108 80
7	Barker Sewall	6,900	44 16		
11	Barker Stephen	12,100	77 44		
12	Barker James	17,600	112 64		
1	Barnard, Adams & Co.			70,000	448 00
3	Barnard John M. & Co.			55,000	352 00
3	Barnard John M.	54,000	345 60		
4	Barnard John M.			8,000	51 20
5	Barnard David	12,000	76 80	6,000	38 40
6	Barnard Joseph	13,000	83 20	1,500	9 60
7	Barnard James M.			6,000	38 40
7	Barnard George M.	16,000	102 40	2,000	12 80
8	Barnard Charles	24,400	156 16	60,000	384 00
1	Barnes Thomas P.	3,800	24 32	10,000	64 00
1	Barnes Martin	19,500	124 80		
4	Barnes D. W. & S. H.	200	1 28	13,000	83 20
4	Barnes William H.			12,000	76 80
4	Barnes Isaac O.	2,800	17 92	7,000	44 80
5	Barnes John	5,000	32 00	5,000	32 00
5	Barnes Thomas	23,500	150 40		
6	Barnes Luther	7,000	44 80	1,500	9 60
10	Barney Christopher C.	7,500	48 00	3,000	19 20
3	Barr George L.			6,000	38 40
12	Barr Thomas	8,800	56 32		

Ward.	Names.	Real.	Tax.	Personal.	Tax.
4	Barrett George	15,000	96 00		
5	Barrett Samuel	8,200	52 48	8,000	51 20
10	Barrett Benjamin	8,500	54 40		
10	Barrett Gilman	5,800	37 12	1,200	7 68
4	Barry Charles J.	25,000	160 00		
5	Barry Henry	6,500	41 60		
5	Barry William	6,800	43 52	15,000	96 00
7	Barry & Brother			23,000	147 20
8	Barry Thomas, heirs	14,500	92 80		
10	Barry Joseph M., heirs	11,000	70 40		
11	Barry Richard	8,000	51 20	4,000	25 60
11	Barry James	28,000	179 20	2,000	12 80
2	Barstow William C.	10,900	69 76	2,500	16 00
1	Bartlett Daniel, jr.	12,400	79 36	1,500	9 60
2	Bartlett James			10,000	64 00
3	Bartlett F. M. and Eliza	6,000	38 40		
3	Bartlett George	14,700	94 08	7,000	44 80
3	Bartlett George and others	10,000	64 00		
4	Bartlett Levi & Co.,			70,000	448 00
4	Bartlett Enoch	7,600	48 64		
5	Bartlett Joseph H. & Co.	41,000	262 40	10,000	64 00
6	Bartlett Sidney	24,000	153 60	70,000	448 00
6	Bartlett Sidney, trustee	16,500	105 60		
7	Bartlett Charles L.	10,500	67 20	10,000	64 00
7	Bartlett Thomas	47,000	300 80	25,000	160 00
8	Bartlett Charles			6,000	38 40
9	Bartlett Theodore	14,900	95 36	600	3 84
12	Bartlett Bradbury C. and others,	6,000	38 40		
6	Bartol Cyrus A.	18,000	115 20	11,000	70 40
3	Bass Moses	9,000	57 60		
4	Bass George	7,000	44 80		
10	Bass Henry, heirs	13,200	84 48		
1	Bassett Joseph, heirs	8,800	56 32		
4	Basset & Fernald			15,000	96 00
6	Basset Francis			55,000	352 00
9	Bassett Elisha	4,400	28 16	2,500	16 00
3	Batchelder Samuel,	15,000	96 00		
4	Batchelder, Mann & Co.			28,000	179 20

Ward.	Names.	Real.	Tax.	Personal.	Tax.
5	Batchelder Greenleaf C.	43,500	278 40		
8	Batchelder Josiah G.	8,000	51 20		
8	Batchelder & Balch			7,000	44 80
10	Batchelder Samuel	6,000	38 40		
1	Bates & Co.			120,000	768 00
3	Bates Ezekiel	9,000	57 60		
4	Bates & Goldthwaite			10,000	64 00
4	Bates Martin & Son	2,400	15 36	60,000	384 00
4	Bates John	13,000	83 20	2,500	16 00
4	Bates Martin	18,000	115 20		
4	Bates Joseph L.	4,000	25 60	5,000	32 00
4	Bates Benjamin E.			30,000	192 00
4	Bates Edward C. & Co.			50,000	320 00
6	Bates John D.	28,000	179 20	50,000	320 00
7	Bates George	33,500	214 40	4,500	28 80
8	Bates Joseph C.	12,200	78 08	25,000	160 00
9	Bates Edward C.	20,000	128 00		
9	Bates Amos	7,400	47 36		
10	Bates John A.	6,600	42 24		
8	Batterman George, heirs	20,000	128 00		
8	Baury Mary,	29,400	188 16		
8	Baury Mary B.			10,000	64 00
4	Baxter Elizabeth, heirs,	9,000	57 60		
4	Baxter Sarah and others,	15,000	96 00		
6	Baxter Geo. and others,	10,500	67 20		
8	Baxter Charles F.	12,000	76 80		
8	Baxter Catharine N. and Caroline R.			8,000	51 20
10	Baxter Daniel, heirs	52,800	337 92		
10	Baxter Sarah, jr.	29,400	188 16		
4	Bayley Mary H.			8,000	51 20
7	Bayley Richard W., heirs,	31,000	198 40		
8	Bayley Thomas J.	19,400	124 16	10,000	64 00
8	Bayley Samuel K.	10,000	64 00	5,000	32 00
6	Baylies Edmund,	20,000	128 00		
3	Beal J. H. & Brother			20,000	128 00
4	Beal William L.	11,500	73 60	14,000	89 60
4	Beal Samuel	8,000	51 20		
5	Beal Benjamin	17,500	112 00	5,000	32 00
6	Beal Madison	7,000	44 80		

Ward.	Names.	Real.	Tax.	Personal.	Tax.
8	Beal Samuel & Son			20,000	128 00
8	Beal James H.	12,000	76 80	12,000	76 80
9	Beal Thacher	3,600	23 04	3,000	19 20
11	Beal Henry	54,000	345 60	7,000	44 80
3	Beals Samuel	13,200	84 48	1,000	6 40
4	Beals, Greene & Co.			40,000	256 00
6	Beals William	24,400	156 16	16,000	102 40
10	Bean Ivory	6,500	41 60	400	2 50
10	Bean Aaron H.	4,400	28 16	2,500	16 00
4	Beard Luke	60,000	384 00	3,000	19 20
9	Beck Frederic, heirs	10,000	64 00		
4	Beebe James M.	27,000	172 80		
4	Beebe J. M., Morgan & Co.			400,000	2,560 00
2	Belcher Joseph, heirs,	11,200	71 68		
6	Belknap John	67,000	428 80	90,000	576 00
6	Belknap Andrew E.	11,000	70 40	17,000	108 80
1	Bell Edward	15,000	96 00	3,300	21 12
4	Bell, Thing & Co.			8,000	51 20
5	Bell Theodore H.			6,000	38 40
7	Bell Joseph and others, executors			100,000	640 00
7	Bell Joseph, heirs	89,000	569 60		
3	Bellamy William			10,000	64 00
4	Bellows John, heirs	22,000	140 80		
3	Bemis Daniel, heirs	6,000	38 40		
4	Bemis George F.			7,000	44 80
4	Bemis Samuel A.	8,500	54 40	10,000	64 00
7	Bemis Luke	6,600	42 24		
10	Bemis Augustine S.			15,000	96 00
4	Benjamin James			8,000	51 20
4	Benner & Kilborn			10,000	64 00
1	Bennett Joshua	166,800	1,067 52		
4	Bennett S. P. & Co.			12,000	76 80
5	Bennett James H.	7,000	44 80		
9	Benzon Edmund L.	18,000	115 20		
4	Bent & Blake			6,000	38 40
4	Bent & Bush			7,000	44 80
4	Bent George E. & Co.			6,000	38 40
7	Bent Ann	12,000	76 80		
12	Bent Adam	17,900	114 56		

Ward.	Names.	Real.	Tax.	Personal.	Tax.
5	Benton Austin W.	7,100	45 44		
2	Besson Jonas	9,300	59 52		
8	Bethune George A.			9,000	57 60
8	Bethune George	39,000	249 60	4,000	25 60
3	Betteley Albert	8,000	51 20		
9	Bickum John K.	12,200	78 08	1,000	6 40
4	Bigelow Liberty	4,200	26 88	10,000	64 00
4	Bigelow Horatio			12,000	76 80
4	Bigelow, Brothers & Kennard	4,800	30 72	65,000	416 00
4	Bigelow Alpheus	64,100	410 24		
4	Bigelow George T.			25,000	160 00
5	Bigelow John	9,000	57 60		
5	Bigelow Samuel	6,000	38 40		
6	Bigelow John P.	13,000	83 20	10,000	64 00
6	Bigelow Prescott			12,000	76 80
6	Bigelow Andrew	11,000	70 40	7,000	44 80
7	Bigelow Henry J.			12,000	76 80
7	Bigelow Jacob	24,000	153 60	40,000	256 00
7	Bigelow J. R. & Co.			12,000	76 80
7	Bigelow George T. and others	28,000	179 20		
7	Billings Samuel, heirs	9,000	57 60		
7	Billings Ebenezer, heirs	8,000	51 20		
7	Billings Bradish	9,100	58 24		
8	Billings William G.	31,000	198 40	60,000	384 00
10	Billings Frederic A.	9,300	59 52		
11	Billings Joseph E.	6,800	43 52	1,200	7 68
10	Bingham Osmer A.	8,200	52 48	2,000	12 80
1	Binney Amos, jr., heirs	79,900	511 36		
5	Binney Matthew	15,000	96 00	15,000	96 00
6	Binney Amos, heirs	151,000	966 40		
3	Bird Samuel T.			6,000	38 40
4	Bird John A. & W.			30,000	192 00
4	Bird Harrison & Co.			10,000	64 00
8	Bird Joshua P.	9,500	60 80	500	3 20
12	Bird John H., heirs	9,500	60 80		
4	Bishop Charles J. & Co.			6,000	38 40
4	Bixby Luther, heirs	58,200	372 48		
7	Bixby Philip W.	4,600	29 44	3,700	23 68

Ward.	Names.	Real.	Tax.	Personal.	Tax.
8	Black & Co.	18,200	116 48	35,000	224 00
7	Blagden George W.	9,000	57 60	1,800	11 52
4	Blake George, heirs	50,300	321 92		
4	Blake, Ward & Co.			55,000	352 00
4	Blake George T.	7,000	44 80		
4	Blake, Ware & Co.			30,000	192 00
4	Blake Samuel P., trustee	50,000	320 00		
4	Blake, Bigelow & Co.			65,000	416 00
4	Blake John S.			10,000	64 00
5	Blake J. Quincy	18,500	118 40	1,000	6 40
5	Blake William	8,500	54 40	800	5 12
7	Blake Joshua, heirs	37,000	236 80		
7	Blake Sally	27,000	172 80		
7	Blake Sally, executrix			125,000	800 00
7	Blake Samuel, jr.			7,000	44 80
8	Blake Charles	70,500	451 20	2,000	12 80
8	Blake Edward	40,000	256 00	9,000	57 60
8	Blake Edward, treasurer			54,000	345 60
8	Blake Edward, trustee	40,900	261 76	21,000	134 40
8	Blake Edward and R. Robins, trustees	95,500	611 20	8,000	51 20
8	Blake James G. and Charles, trustees	23,000	147 20		
8	Blake James G.	24,000	153 60	36,000	230 40
8	Blake James G. and Charles, executors			28,500	182 40
11	Blake James	12,000	76 80		
12	Blake Samuel	22,300	142 72		
1	Blanchard, Sherman & Co.			7,000	44 80
1	Blanchard, Brother & Co.			8,000	51 20
3	Blanchard William			15,000	96 00
4	Blanchard Mary, heirs	10,000	64 00		
4	Blanchard Noah, heirs	88,700	567 68		
4	Blanchard Edward	107,600	688 64	30,000	192 00
4	Blanchard Edward, trustee,	37,000	236 80	20,000	128 00
4	Blanchard John A.	20,000	128 00	2,400	15 36
4	Blanchard Edward and others	20,000	128 00		
5	Blanchard Abraham W.	8,000	51 20	500	3 20

Ward.	Names.	Real.	Tax.	Personal.	Tax.
7	Blanchard F. H. & Co.			12,000	76 80
7	Blanchard John W.	11,800	75 52	5,000	32 00
7	Blanchard Jedediah,	6,000	38 40		
7	Blanchard William and Charles, trustees	10,900	69 76		
7	Blanchard Abigail R., heirs,	6,000	38 40		
7	Blanchard, Converse & Co.			200,000	1,280 00
8	Blanchard Joshua P.	7,400	47 36	4,000	25 60
9	Blanchard Richard	5,600	35 84	600	3 84
11	Blanchard Thomas	24,800	158 72	10,000	64 00
11	Blanchard William E.	20,600	131 84	10·000	64 00
2	Blaney David	9,800	62 72		
5	Blaney Thomas R.	4,000	25 60	2,000	12 80
6	Blaney Ambrose	6,500	41 60	5,000	32 00
7	Blaney James M.	17,500	112 00	10,000	64 00
10	Blaney Benjamin	48,100	307 84	2,500	16 00
8	Blasland Thomas, heirs	6,200	39 68		
12	Blasland Thomas	4,200	26 88	2,000	12 80
3	Bliss Henry P. & Co.			8,000	51 20
4	Bliss Seth	10,000	64 00		
8	Bliss James	7,000	44 80	10,000	64 00
8	Bliss Levi, heirs	11,000	70 40		
7	Blodgett J. W. Co.			250,000	1,600 00
7	Blodgett, Clark & Brown			20,000	128 00
8	Blodgett Daniel C.	12,000	76 80		
8	Blood Ai	6,000	38 40	3,000	19 20
4	Boardman E. A.			20,000	128 00
4	Boardman Benjamin G. jr.	9,000	57 60		
5	Boardman Benjamin G.	6,600	42 24		
6	Boardman Mary W.	12,000	76 80	15,000	96 00
6	Boardman Lydia	69,000	441 60	50,000	320 00
4	Bogman & Kimball			7,000	44 80
7	Boies Jeremiah S., heirs	29,600	189 44		
1	Boles John	32,300	206 72		
3	Boles Warren	14,000	89 60	1,000	6 40
5	Boles Levi	29,000	185 60		
9	Bolles Matthew	5,900	37 76	1,000	6 40
7	Boman John	12,500	80 00		
4	Bond Henry			7,000	44 80

Ward.	Names.	Real.	Tax.	Personal.	Tax.
4	Bond William & Sons			7,000	44 80
8	Bond Joseph C.	7,000	44 80		
11	Bond Richard	16,000	102 40		
1	Bonner John	4,800	30 72	1,200	7 68
5	Bonney Pelham	13,500	86 40	1,000	6 40
3	Boott Cotton Mills	24,000	153 60		
4	Bordman William H., heirs	80,600	515 84		
7	Bordman William H.	78,100	499 84	150,000	960 00
6	Borland M. Wolsey			173,000	1,107 20
8	Borland John	47,000	300 80	70,000	448 00
8	Borland John, adm'r			180,000	1,152 00
8	Borland John and others, trustees			531,000	3,398 20
9	Borrowscale John	30,000	192 00	2,600	16 64
1	Boston Gas Light Co.	447,800	2,865 92		
1	Boston Marine Railway Company	86,000	550 40		
2	Boston Sugar Refinery	303,600	1,943 04		
2	Boston Steam Flour Mill	100,000	640 00		
3	Boston and Maine Railroad Corporation	221,000	1,414 40		
4	Boston Asylum and Farm School	13,000	83 20		
4	Boston Bank	65,000	416 00		
4	Boston Type Foundry			30,000	192 00
4	Boston Stereotype Foundry			12,000	76 80
4	Boston Exchange Co.	290,000	1,856 00		
5	Boston & Lowell Railroad Corporation	200,000	1,280 00		
6	Boston & Roxbury Mill Corporation	141,500	905 60		
7	Boston Belting Company			15,000	96 00
7	Boston Rock Salt Co.			15,000	96 00
7	Boston Steam Bakery			6,000	38 40
8	Boston and Worcester Railroad Corporation	780,600	4,995 84		

Ward.	Names.	Real.	Tax.	Personal.	Tax.
9	Boston and Providence Railroad Corporation	200,000	1,280 00		
9	Boston Water Power Company	675,000	4,322 00		
10	Boston Aqueduct Corporation	8,000	51 20		
11	Boston Land Company	25,000	160 00		
11	Boston Locomotive Co.	310,000	1,984 00		
12	Boston Beer Company	22,500	144 00		
12	Boston Spike Company			12,000	76 80
12	Boston Wharf Company	250,000	1,600 00		
12	Boston Oil Company			15,000	96 00
5	Bosworth H. & J. S.			15,000	96 00
8	Bosworth Royal	8,200	52 48		
4	Bourne Ezra A., trustee	25,000	160 00		
4	Bourne Ezra A., trustee and guardian	49,000	313 60		
10	Bouvé Thomas T.	7,000	44 80		
1	Bowden Samuel	7,800	49 92	600	3 84
4	Bowditch Nathaniel I.	30,000	192 00	20,000	128 00
4	Bowditch N. I & J. I., executors			53,700	343 68
4	Bowditch Nathaniel I., trustee			13,000	83 20
6	Bowditch & Amory	20,000	128 00		
7	Bowditch J. Ingersoll	22,800	145 92		
7	Bowditch Nathaniel, heirs	14,000	89 60		
8	Bowditch Ann W.	7,000	44 80		
4	Bowdlear Samuel G. & Co.			17,000	108 80
6	Bowdoin James	6,800	43 52		
6	Bowen James	9,000	57 60	12,000	76 80
3	Bowers Charles	12,000	76 80	2,000	12 80
5	Bowers Levi and T. T. Litchfield	7,800	49 92		
1	Bowker & Torrey	5,100	32 64	10,000	64 00
1	Bowker John H.	10,000	64 00	15,000	96 00
2	Bowker Albert	49,000	313 60	500	3 20
6	Bowker Howard	6,000	38 40		
7	Bowker Joel, jr.	25,500	163 20	2,000	12 80

Ward.	Names.	Real.	Tax.	Personal.	Tax.
10	Bowker John P. jr.			6,000	38 40
6	Bowman Abner H.	20,000	128 00	50,000	320 00
4	Boyd James & Sons			15,000	96 00
7	Boyd James	19,000	121 60		
11	Boyd Francis	11,300	72 32	23,000	147 20
4	Boyden Uriah A.			23,000	147 20
7	Boyden Simeon, heirs	6,000	38 40		
7	Boyden Dwight	14,000	89 60		
4	Boyle John, heirs	25,000	160 00		
7	Boyle Neil	14,500	92 80		
4	Boylston Ward N.	48,000	307 20		
8	Boylston Fire and Marine Insurance Co.	38,000	243 20		
8	Boylston Richard	28,000	179 20		
1	Boynton Perkins	9,800	62 72	1,000	6 40
3	Boynton David A.	23,000	147 20	2,000	12 80
4	Boynton & Woodford			30,000	192 00
4	Brackett Samuel E. & Co.			6,000	38 40
9	Brackett Lemuel	14,600	93 44		
4	Bradbury, Harmon & Co.			10,000	64 00
7	Bradbury Charles			35,000	224 00
1	Bradford & Brown			6,000	38 40
4	Bradford & Macomber			8,000	51 20
4	Bradford Sarah	22,000	140 80		
4	Bradford Martin L.			8,000	51 20
5	Bradford John R.	13,000	83 20	2,300	14 72
7	Bradford William B.	7,000	44 80	4,000	25 60
7	Bradford Gershom, heirs	6,000	38 40		
6	Bradlee J. Bowdoin	75,000	480 00	90,000	576 00
7	Bradlee Frederic H.	25,000	160 00	30,000	192 00
7	Bradlee Josiah	43,000	275 20	199,000	1,273 60
7	Bradlee Josiah & Co.			400,000	2,560 00
7	Bradlee Samuel	46,300	296 32	75,000	480 00
7	Bradlee Samuel, trustee	17,000	108 80	10,000	64 00
7	Bradlee J. Putnam	8,000	51 20	5,000	32 00
7	Bradlee Rebecca B.	24,100	153 60	4,000	25 60
7	Bradlee Edmund F.			15,000	96 00
7	Bradlee Samuel and others, trustees	50,000	320 00		
7	Bradlee David W., heirs,	15,900	101 76		

Ward.	Names.	Real.	Tax.	Personal.	Tax.
8	Bradlee John W.	23,000	147 20	260,000	1,664 00
9	Bradlee Nathaniel, heirs	6,000	38 40		
3	Bradley John N.	10,100	64 64	10,000	64 00
4	Bradley Benjamin & Co.	3,000	19 20	20,000	128 00
1	Bradshaw Samuel C.	9,600	61 44		
6	Braman Jarvis, heirs	13,500	86 40		
5	Bramhall Elbridge	3,800	24 32	2,200	14 08
4	Bray Charles F. & Co.			6,000	38 40
4	Breck Joseph & Son			8,000	51 20
2	Breed Andrew	11,200	71 68		
4	Breed John, heirs	109,000	697 60	2,500	16 00
11	Breed Horace A.	10,600	67 84	3,000	19 20
7	Brett William F.			25,000	160 00
2	Brevoort Henry			10,000	64 00
4	Brewer Gardner	138,600	887 04	35,000	224 00
7	Brewer John R.	9,000	57 60	45,000	288 00
7	Brewer Nathaniel, heirs	6,600	42 24		
8	Brewer Thomas	138,100	883 84		
9	Brewer Isaac C.	2,400	15 36	10,000	64 00
10	Brewer Otis	8,000	51 20	7,000	44 80
4	Brewers, Stevens & Cushing			50,000	320 00
3	Brewster Osmyn	8,000	51 20		
4	Briggs, Guild & Co.			17,000	108 80
4	Briggs Enos & Co.			10,000	64 00
4	Briggs & Robinson			7,000	44 80
6	Briggs Billings	17,400	111 36	400	2 56
7	Briggs Hepzibah	6,000	38 40		
8	Briggs Robert	5,400	34 56	8,000	51 20
4	Brigham, Jones & Co.			8,000	51 20
4	Brigham Elijah D. & Co.			30,000	192 00
4	Brigham Peter B.	67,000	428 80	42,000	268 80
4	Brigham Peter	12,500	80 00		
4	Brigham John & Co.			6,000	38 40
5	Brigham Aaron	6,500	41 60	14,000	89 60
5	Brigham Benajah	30,000	192 00		
6	Brigham Levi	11,000	70 40	10,000	64 00
6	Brigham Levi, executor			8,000	51 20
6	Brigham William A.	4,000	25 60	15,000	96 00
7	Brigham Charles L.	5,000	32 00	2,000	12 80

Ward.	Names.	Real.	Tax.	Personal.	Tax.
8	Brigham Nahum	8,500	54 40	4,500	28 80
10	Brigham & Guild	17,600	112 64		
11	Brigham William	18,400	117 76	4,000	25 60
5	Bright John, heirs	11,300	72 32		
4	Brimmer Martin, heirs	292,500	1,872 00		
4	Brimmer Andrew, heirs	30,000	192 00		
6	Brimmer Martin, heirs	50,000	320 00		
6	Brimmer Eliza O.			14,000	89 60
6	Brimmer Martin			25,000	160 00
12	Brinley George	36,200	231 68		
10	Brittan Simeon A.	12,000	76 80		
6	Brodhead Daniel D.	7,000	44 80	8,000	51 20
4	Brooks William P. B.			10,000	64 00
4	Brooks Sidney	101,200	647 68		
4	Brooks Charles & Co.	7,600	48 64	28,000	179 20
4	Brooks Francis A.	10,000	64 00	20,000	128 00
4	Brooks Edward	284,000	1,817 60	50,000	320 00
4	Brooks Edward and others, trustees	295,000	1,888 00		
4	Brooks Peter C.	112,000	716 80	205,000	1,312 00
4	Brooks Gorham	166,000	1,062 40		
5	Brooks Lucien B. trustee	7,000	44 80		
7	Brooks Charles	12,500	80 00	2,500	16 00
7	Brooks Charles	12,800	81 92	19,000	121 60
8	Brooks William G.	12,000	76 80	2,000	12 80
12	Brooks Noah, heirs	16,500	105 60		
1	Brown William A. & Co.			10,000	64 00
1	Brown & Dyer	5,000	32 00	1,000	6 40
2	Brown Levi	11,700	74 88		
2	Brown & Lovell	12,400	79 36	2,000	12 80
4	Brown George, executor	14,000	89 60		
4	Brown C. Allen	5,100	32 64	5,000	32 00
4	Brown Benjamin, heirs,	12,000	76 80		
4	Brown Lydia	8,000	51 20		
4	Brown John	14,000	89 60	20,000	128 00
4	Brown Cornelia R. S.	20,000	128 00		
4	Brown Stephen, heirs	10,000	64 00	3.000	19 20
4	Brown Albert H.	6,000	38 40	7,000	44 80
4	Brown Vernon	10,000	64 00	6,000	38 40

Ward.	Names.	Real.	Tax.	Personal.	Tax.
4	Brown & Eustis			10,000	64 00
4	Brown & Dix			25,000	160 00
4	Brown Frederic	5,000	32 00	5,000	32 00
4	Brown & Lawrence			25,000	160 00
5	Brown Francis	11,200	71 68	1,500	9 60
6	Brown William L.	6,000	38 40		
6	Brown & Severance			9,000	57 60
6	Brown John, heirs	13,000	83 20		
6	Brown John B.	14,000	89 60	2,000	12 80
6	Brown Charles	6,400	40 96		
7	Brown Joseph T.	22,000	140 80	14,000	89 60
7	Brown Charles H.	16,000	102 40	60,000	384 00
7	Brown Wm. A., jr. & Co.	1,000	6 40	50,000	320 00
7	Brown, Lamson & Co.	13,000	83 20	12,000	76 80
7	Brown Henry	10,000	64 00	2,000	12 80
8	Brown Mary	6,000	38 40		
8	Brown Marry	9,200	58 88		
8	Brown William	47,000	300 80	38,000	243 20
9	Brown J. E. & N.	19,800	126 72	2,000	12 80
10	Brown Jeremiah	6,600	42 24	3,000	19 20
10	Brown John I.	37,400	239,36		
11	Brown Jonathan	21,200	135 68	2,500	16 00
11	Brown Charles S.	6,200	39 68		
11	Brown Eli	7,200	46 08		
11	Brown Charles, trustee	6,200	39 68		
11	Brown William, heirs	35,000	224 00		
12	Brownbill Jeremiah			7,000	44 80
4	Browne Charles	58,300	373 12	17,000	108 80
4	Brownell Gilbert	7,000	44 80	15,000	96 00
1	Bruce Charles W.	8,500	54 40		
1	Bryant & Clark			7,000	44 80
5	Bryant Susan, heirs	6,600	42 24		
6	Bryant John	140,400	898 56	400,000	2,560 00
6	Bryant John and others executors	14,500	92 80	150,000	960 00
7	Bryant Seth	18,500	118 40		
10	Bryant Gridley J. F.			25,000	160 00
11	Bryant Nathaniel	6,000	38 40	1,400	8 96
4	Bryent & Herman	110,100	704 64		
7	Bryent Walter	37,800	241 92	10,000	64 00

Ward.	Names.	Real.	Tax.	Personal.	Tax.
1	Buck Ephraim	6,000	38 40		
3	Buck Silas B.	6,000	38 40		
8	Buckley & Bancroft	12,000	76 80		
1	Bucknam John C.	3,500	22 40	20,000	128 00
1	Bucknam & Converse			8,000	51 20
9	Bugbee Edward, heirs	6,000	38 40		
4	Bulkley Abigail, heirs	10,500	67 20		
3	Bullard Eleazer	6,000	38 40	3,000	19 20
3	Bullard Charles	5,000	32 00	10,000	64 00
4	Bullard Lewis & Co.			15,000	96 00
4	Bullard Wm. S. and others assignees			52,000	332 80
7	Bullard Wm. S. & others	17,000	108 80		
7	Bullard, Lee & Co.			100,000	640 00
7	Bullard William S.			8,700	55 68
8	Bullard Calvin	5,400	34 56	5,000	32 00
8	Bullard & Beal	8,000	51 20		
8	Bullard Lewis	2,400	15 36	12,000	76 80
10	Bullard & Carter			14,000	89 60
10	Bullard Otis	9,200	58 88		
10	Bullard Jabez	9,000	57 60		
3	Bullock William	6,500	41 60		
4	Bumstead Josiah	54,500	348 80	1,000	6 40
4	Bumstead John	86,000	550 40		
6	Bumstead Josiah F.			10,000	64 00
7	Bumstead Joseph, heirs	15,000	96 00		
8	Bumstead Sarah	23,000	147 20		
10	Burchsted Benjamin	12,300	78 72		
3	Burditt Mary, heirs	8,000	51 20		
8	Burditt Henry	12,000	76 80	15,000	96 00
9	Burditt Benjamin A.	5,800	37 12	600	3 84
1	Burgess James M.	9,600	61 44	1,000	6 40
4	Burgess Abigail	89,300	571 52		
6	Burgess Benjamin F.	13,000	83 20	2,000	12 80
6	Burgess Benjamin	28,000	179 20	13,000	83 20
7	Burgess Deborah	31,500	201 60		
7	Burgess Benjamin & Sons	4,000	25 60	125,000	800 00
9	Burgess Benjamin F.	11,200	71 68		
4	Burnett Joseph			10,000	64 00
4	Burnham & Brothers			25,000	160 00
4	Burnham Thos. O. H. P.	21,400	136 96	20,000	128 00

Ward.	Names.	Real.	Tax.	Personal.	Tax.
4	Burnham, Welton & Co.			12,000	76 80
5	Burnham, Arthur	10,000	64 64		
4	Burr Robert	20,000	128 00		
5	Burr Theophilus	17,100	109 44	3,000	19 20
7	Burr, Brothers & Co.			17,000	108 80
4	Burrage William & Co.			30,000	192 00
7	Burrage William	16,500	105 60	25,000	160 00
8	Burrage Johnson C.	21,000	134 40	1,200	7 68
12	Burrill Maria	8,000	51 20		
4	Burroughs Henry	35,000	224 00		
4	Burroughs Henry and Charles, trustees			17,000	108 80
1	Burt Uri			7,000	44 80
4	Bush & Wildes			22,000	140 80
10	Bush Jotham	15,000	96 00		
11	Buss Asaph E.	10,600	67 84	2,000	12 80
7	Bussey Benjamin, heirs	115,000	736 00		
2	Butler Henry F.	11,400	72 96		
3	Butler, Nowell & Co.			9,000	57 60
4	Butler, James			15,000	96 00
4	Butler, Keith & Hill			50,000	320 00
4	Butler Peter, jr.			6,500	41 60
10	Butler Nathaniel	7,000	44 80		
10	Butler John H.	6,000	38 40		
3	Butterfield Isaac	13,300	85 12		
4	Butterfield, Winn & Pitts			8,000	51 20
1	Buttrick Abiel	20,800	133 12		
11	Byram Robert J.	9,400	60 16		
4	Cabot Samuel, jr.	13,000	83 20	7,500	48 00
4	Cabot Richard C.	5,800	37 12	7,000	44 80
7	Cabot Frederic			10,000	64 00
7	Cabot Samuel	25,000	160 00		
7	Cabot Henry			54,000	345 60
1	Caffield John	6,000	38 40		
4	Cahill Thomas	6,500	41 60		
7	Cain Elizabeth, heirs	7,500	48 00		
12	Cains & Johnston			6,000	38 40
12	Cains Thomas	26,800	171 52	28,000	179 20
5	Calef Horatio G. K.	7,000	44 80		
9	Calkins Charles W.	6,000	38 40	1,000	6 40

Ward.	Names.	Real.	Tax.	Personal.	Tax.
4	Call & Tuttle			7,000	44 80
6	Callahan Mary			12,000	76 80
3	Callender William B.	46,000	294 40	2,000	12 80
4	Callender George & Co.			28,000	179 20
4	Callender George	4,000	25 60	25,000	160 00
7	Callender Richard B.	7,000	44 80	16,000	102 40
8	Callender Benjamin			30,000	192 00
1	Capen & Bangs			18,000	115 20
4	Capen Thomas, heirs	42,000	268 80		
8	Capen Josiah	10,400	66 56		
8	Capen Samuel C.	4,000	25 60	3,500	22 40
12	Capen Lemuel	12,700	81 28		
7	Carberry James	7,000	44 80	800	5 12
8	Carleton William	25,300	161 92	10,000	64 00
8	Carleton William L.	84,600	541 44		
8	Carleton Isaac, heirs	8,900	56 96		
2	Carlton John K.	16,700	106 88	2,500	16 00
4	Carlton Hannah	14,000	89 60		
3	Carnes William R.	18,000	115 20	5,000	32 00
4	Carney & Sleeper	31,400	200 96	52,500	336 00
7	Carney Andrew	221,500	1,417 60	10,000	64 00
4	Carpenter, Fairbanks & Co.			40,000	256 00
4	Carpenter O. & W.			6,000	38 40
5	Carpenter Cyrus	9,800	62 70	4,500	28 80
4	Carruth, Whittier & Sweetser	12,000	76 80	50,000	320 00
4	Carruth Francis S.	17,600	112 64	50,000	320 00
3	Carter, Colcord & Preston			12,000	76 80
4	Carter Joseph B.	14,000	89 60		
4	Carter J. W. & Brother			10,000	64 00
7	Carter James	15,500	99 20	25,000	160 00
7	Carter James W.	8,500	54 40		
7	Carter, Cooper & Co.			30,000	192 00
8	Carter Thomas & others	45,000	288 00		
10	Carter Henry	8,000	51 20	3,500	22 40
10	Carter Thomas	25,000	160 00	2,000	12 80
11	Carter Oliver	9,400	60 16		
6	Cartwright Charles W.	16,000	102 40	40,000	256 00
4	Cary Isaac H.	54,000	345 60		

Ward.	Names.	Real.	Tax.	Personal.	Tax.
6	Cary George B.	18,000	115 20	33,000	211 20
7	Cary Thomas G.	15,000	96 00	11,800	75 52
11	Cary Isaac	13,200	84 48	8,000	51 20
7	Cash William E.			6,000	38 40
1	Cass Thomas	11,500	73 60	700	4 48
4	Cassell Edmund D.	8,000	51 20		
1	Caverly Gilman	5,500	35 20	1,000	6 40
7	Cazneau Sarah E.			8,500	54 40
9	Center Joseph H.	17,500	112 00	1,600	10 24
6	Chace Caleb	26,000	166 40	8,000	51 20
7	Chace Wheelwright & Co.			50,000	320 00
7	Chace & Grew	37,000	236 80		
1	Chadbourne Humphrey	4,200	26 88	5,000	32 00
10	Chadbourne Seth	26,000	166 40	3,000	19 20
1	Chaddock Ebenezer N.	48,800	312 32	6,000	38 40
6	Chadwick Ebenezer	123,000	787 20	90,000	576 00
6	Chadwick Christopher C.	14,000	89 60		
10	Chadwick Susan B.	7,600	48 64		
5	Chamberlain Cephas C.	8,500	54 40	9,000	57 60
5	Chamberlain Andrew L.	20,700	132 48	8,000	51 20
10	Chamberlain Daniel			10,000	64 00
1	Chamberlin Edward, heirs	9,200	58 88		
1	Chamberlin & Foster			12,000	76 80
3	Chamberlin Thomas	11,000	70 40		
4	Chamberlin Delano			15,000	96 00
4	Chamberlin & Kimball			12,000	76 80
4	Chamberlin & Fuller			10,000	64 00
4	Chamberlin Daniel			15,000	96 00
7	Chamberlin & Ritchie			12,000	76 80
7	Chamberlin & Co.			25,000	160 00
7	Chamberlin Benjamin P.	14,000	89 60		
8	Chamberlin Edward	21,400	136 96	12,000	76 80
8	Chamberlin Daniel	116,000	742 40		
1	Chandler David D.	10,000	64 00		
4	Chandler, Morse & Co.			12,000	76 80
6	Chandler Peleg W.	22,100	141 44	15,000	96 00
7	Chandler & Co.			85,000	544 00
4	Channing Walter	15,000	96 00	10,000	64 00
6	Channing R. Gibbs	21,000	134 40		
1	Chapin Charles H. G.	7,000	44 80		

Ward.	Names.	Real.	Tax.	Personal.	Tax.
4	Chapin & Whiton	26,400	168 96	10,000	64 00
4	Chapman George H. jr. & Co.			23,000	147 20
6	Chapman Jonathan, heirs	7,000	44 80		
6	Chapman Ozias G.			10,000	64 00
7	Chapman Mary G. and others, executors			80,000	512 00
7	Chapman Henry, heirs	10,000	64 00		
12	Chapman Lucinda	10,800	69 12		
3	Chapouil Anthony	15,000	96 00		
4	Chase Theodore	30,000	192 00	70,000	448 00
4	Chase, Brothers & Co.			30,000	192 00
4	Chase, Gibson & Co.	12,400	79 36	40,000	256 00
8	Chase Chauncy	6,000	38 40	300	1 92
3	Cheever Simon G.	17,000	108 80		
4	Cheever James	81,000	518 40	70,000	448 00
4	Chenery & Co.			25,000	160 00
4	Chenery, Winthrop and others, trustees	42,000	268 80		
3	Chenery, Averill & Co.			6,000	38 40
8	Chesbrough Ellis S.	6,000	38 40	2,500	16 00
3	Chessman Samuel, heirs	17,000	108 80		
4	Chickering H. & Co.			35,000	224 00
9	Chickering Jonas	124,900	799 36	80,000	512 00
7	Child Sally S.	6,400	40 96		
7	Child & Cushing			8,000	51 20
10	Child Stephen & Son			8,000	51 20
10	Child Elizabeth	19,600	125 44	70,000	448 00
10	Child Abigail	41,000	262 40	27,000	172 80
11	Child Stephen	9,000	57 60		
11	Child David W.	4,600	29 44	1,400	8 96
11	Child Daniel F.			27,000	172 80
7	Childs Edward V.	45,000	288 00		
7	Childs, Hill & Rising			25,000	160 00
3	Chilson Gardner	106,000	678 40		
4	Chilson, Richardson & Co.	4,500	28 80	25,000	160 00
3	Chipman George W. & Co.			20,000	128 00
5	Chipman George W.	4,000	25 60	2,500	16 00
7	Choate Rufus	14,000	89 60	10,000	64 00

Ward.	Names.	Real.	Tax.	Personal.	Tax.
4	Churchill Peleg			6,000	38 40
4	Churchill William	6,000	38 40	10,000	64 00
4	City Bank	70,000	448 00		
4	Claflin, Saville & Co.			15,000	96 00
4	Claflin Aaron			12,000	76 80
4	Chaflin Lee			12,000	76 80
4	Clapp William W.	16,500	105 60	200	1 28
6	Clapp Otis	5,000	32 00	1,000	6 40
11	Clapp Joshua G.	8,000	51 20		
11	Clapp John P.	13,200	84 48		
11	Clapp Samuel	25,000	160 00		
12	Clapp Richard	14,000	89 60		
12	Clapp William	26,800	171 52		
12	Clapp Amasa	27,200	174 08		
1	Clark Henry G.	7,000	44 80	1,000	6 40
1	Clark & Palmer	26,600	170 24		
1	Clark Benjamin C. & Co.			100,000	640 00
4	Clark & Bingham			8,000	51 20
4	Clark J. W. & Co.	2,000	12 80	5,000	32 00
4	Clark Atkins A.	4,000	25 60	3,000	19 20
4	Clark, Sweet & Co.			23,000	147 20
5	Clark James	26,500	169 60		
5	Clark James and Joseph Lewis, trustees	18,600	119 04	8,000	51 20
6	Clark Benjamin	13,000	83 20		
6	Clark Jonas W.	6,300	40 32	1,000	6 40
6	Clark John	13,000	83 20	3,600	23 04
6	Clark James F.	9,300	59 52		
6	Clark Benjamin C.	33,000	211 20	10,000	64 00
7	Clark Calvin W.	22,500	144 00	40,000	256 00
7	Clark Edward	38,000	243 20		
7	Clark, Jones & Co.			7,000	44 80
7	Clark & Jones	25,000	160 00		
9	Clark Lemuel	14,400	92 16	5,000	32 00
10	Clark Joseph W.	10,600	67 84		
10	Clark Moses	24,000	153 60	8,000	51 20
11	Clark John M.	8,000	51 20		
12	Clark Stephen	6,600	42 24		
11	Clarke Manlius S.	8,000	51 20	7,000	44 80
11	Clarke Manlius S., guad'n			9,800	62 72

Ward.	Names.	Real.	Tax.	Personal.	Tax.
11	Clay Henry T.	6,000	38 40	4,000	25 60
4	Clement, Salisbury & Co.			35,000	224 00
7	Cleveland H. R. and J. Perkins, heirs	40,000	256 00		
4	Clifford Rachel E.	12,000	76 80		
2	Clifton John	43,300	277 12		
8	Clough Willard	8,800	56 32	300	1 92
4	Cobb Baxter			7,000	44 80
8	Cobb Henry	12,000	76 80		
8	Cobb Matthew	5,500	35 20	1,500	9 60
10	Cobb Samuel, heirs	14,400	92 16		
5	Coburn Daniel J.	14,700	94 08	8,000	51 20
6	Coburn John P.	5,000	32 00	1,000	6 40
7	Coburn Joseph W.	6,500	41 60		
4	Cochran Samuel Q. & Co.			10,000	64 00
6	Cochran Mary	13,000	83 20		
4	Codman John, heirs	97,000	620 80		
4	Codman Stephen, heirs	8,500	54 40		
4	Codman Edward & Co.			30,000	192 00
4	Codman William C.			10,000	64 00
6	Codman Edward	20,000	128 00	25,000	160 00
6	Codman Abigail, heirs	6,800	43 52		
6	Codman Charles R.	251,000	1,606 40	60,000	384 00
7	Codman Stephen			13,000	83 20
8	Codman Willard W.	10,000	64 00	4,000	25 60
8	Codman Henry	364,300	2,331 52		
8	Codman Henry, trustee	20,000	128 00		
9	Codman Francis	95,200	609 28		
10	Codman Benjamin S.	14,500	92 80	2,000	12 80
4	Coffin William E. & Co.			20,000	128 00
7	Coffin Margarett	89,000	569 60		
7	Coffin Peter, heirs	6,000	38 40		
8	Coffin George W.	71,000	454 40		
8	Coffin William	11,800	75 52	4,000	25 60
9	Coffin Aaron	21,600	138 24		
10	Coffin Charles H.	6,600	42 24		
3	Cofran James	31,000	198 40		
7	Coit Daniel T.			19,000	121 60
8	Colburn Jeremiah	17,600	112 64		
1	Colby Samuel	4,500	28 80	2,500	16 00

Ward.	Names.	Real.	Tax.	Personal.	Tax.
4	Colby Gardner	82,000	524 80	20,000	128 00
10	Colby Moses			10,000	64 00
2	Cole Morrill			10,000	64 00
3	Cole Isaac U., heirs	20,000	128 00		
4	Cole Thomas	56,000	358 40		
11	Cole William	16,000	102 40		
11	Coleman Lewis	4,400	28 16	6,000	38 40
1	Collamore Gilman	19,000	121 60		
3	Collamore George W.	25,600	163 84		
4	Collamore John, jr. & Co.			25,000	160 00
7	Collamore John, jr.	28,500	182 40	30,000	192 00
7	Collamore John, jr., exe'r			45,000	288 00
3	Collins Susan	8,000	51 20	25,000	160 00
11	Colt Harris H.	6,200	39 68		
1	Commercial Wharf Corporation	460,000	2,944 00		
7	Comstock William H.			6,000	58 40
4	Conant & Gross			6,000	38 40
4	Conant Josiah F.	5,000	32 00	15,000	96 00
3	Condon Samuel	4,000	25 60	2,500	16 00
11	Coney Luke	8,000	51 20		
12	Coney Jabez	35,500	227 20	10,000	64 00
12	Conley Charles C.	32,600	208 64	500	3 20
8	Constant Victor	15,000	96 00		
8	Converse James W.	22,200	142 08		
3	Cook George T.	6,500	41 60		
4	Cook Isaac	34,300	219 52		
10	Cook Charles E.	7,000	44 80	5,000	32 00
12	Cook Theodore D.	7,600	48 64		
7	Cooke Josiah P.	61,500	393 60	60,000	384 00
7	Cooke Josiah P., executor and guardian	73,000	467 20	14,000	89 60
1	Coolidge John F.	25,000	160 00	78,000	499 20
4	Coolidge Joseph	127,500	816 00	75,000	480 00
4	Coolidge, Gray & Furness			10,000	64 00
4	Coolidge Anna S.	44,000	281 60		
5	Coolidge Isaac A.	6,100	39 04	600	3 84
5	Coolidge Henry F.	6,600	42 24		
5	Coolidge Jonas	5,000	32 00	15,000	96 00
5	Coolidge William D.	5,000	32 00	2,000	12 80

Ward.	Names.	Real.	Tax.	Personal.	Tax.
6	Coolidge Joseph S.			32,000	204 80
10	Coolidge Lemuel A.	17,000	108 80		
4	Copeland Charles	18,000	115 20	11,000	70 40
5	Copeland Daniel	7,400	47 36		
7	Copeland F. & Co.	9,100	58 24	3,000	19 20
9	Copeland Elisha, heirs	13,000	83 20		
11	Copeland Elisha	5,000	32 00	1,800	11 52
11	Copeland & Kidder	7,800	49 92		
7	Copenhagen Arnold	16,000	102 40		
6	Cordis Thomas	77,500	496 00		
2	Corey Nathan	7,600	48 64		
8	Corey Elijah	26,500	169 60		
10	Corey Barney	11,500	73 60		
11	Cornell Samuel G.	6,600	42 24		
3	Cotting Amos	6,500	41 60		
4	Cotton N. Davies			6,000	38 40
4	Cotton, Hill & Co.	10,000	64 00	65,000	416 00
7	Cotton Susan	9,000	57 60		
7	Cotton Joseph, trustee	13,000	83 20		
8	Cotton Joseph	32,600	208 64	6,000	38 40
2	Cottrell John H.	5,900	37 76	800	5 12
5	Coverly Edward	32,500	208 00		
6	Coverly Samuel	7,000	44 80	500	3 20
7	Coverly Wells			10,000	64 00
3	Cowdin Zebiah, heirs	8,500	54 40		
5	Cowdin John	65,600	419 84		
10	Cowdin Robert	17,800	113 92	11,000	70 40
9	Cowing Cornelius	10,500	67 20		
4	Cox C. & M.			8,000	51 20
4	Crane Luther	7,500	48 00	1,500	9 60
4	Crane Edward			50,000	320 00
7	Crane Joshua, heirs	21,000	134 40		
12	Crane Larra	31,700	202 88	8,000	51 20
2	Crease William W., heirs	7,500	48 00		
4	Crease Wm. W. and others	6,500	41 60		
8	Crease Richard	40,200	257 28		
7	Crehore Edward	10,000	64 00	15,000	96 00
7	Crehore Edward and E. P. Tileston	70,000	448 00		
8	Crehore Isaac N.	6,000	38 40		

Ward.	Names.	Real.	Tax.	Personal.	Tax.
8	Crehore Thomas, heirs	55,400	354 56		
9	Crehore William	15,800	101 12	2,000	12 80
2	Cremer Benjamin	9,000	57 60		
1	Crocker & Sturgis			40,000	256 00
4	Crocker & Brewster	26,200	167 68	40,000	256 00
4	Crocker Uriel, trustee	9,600	61 44		
10	Crocker Thomas, heirs	7,000	44 80		
11	Crocker Henry	5,000	32 00	3,000	19 20
4	Crockett Selden	50,000	320 00	5,000	32 00
6	Crockett George W.	37,000	236 80	55,000	352 00
2	Crosby Alonzo	8,000	51 20		
4	Crosby J. L. & Co.			7,000	44 80
4	Crosby Samuel T.			25,000	160 00
4	Crosby & Nichols			7,000	44 80
4	Crosby Kendall, heirs	16,000	102 40		
5	Crosby Frederic	31,000	198 40	4,000	25 60
6	Crosby Loammi	8,500	54 40	5,000	32 00
9	Crosby Walter	2,400	15 36	4,500	28 80
1	Crowell, Brooks & Co.			10,000	64 00
2	Crowley Daniel	32,000	204 80	3,000	19 20
4	Crowninshield Francis B.	23,200	148 48	42,000	268 80
4	Crowninshield Francis B., executor			47,000	300 80
6	Crowninshield Edward A.	19,000	121 60	27,000	172 80
6	Crowninshield Elizabeth B.			47,000	300 80
12	Crowninshield Benj. W., heirs	8,100	51 84		
7	Cruft Edward	146,000	934 40	1,000	6 40
11	Cruft Samuel B.	8,000	51 20	2,600	16 64
5	Cudworth Samuel S.	9,600	61 44	600	3 84
4	Cummings Daniel & Co.			10,000	64 00
5	Cummings David, heirs	17,400	111 36		
5	Cummings David	7,500	48 00	2,000	12 80
5	Cummings Charles W., heirs	8,100	51 84		
9	Cummings Gilbert	13,400	85 76	2,000	12 80
10	Cummings Amos	5,800	37 12	11,000	70 40
2	Cunningham James	62,000	396 80		
4	Cunningham & Brothers			20,000	128 00
5	Cunningham George A.	6,000	38 40		

Ward.	Names.	Real.	Tax.	Personal.	Tax.
6	Cunningham Andrew	21,000	134 40		
6	Cunningham Andrew, trustee J. L. C.			40,000	256 00
6	Cunningham Andrew, trustee Mrs. C.			6,000	38 40
6	Cunningham Abigail			15,000	96 00
6	Cunningham Charles	43,000	275 20	30,000	192 00
6	Cunningham James	24,500	156 80		
6	Cunningham Frederic	9,500	60 80		
7	Cunningham Joseph L. heirs	40,000	256 00		
7	Cunningham N. F. & Co.			50,000	320 00
7	Cunningham N. F.	14,000	89 60		
7	Cunningham A. & Sons			36,000	230 40
8	Cunningham Charles	9,000	57 60		
4	Currier S. Q. & J. M.	5,300	33 92	800	5 12
11	Currier Gideon	7,100	45 44	600	3 84
1	Curtis George S.	6,000	38 40		
2	Curtis Nelson	7,000	44 80		
2	Curtis Paul	10,000	64 00		
2	Curtis Paul & Co.			6,000	38 40
4	Curtis, Bouvé & Co.			20,000	128 00
4	Curtis & Co.			8,000	51 20
4	Curtis Samuel	96,400	616 96	20,000	128 00
4	Curtis Charles P. & T. B.	25,000	160 00		
4	Curtis, Sampson & Co.			20,000	128 00
6	Curtis Charles P.	24,600	157 44	60,000	384 00
6	Curtis Charles P. and others, trustees	13,400	85 76	6,000	38 40
6	Curtis Charles P. and others	7,000	44 80		
6	Curtis Benjamin R.	27,200	174 08	40,000	256 00
6	Curtis George T.	35,000	224 00	9,500	60 80
6	Curtis Thomas B.	75,500	483 20	60,000	384 00
6	Curtis Nathaniel, jr.	7,500	48 00		
6	Curtis Caleb	18,500	118 40	30,000	192 00
6	Curtis Caleb, trustee			18,000	115 20
7	Curtis Thomas	22,100	141 44	15,000	96 00
7	Curtis Philip, heirs	6,000	38 40		
7	Curtis Abner			12,000	76 80

Ward.	Names.	Real.	Tax.	Personal.	Tax.
7	Curtis & Peabody			20,000	128 00
8	Curtis John heirs	32,000	204 80		
8	Curtis Frederick			8,000	51 20
9	Curtis George A.	3,200	20 48	25,000	160 00
10	Curtis Henry			15,000	96 00
10	Curtis Nathaniel	43,600	279 04		
11	Curtis Hiram	17,600	112 64	1,500	9 60
1	Cushing John	2,500	16 00	6,000	38 40
3	Cushing C. W. and N. Adams	10,000	64 00		
4	Cushing & Clapp			6,000	38 40
4	Cushing John P.	155,500	995 20		
5	Cushing Isaac	6,500	41 60		
6	Cushing Thomas P.	15,000	96 00	65,000	416 00
6	Cushing Lemuel	47,600	304 64	2,000	12 80
6	Cushing John	7,700	49 28		
6	Cushing Luther S.	10,000	64 00	13,000	83 20
6	Cushing George	6,600	42 24		
7	Cushing Patience, heirs	6,600	42 24		
7	Cushing Henry W. and others	11,000	70 40		
7	Cushing Roland	6,200	39 68		
10	Cushing Abel	8,400	53 76		
9	Cushman Freeman L.	9,500	60 80	1,000	6 40
2	Cutler P. and others	8,000	51 20		
2	Cutler P. & B. C. Ward	7,200	46 08		
4	Cutler Roland	18,000	115 20	6,000	38 40
4	Cutler Eben	10,500	67 20	8,000	51 20
6	Cutler Pliny	61,000	390 40	20,000	128 00
6	Cutler William W.			23,000	147 20
6	Cutler William J.	7,500	48 00		
7	Cutler Abraham L.			6,000	38 40
8	Cutler Amos	19,000	121 60		
9	Cutler Micah	22,900	146 56	6,000	38 40
3	Cutter George	6,000	38 40	1,500	9 60
3	Cutter Ammi, heirs	31,600	202 24		
3	Cutters & Clark,			10,000	64 00
1	Dabney & Cunningham			18,000	115 20
11	Daggett Henry L.			26,000	166 40
10	Daland Henry T.	9,000	57 60		

Ward.	Names.	Real.	Tax.	Personal.	Tax.
1	Dale Ebenezer, trustee	6,000	38 40		
6	Dale Ebenezer	7,500	48 00		
4	Dall James	6,500	41 60		
11	Dall William, heirs	110,300	705 92		
4	Dalton & Ingersol			8,000	51 20
4	Dalton Peter R.	13,800	88 32	50,000	320 00
6	Dalton James	8,500	54 40	19,000	121 60
3	Damon James	15,700	100 48	12,000	76 80
8	Damon Ann	18,000	115 20		
9	Damon Calvin	6,200	39 68	600	3 84
4	Damrell & Moore			9,500	60 80
1	Dana & Co.			50,000	320 00
1	Dana E. W. & S. W. trustees			15,000	96 00
4	Dana Samuel	16,000	102 40		
4	Dana Edward			8,000	51 20
4	Dana, Farrar & Hyde			60,000	384 00
6	Dana Samuel T.	16,000	102 40		
6	Dana Richard H.	7,500	48 00	2,000	12 80
8	Dana Amos W.	15,000	96 00		
8	Dana Ephraim	6,000	38 40	40,000	256 00
8	Dana Luther	7,000	44 80	2,400	15 36
10	Dana Dexter	10,200	65 28		
4	Dane, Dana & Co.			65,000	416 00
4	Danforth, Sias & Co.			15,000	96 00
8	Danforth Elizabeth S., heirs	15,000	96 00		
8	Danforth Elizabeth S.			20,000	128 00
8	Danforth Mary S.			20,000	128 00
4	Daniell Otis	39,800	254 72	25,000	160 00
4	Daniell & Co.			30,000	192 00
4	Daniels Nathaniel	7,000	44 80		
6	Daniels William B.	13,100	83 84	1,500	9 60
4	Darling & Proctor			7,000	44 80
5	Darling Thomas	14,500	92 80		
4	Darracott Franklin	18,000	115 20	5,000	32 00
6	Davenport Isaac, heirs	78,000	499 20		
7	Davenport John	15,000	96 00		
9	Davenport Henry	10,600	67 84		

Ward.	Names.	Real.	Tax.	Personal.	Tax.
4	Davidson Andrew C. and others	14,000	89 60		
6	Davies Daniel	10,000	64 00	1,000	6 40
1	Davis Henry	9,900	63 36	500	3 20
1	Davis Matilda	18,000	115 20		
3	Davis Ebenezer, heirs	7,100	45 44		
3	Davis Caroline	14,000	89 60		
4	Davis William T.			12,000	76 80
4	Davis Adolphus	8,000	51 20	15,000	96 00
4	Davis William, heirs	37,000	236 80		
4	Davis Robert S. & Co.			10,000	64 00
4	Davis Joshua, heirs	11,000	70 40		
4	Davis William H.			25,000	160 00
4	Davis James, jr.			10,000	64 00
5	Davis Jonathan	14,200	90 88	3,200	20 48
6	Davis J. Amory	1,700	10 88	40,000	256 00
6	Davis John G.	7,000	44 80	35,000	224 00
7	Davis Richard	7,000	44 80	2,000	12 80
7	Davis William, jr.	34,900	223 36	13,000	83 20
7	Davis Sarah J.	13,000	83 20	13,000	83 20
7	Davis James	103,000	659 20	20,000	128 00
7	Davis Horatio E. & Co.			10,000	64 00
7	Davis Samuel and others	15,000	96 00		
7	Davis William, jr., heirs	19,400	124 16		
7	Davis William J. others, trustees	22,600	144 64		
7	Davis John W., heirs	12,000	76 80	12,000	76 80
7	Davis Susan H.			15,000	96 00
7	Davis John, heirs	17,500	112 00		
7	Davis Isaac P.	13,000	83 20	2,000	12 80
7	Davis Chas. G. & Wm. T.	13,300	85 12		
8	Davis George H.	10,500	67 20		
8	Davis George N.	8,400	53 76		
8	Davis Joshua	6,000	38 40		
10	Davis Samuel	12,000	76 80	85,000	544 00
11	Davis Robert	6,400	40 96		
11	Davis Charles	8,500	54 40		
11	Davis Charles G.	7,800	49 92		
4	Davison Elias E.	8,000	51 20	6,000	38 40
1	Dawes Henry	71,000	454 40	1,000	6 40

Ward.	Names.	Real.	Tax.	Personal.	Tax.
1	Dawes Henry, trustee	8,500	54 40		
5	Dean Henry	5,000	32 00	4,600	29 44
7	Dean Oliver	10,000	64 00	50,000	320 00
8	Deane Charles	8,000	51 20		
11	Deacon Sarah A. admin'x			10,000	64 00
11	Deacon Edward P., heirs	97,000	620 80		
3	Dearborn S. O. & J. Baker	7,000	44 80		
7	Dearborn Benjamin, heirs	8,000	51 20		
7	Dearing Edward			8,000	51 20
6	Degrand Peter P. F.	12,000	76 80	37,000	236 80
6	Dehon Elizabeth	11,000	70 40		
8	Dehon William	3,400	21 76	10,000	64 00
12	Demerest Samuel C.	9,600	61 44	20,000	128 00
8	Demeritt J. & Co.			40,000	256 00
4	Dennie & Boardman	26,300	168 32	40,000	256 00
4	Dennie James	9,500	60 80	16,000	102 40
5	Dennie George	10,000	64 00	16,000	102 40
6	Dennie Caroline	8,500	54 40	17,000	108 80
5	Dennis Samuel	15,000	96 00		
7	Dennison J. N. & Co.			40,000	256 00
9	Dennison James	9,600	61 44		
4	Denny, Rice & Gardner			90,000	576 00
7	Denny Daniel, executor			35,000	224 00
7	Denny Daniel & H. J. Gardner	103,500	662 40		
7	Denny Daniel	114,500	732 80		
4	Denton William	8,000	51 20	2,000	12 80
5	Denton Jonathan	17,400	111 36		
5	Denton Augustus	10,000	64 00		
8	Derby Ellen	6,000	38 40		
9	Derby E. Hasket	25,800	165 12	35,000	224 00
4	Deshon D. & Co.			10,000	64 00
8	Deshon Daniel	5,000	32 00	30,000	192 00
4	Devens Samuel and others, trustees	33,000	211 20		
12	Dewerson Richard	7,100	45 44		
1	Dewhurst William	5,000	32 00	2,000	12 80
2	Dexter Amasa	16,000	102 40		
3	Dexter Theodore, heirs	17,400	111 36		
6	Dexter Geo. M. trustee	20,000	128 00		

Ward.	Names.	Real.	Tax.	Personal.	Tax.
7	Dexter Franklin	78,800	504 32		
7	Dexter Thomas A.	30,500	195 20	12,000	76 80
7	Dexter John H.	7,000	44 80	7,300	46 72
8	Dexter, Hixon & Dexter			10,000	64 00
8	Dexter A. & J. B.	30,000	192 00		
9	Dexter George M.	17,000	108 80	40,000	256 00
9	Dexter Lambert	6,800	43 52		
1	Dickinson Persis	9,200	58 88		
4	Dickinson Prescott & Co.	4,500	28 80	12,000	76 80
4	Dickinson Dexter & John	28,000	179 20		
7	Dickson James A.	31,500	201 60	18,600	119 04
1	Dillaway William	38,800	248 32	15,000	96 00
7	Dillaway Francis, heirs	10,400	66 56		
7	Dillon James	4,800	30 72	15,000	96 00
3	Dimmick Calvin	8,800	56 32		
10	Dimond Orel	5,600	35 84	600	3 84
11	Ditson Oliver	8,000	51 20	40,000	256 00
6	Dixon Mary B. and others, executors			22,000	140 80
6	Dixon Mary B.	45,000	288 00		
6	Dixon Benjamin H.			50,000	320 00
6	Dixon B. H. & P. F. Shelton, trustees			50,000	320 00
4	Dixwell Esther	10,000	64 00		
2	Doane John M.	6,100	39 04		
4	Doane Sarah P.	11,000	70 40	14,000	89 60
12	Doane John & others	7,200	46 08		
1	Dodd Benjamin	12,800	81 92		
1	Dodd Horace			7,000	44 80
4	Dodd John A., trustee	18,000	115 20		
4	Dodd Timothy	10,700	68 48	10,000	64 00
5	Dodd Benjamin	5,500	35 20	1,200	7 68
7	Dodd John	38,700	247 68	5,000	32 00
8	Dodd James			10,000	64 00
1	Dodge Catharine	18,200	116 48	6,000	38 40
4	Dodge Solomon H.			15,000	96 00
4	Dodge, Tucker & Co.			65,000	416 00
6	Dodge Joshua C.	41,000	262 40	15,000	96 00
12	Dodge Ephraim	9,000	57 60	500	3 20
4	Doe, Hazelton & Co.			45,000	288 00

Ward.	Names.	Real.	Tax.	Personal.	Tax.
7	Doggett John & Co.			16,000	102 40
8	Doggett N. B. & N. A.			6,000	38 40
10	Doggett Elizabeth	24,800	158 72	4,500	28 80
8	Doherty H. & Co.			7,000	44 80
1	Dolan Margaret E.	6,000	38 40		
1	Dolan Edward, heirs	8,000	51 20	1,500	9 60
8	Dolbeare Edmund P.	9,400	60 16		
4	Dole Edward	16,000	102 40		
10	Donahoe Patrick	21,400	136 96	5,000	32 00
4	Donnison William, heirs	103,000	659 20		
4	Dooley Henry			7,000	44 80
7	Doran William	13,400	85 76		
6	Dorr Samuel A.	26,000	166 40	4,000	25 60
6	Dorr Charles H., trustee	43,000	275 20		
6	Dorr Susan E.	29,500	188 80	10,000	64 00
8	Dorr John	22,500	144 00	60,000	384 00
8	Dorr John, executor and trustee			17,000	108 80
10	Dorr Lucinda, heirs	17,000	108 80		
11	Dorr William B.	26,800	171 52	4,000	25 60
1	Doubt Mary, heirs	10,000	64 00		
3	Dow David	6,900	44 16		
4	Dow James B.	35,000	224 00	15,000	96 00
6	Dow Samuel, heirs	13,000	83 20		
7	Dow Lydia	6,600	42 24		
8	Dow Dolly W.	6,600	42 24		
6	Dowe Joseph	5,500	35 20	1,000	6 40
7	Dowley Levi A.	216,000	1,382 40	5,000	32 00
4	Downer Samuel, jr.			40,000	256 00
12	Downer, Austin & Co.	20,500	131 20		
8	Drake John, heirs	10,000	64 00		
8	Drake Tisdale	64,200	410 88	55,000	352 00
8	Drake Elizabeth	5,000	32 00	15,000	96 00
10	Drake Nathan	8,800	56 32	1,000	6 40
6	Draper Daniel & Son			60,000	384 00
5	Draper Daniel	54,900	351 36		
11	Draper Susannah, heirs	6,500	41 60		
4	Dresser Jacob A.			10,000	64 00
4	Dresser Jacob A., exe'r			25,000	160 00
8	Drew Elijah	15,000	96 00		
9	Drew Joseph L.	3,800	24 32	5,000	32 00

Ward.	Names.	Real.	Tax.	Personal.	Tax.
9	Drew Joseph	34,000	217 60	6,000	38 40
9	Drew Luther	13,400	85 76	1,200	7 68
4	Driscoll Cornelius	11,100	71 04	21,000	134 40
10	Drury Charles S.	6,600	42 24	1,200	7 68
11	Drury Gardner P.	15,500	99 20	35,000	224 00
11	Drury Roger	7,200	46 08		
7	Dubois George E.			8,000	51 20
2	Dudley George P.	16,400	104 96		
4	Dudley James H. & Co.			8,000	51 20
11	Dudley Elbridge G.	12,600	80 64	3,000	19 20
11	Dudley Elbridge G.	18,800	120 32	500	3 20
5	Dugan John	19,500	124 80		
5	Dugan James	4,600	29 44	5,000	32 00
4	Duggan John A.	7,500	48 00		
1	Dunbar Peter & Co.	29,700	190 08		
1	Dunbar Thomas J.	8,900	56 96		
4	Dunbar & Brother			11,000	70 40
4	Dunbar Curtis S.	15,000	96 00		
5	Dunbar John D.	19,600	125 44	500	3 20
5	Dunbar Melzar	21,100	135 04		
1	Duncklee J. J. and A. E. Tilton	26,800	171 52		
5	Duncklee Benjamin W.			8,000	51 20
5	Duncklee John & Joseph	6,500	41 60		
7	Duncklee John	7,000	44 80		
4	Dunham & Hovey	7,000	44 80		
12	Dunham Josiah	64,800	414 72	1,500	9 60
12	Dunham Josiah, jr.	16,300	104 32	300	1 92
8	Dunlap Lucy A. C. A.	13,000	83 20	43,000	275 20
8	Dunlap David, heirs	6,000	38 40		
6	Dunn James C.	5,700	36 48	12,000	76 80
6	Dunn J. C. and B. Sewall, executors			13,500	86 40
3	Dupee Isaac, heirs	14,000	89 60		
3	Dupee Charles	13,000	83 20	1,000	6 40
4	Durant Henry F.	22,000	140 80	2,500	16 00
3	Dutton Benjamin	13,100	83 84	800	5 12
4	Dutton & Wentworth			20,000	128 00
6	Dutton Warren	6,000	38 40		
7	Dutton, Richardson & Co.	9,000	57 60	125,000	800 00

Ward.	Names.	Real.	Tax.	Personal.	Tax.
7	Dutton, Lamb & Stearns			32,000	204 80
7	Dutton John			12,000	76 80
8	Dutton George D.	5,000	32 00	1,800	11 52
4	Dyer John D., heirs	14,100	90 24		
4	Dyer Henry	12,500	80 00	3,500	22 40
9	Dyer Freeman M.	3,000	19 20	3,000	19 20
11	Dyer Lorenzo M.	6,200	39 68		
12	Dyer Ebenezer E.	5,000	32 00	8,000	51 20
9	Eames John	8,000	51 20	5,000	32 00
1	Earl William	7,300	46 72	3,000	19 20
12	Earl Thomas	5,000	32 00	1,000	6 40
4	Earle John, jr.	26,000	166 40	6,000	38 40
2	East Boston Company	400,000	2,560 00		
2	East Boston Manufacturing Company	10,000	64 00	20,000	128 00
2	East Boston Wharf Co.	210,000	1,344 00		
2	East Boston Iron and Gas Company	30,000	192 00		
6	Eastburn John H.	40,400	258 56	30,000	192 00
8	Eastburn Manton	26,500	169 60	2,000	12 80
2	Eastern Railroad Co.	150,000	960 00		
4	Eastman & King			10,000	64 00
1	Eaton William	9,500	60 80		
1	Eaton Ezra	5,000	32 00	8,000	51 20
1	Eaton Ezra O.			8,000	51 20
4	Eaton, Hill & Candler			8,000	51 20
4	Eaton, Chamberlin & Co.			10,000	64 00
4	Eaton Albert C.			6,400	40 96
4	Eaton Joseph B.	12,500	80 00		
4	Eaton & Palmer			10,000	64 00
5	Eaton Charles F.	6,000	38 40	2,500	16 00
6	Eaton Asa	12,500	80 00	5,000	32 00
8	Eaton Timothy	38,200	244 48	2,000	12 80
11	Eaton Amherst	12,000	76 80		
11	Eaton William J., trustee			6,900	44 16
11	Eaton William	14,600	93 44		
12	Eaton William	8,800	56 32		
12	Eaton & Dupee	8,300	53 12	15,000	96 00
4	Eayers & Fairbanks			14,000	89 60
10	Eayrs William	4,800	30 72	2,500	16 00

Ward.	Names.	Real.	Tax.	Personal.	Tax.
6	Eckley Thomas J., heirs	34,500	220 80		
6	Eckley Caroline S. exe'x			150,000	960 00
6	Eckley David, heirs	31,000	198 40		
8	Eddy Caleb	39,500	252 80	2,500	16 00
8	Eddy Robert H.	22,500	144 00	7,000	44 80
1	Edgerly John S. & Co.			10,000	64 00
3	Edmands J. Wiley	84,800	542 72		
4	Edwards, Holman & Co.	32,200	206 08	10,000	64 00
6	Edwards William	9,700	62 08	1,000	6 40
11	Elder Mary Ann	6,800	43 52		
7	Eldredge Oliver & Co.			40,000	56 00
7	Eldredge Oliver			20,000	128 00
7	Eldredge Edward H.			8,000	51 20
6	Eliot Samuel A.	44,000	281 60	90,000	576 00
6	Eliot Samuel A., guardian,			12,000	76 80
7	Eliot Frederic W.	5,000	32 00	2,500	16 00
4	Ellicott Joseph P.			6,300	40 32
5	Elliot Robert B., heirs	6,000	38 40		
4	Ellis George & Co.			40,000	256 00
4	Ellis Francis D. & Co.			8,000	51 20
5	Ellis Luther, heirs	56,500	361 60		
5	Ellis Nathaniel	6,000	38 40	10,000	64 00
7	Ellis George	30,000	192 00		
7	Ellis George and C. B. Darling, executors	12,000	76 80		
7	Ellis Samuel & Co.			8,000	51 20
7	Ellis & Merriam			75,000	480 00
8	Ellis Abner	8,400	53 76	10,000	64 00
9	Ellis Warren			17,000	108 80
10	Ellis & Mayo	47,100	301 44		
10	Ellis Jonathan	13,200	84 48	8,000	51 20
10	Ellis George	13,400	85 76	2,500	16 00
10	Ellis George and C. B. Darling, trustees	21,900	140 16		
10	Ellis George and C. B. Darling, trustees	6,400	40 96		
10	Ellis Jabez	26,400	168 96	8,000	51 20
10	Ellis Mary Ann M.	6,000	38 40	800	5 12
4	Ellison William and S. S. Arnold, assignees			15,000	96 00

Ward.	Names.	Real.	Tax.	Personal.	Tax.
4	Ellison James	6,000	38 40	6,000	38 40
8	Elwell David	8,600	55 04		
3	Emerson Charles	11,000	70 40	3,000	19 20
4	Emerson George B.	25,000	160 00	32,000	204 80
5	Emerson Frederic			20,000	128 00
5	Emerson Henry	4,500	28 80	3,000	19 20
7	Emerson, Cochrane & Co.			75,000	480 00
9	Emerson William P.			6,000	38 40
10	Emerson John	3,600	23 04	8,000	51 20
12	Emerson Romanus	8,000	51 20	1,000	6 40
8	Emery Francis W. R.	61,000	390 40	1,500	9 60
10	Emery Isaac			30,000	192 00
4	Emmes Samuel	17,400	111 36		
4	Emmes Samuel & Co.			25,000	160 00
4	Emmons John L. & Co.			20,000	128 00
6	Emmons Nathaniel H.	21,000	134 40	70,000	448 00
8	Emmons Samuel, heirs	17,000	108 80		
9	Emmons Thomas	8,400	53 76	2,200	14 08
9	Emmons Joshua	3,400	21 76	3,000	19 20
10	Emmons John L.	9,400	60 16		
3	English Abram T.	9,500	60 80	2,000	12 80
5	English James L.			8,000	51 20
7	Erickson, Livermore & Co.			30,000	192 00
8	Erving Mary, heirs	15,000	96 00		
9	Erving Edward S.	5,400	34 56	7,000	44 80
10	Etheredge John, heirs	6,600	42 24		
3	Eustis George, heirs	7,000	44 80		
4	Eustis William, heirs,	12,000	76 80		
4	Eustis William T.	9,000	57 60	8,000	51 20
6	Evans Gilbert	700	4 48	6,000	38 40
10	Evans William	55,400	354 56		
11	Evans Horatio	5,600	35 84	12,500	80 00
7	Eveleth Joseph	7,000	44 80	5,000	32 00
3	Everett E. D.			7,000	44 80
4	Everett Charles			12,500	80 00
7	Everett Edward	51,000	326 40	165,000	1,056 00
9	Everett Aaron	3,800	24 32	15,000	96 00
10	Everett Otis, heirs	50,400	322 56		
11	Everett Eliza G.			34,000	217 60
11	Everett Otis	10,000	64 00	15,000	96 00

Ward.	Names.	Real.	Tax.	Personal.	Tax.
3	Eye and Ear Infirmary	27,000	172 80		
4	Fairbanks Drury & Co.			18,000	115 20
7	Fairbanks John	103,500	662 40		
8	Fairbanks Drury	16,400	104 96		
8	Fairbanks Stephen	14,600	93 44	25,000	160 00
4	Fairfield John, heirs	9,000	57 60		
8	Fales Halliburton			25,000	160 00
8	Fales Samuel, heirs	90,500	579 20		
8	Fales Susan Maria			25,000	160 00
7	Farley Robert	34,000	217 60	41,000	262 40
7	Farlow John S.	28,700	183 68	5,000	32 00
4	Farmer & Rogers			20,000	128 00
5	Farnum Henry	4,500	28 80	3,800	24 32
7	Farnum Henry	52,400	335 36	7,500	48 00
7	Farnum Rufus	6,000	38 40		
3	Farnsworth Amos	15,500	99 20		
4	Farnsworth Isaac D.	48,500	310 40	10,000	64 00
4	Farnsworth Walter	25,000	160 00		
4	Farnsworth & Phipps	65,000	416 00		
5	Farnsworth John C.			16,000	102 40
4	Farrar, Richards & Co.			65,000	416 00
4	Farrar Timothy			31,000	198 40
6	Farrar Abijah W.	12,500	80 00		
6	Farrar Daniel	10,000	64 00		
5	Farrington Sarah and L.	5,000	32 00	2,000	12 80
11	Farrington & Hunnewell	4,000	25 60	5,000	32 00
11	Farris Jeremiah			10,000	64 00
4	Farwell A. G. & Co.			40,000	256 00
5	Farwell Luther	8,200	52 48		
11	Farwell Lyman	15,300	97 92	25,000	160 00
11	Faucon Edward H.			16,000	102 40
4	Faulkner, Kimball & Co.			45,000	288 00
11	Favor John	26,100	167 04	1,000	6 40
5	Fawcett Samuel H.	7,500	48 00	1,000	6 40
4	Faxon Francis E.			18,500	118 40
4	Faxon Nathaniel	108,000	691 20	35,000	224 00
4	Faxon George N.			40,000	256 00
7	Faxon Edwin			10,000	64 00
7	Faxon William, heirs	17,500	112 00		
2	Fay Richard S.	24,400	156 16		

Ward.	Names.	Real.	Tax.	Personal.	Tax.
4	Fay Harrison & Co.	16,600	106 24	18,000	115 20
4	Fay & Hammond			16,000	102 40
4	Fay Thomas G.			7,000	44 80
6	Fay Luke	6,000	38 40	28,000	179 20
7	Fay & Jones			8,000	51 20
7	Fay & Co.			20,000	128 00
7	Fay Dexter & Sons			20,000	128 00
10	Fay Joel	6,400	40 96		
10	Fay Emery B.	4,000	25 60	4,200	26 88
10	Fay William C.			70,000	448 00
10	Fay Windsor, heirs	69,200	442 88		
10	Fay Dorcas	24,500	156 80		
4	Fearing, Thacher & Whiton			75,000	480 00
4	Fearing Albert	13,000	83 20	9,000	57 60
7	Fearing & Whitney			11,500	73 60
6	Federhen John, jr.	16,700	106 88	2,000	12 80
8	Federhen John	8,000	51 20		
11	Fellows William	6,800	43 52		
10	Felt Joseph B.	5,800	37 12	7,000	44 80
10	Felt Jonathan W.	8,200	52 48	2,500	16 00
1	Felton John	4,000	25 60	27,000	172 82
12	Felton Luther	42,400	271 36		
12	Felton Luther & Son			30,000	192 00
9	Fenno James W.	27,800	177 92		
5	Fernald James			10,000	64 00
2	Fessenden John M.	39,100	250 24		
4	Fessenden Brothers			15,000	96 00
7	Fessenden Charles B.			15,000	96 00
4	Fetridge & Co.			10,000	64 00
2	Fettyplace William	28,000	179 20	4,500	28 80
4	Field, Converse & Co.			45,000	288 00
4	Field Benjamin F. & Co.			8,000	51 20
7	Field Henry			10,000	64 00
7	Field Pearson H. & Co.			6,000	38 40
11	Field Pearson H.	4,000	25 60	10,000	64 00
9	Fifield Calvin S.	8,200	52 48	3,000	19 20
4	Fifty Associates	831,500	5,321 60		
4	Firemens Insurance Co.	40,000	256 00		
2	Fisher Amos	6,200	39 68		
3	Fisher Warren,	16,500	105 60		

Ward.	Names.	Real.	Tax.	Personal.	Tax.
4	Fisher Warren & Co.			10,000	64 00
4	Fisher & Co.			55,000	352 00
5	Fisher Jabez	6,000	38 40	2,000	12 80
6	Fisher Nathaniel	6,000	38 40		
7	Fisher Francis	17,000	108 80	1,500	9 60
7	Fisher Alvan	8,800	56 32	500	3 20
8	Fisher Sidney & Co.			8,000	51 20
10	Fisher Mark			12,000	76 80
11	Fisher Betsey	14,000	89 60	5,000	32 00
4	Fishers & Chapin	10,000	64 00	70,000	448 00
1	Fisk William	5,600	35 84	1,000	6 40
4	Fisk & Cushing			6,000	38 40
5	Fisk Elijah P.	14,500	92 80	3,000	19 20
8	Fisk John	6,600	42 24		
1	Fiske Francis	7,300	46 72		
1	Fiske Benjamin	64,600	413 44		
4	Fiske Joseph N.	13,000	83 20	20,000	128 00
4	Fiske Joseph N., executor			40,000	256 00
6	Fiske Augustus H.	8,500	54 40		
8	Fiske Elijah	10,000	64 00		
4	Fitch Jeremiah, heirs	30,500	195 20		
7	Fitch Jonas	21,100	135 04	2,500	16 00
7	Fitzpatrick John B.	14,300	91 52	2,000	12 80
8	Fitzpatrick Thomas	8,000	51 20		
12	Fitzsimmons Terence	8,500	54 40	1,000	6 40
3	Flagg Dennis F.	5,000	32 00	2,000	12 80
4	Flagg Henry	8,000	51 20		
4	Flagg Josiah F.	23,400	149 76	7,500	48 00
10	Flagg Augustus	8,400	53 76		
8	Flanagan George	5,000	32 00	3,000	19 20
8	Flanders John L.	9,400	60 16	500	3 20
7	Fleet Ann			6,000	38 40
7	Fleet John, heirs	44,400	284 16		
3	Fleming John	6,500	41 60	6,000	38 40
1	Fletcher William	12,200	78 08	12,000	76 80
4	Fletcher Jonathan V.			8,000	51 20
4	Fletcher J. B. & Co.			12,000	76 80
4	Fletcher R. F. & Co,			7,000	44 80
4	Fletcher & Appleton			17,000	108 80
7	Fletcher Richard			55,000	352 00

Ward.	Names.	Real.	Tax.	Personal.	Tax.
12	Fletcher Henry W.	24,300	155 52	5,000	32 00
4	Flint & Carter			8,000	51 20
8	Flint Waldo,			20,000	128 00
8	Flint Waldo, trustee			13,500	86 40
10	Flint John	10,000	64 00	6,000	38 40
5	Floyd Andrew	15,400	98 56		
4	Fogg Brothers			10,000	64 00
4	Fogg & Burbank			8,000	51 20
7	Follet Dexter	35,000	224 00	40,000	256 00
8	Folling George	25,000	160 00	16,500	105 60
4	Folsom Samuel M.	7,000	44 80		
4	Folsom, Watson & Co.			6,000	38 40
2	Forbes John M.	26,000	166 40		
4	Forbush & Fowle			6,000	38 40
8	Forbush Jonathan	15,000	96 00		
1	Forristall Jonas	9,400	60 16	800	5 12
6	Forristall Ezra	18,100	115 84	5,000	32 00
4	Forster Jacob	8,200	52 48	10,000	64 00
4	Forster Henry and Jacob	37,000	236 80		
4	Fosdick William B.			8,000	51 20
4	Fosdick John			8,000	51 20
1	Foster Samuel, heirs	12,000	76 80		
1	Foster Archibald, agent	7,500	48 00		
4	Foster Clapp & Co.			14,000	89 60
4	Foster Thomas R., heirs	15,000	96 00		
4	Foster George B.			15,000	96 00
4	Foster Daniel J. & Co.			7,000	44 80
4	Foster Joseph			6,000	38 40
4	Foster Ebenezer B. & Co.			20,000	128 00
4	Forster John H. & Co.			45,000	288 00
5	Foster Elizabeth H.	17,000	108 80		
5	Foster Archibald	8,500	54 40	1,200	7 68
7	Foster John H.	14,000	89 60	2,600	16 64
7	Foster James H.	74,200	474 88	85,000	544 00
7	Foster Charles C.	33,200	212 48		
7	Foster James H & Son,			12,000	76 80
7	Foster Leonard and others	7,000	44 80		
7	Foster William	92,000	588 80	1,000	6 40

Ward.	Names.	Real.	Tax.	Personal.	Tax.
7	Foster & Taylor	37,800	241 92	40,000	256 00
8	Foster Leonard	7,800	49 92	25,000	160 00
9	Foster John	24,200	154 88	6,000	38 40
10	Foster John H.	28,400	181 76	3,000	19 20
11	Foster William H.	8,000	51 20	1,500	9 60
1	Fowle & Fletcher	4,100	26 24	4,500	28 80
4	Fowle Seth W.	32,100	205 44	65,000	416 00
5	Fowle James	24,300	155 52	10,000	64 00
7	Fowle Parker & Sons			45,000	288 00
10	Fowle Joshua B.	7,800	49 92		
11	Fowle Henry	2,800	17 92	4,000	25 60
5	Fox Charles J.	20,300	129 92	3,000	19 20
8	Foxcraft Francis A. heirs,	13,000	83 20		
3	Francis Ebenezer	11,500	73 60		
4	Francis Ebenezer	212,800	1,361 92		
7	Francis Nathaniel,	7,800	49 92	15,000	96 00
7	Francis & Lovell	5,400	34 56	8,000	51 20
8	Francis Nathaniel	6,000	38 40	15,000	96 00
3	Freeman Arthur	5,000	32 00	2,500	16 00
4	Freeman & Simpson			6,000	38 40
4	Freeman William	17,000	108 80	8,000	51 20
6	Freeman Peter W.	7,500	48 00	10,500	67 20
11	Freeman Watson	23,000	147 20	2,500	16 00
1	French Charles			20,000	128 00
2	French Thomas, heirs	8,800	56 32		
4	French Jonathan, heirs	60,000	384 00		
4	French Benjamin			6,000	38 40
5	French Anna, heirs	16,500	105 60		
7	French Moses, jr.	7,600	48 64	10,000	64 00
7	French Abner & Co.			30,000	192 00
7	French, Wells & Co.			75,000	480 00
7	French Benjamin V. & Moses, jr.	25,000	160 00		
8	French William E.	24,000	153 60	18,000	115 20
8	French Charles A.	8,600	55 04		
8	French Jonathan	58,000	371 20		
8	French Abram	40,500	259 20		
9	French John A.	7,000	44 80	2,500	16 00
1	Frost Oliver			10,000	64 00
4	Frost William R.	36,800	235 52	1,000	6 40

Ward.	Names.	Real.	Tax.	Personal.	Tax.
8	Frost Walter	12,800	81 92		
7	Frothingham Nathl. L.	26,000	166 40	165,000	1,056 00
7	Frothingham S., jr. & Co.			50,000	320 00
9	Frothingham Samuel	55,000	352 00		
9	Frothingham Thomas	12,400	79 36	3,000	19 20
11	Frothingham Ephraim L.	4,800	30 72	2,000	12 80
3	Fullam J. F. & Co.			15,000	96 00
3	Fullam David	45,000	288 00		
1	Fuller Benjamin, heirs	6,500	41 60		
4	Fuller Robert, heirs	29,000	185 60		
4	Fuller Henry H.	10,000	64 00	14,000	89 60
5	Fuller Abraham W. heirs	9,200	58 88		
6	Fuller Stephen P.	14,500	92 80	6,000	38 40
6	Fuller Samuel D.	9,700	62 08		
10	Fuller H. Weld	34,900	223 36		
7	Fullerton & Raymond			35,000	224 00
8	Fullerton Alexander	7,400	47 36		
12	Fulton Iron Foundry Co.	75,400	482 56		
5	Gaffield Betsey	8,000	51 20	16,000	102 40
4	Gage George W.			10,000	64 00
4	Gage Benjamin W.	3,800	24 32	6,000	38 40
4	Gage & Chase			10,000	64 00
4	Gale Elizabeth and L. S.	10,000	64 00	22,000	140 80
11	Gale Milton	27,600	176 64	9,000	57 60
7	Gallagher Patrick			6,000	38 40
5	Gallison Joseph H.	10,000	64 00	600	3 84
10	Gamage Sarah D.	6,400	40 96		
3	Garaux Francis, heirs	8,000	51 20		
2	Gardiner Charles F.	10,000	64 00		
2	Gardiner H. D.	10,000	64 00		
2	Gardiner C. F. & H. D.	14,000	89 60	14,000	89 60
7	Gardiner William H. and William H. Prescott, trustees	10,500	67 20		
7	Gardiner William H.	22,000	140 80	30,000	192 00
7	Gardiner William and others, trustees			13,000	83 20
4	Gardner John D. & Co			12,000	76 80
4	Gardner Joshua, heirs	24,000	153 60		
4	Gardner John L.	131,400	840 96	220,000	1,400 08

Ward.	Names.	Real.	Tax.	Personal.	Tax.
4	Gardner John L., trustee			30,000	192 00
4	Gardner Henry	248,900	1,592 96	30,000	192 00
4	Gardner & Thayer			17,000	108 80
6	Gardner John D.	14,000	89 60	6,000	38 40
6	Gardner John	13,000	83 20		
6	Gardner Leavitt	6,300	40 32	5,000	32 00
6	Gardner George	20,000	128 00	42,000	268 80
7	Gardner Rebecca R.	30,000	192 00	10,000	64 00
7	Gardner George H.	27,400	175 36		
8	Gardner & Bartlett	9,000	57 60		
8	Garland James	13,200	84 48		
1	Garrett Robert, heirs	8,000	51 20		
1	Gassett Edward & Co.			30,000	192 00
7	Gassett Henry	21,000	134 40	165,000	1,056 00
8	Gaston Alexander	8,200	52 48		
11	Gates M. Luther	3,800	24 32	10,000	64 00
3	Gavett Andrew J.	12,000	76 80	6,000	38 40
3	Gay Lewis H.	5,500	35 20	2,000	12 40
4	Gay Timothy & Co.			6,000	38 40
7	Gay & Stratton	5,000	32 00	20,000	128 00
10	Gay Phineas E.	6,600	42 24		
10	Gay Henry B.	7,400	47 36		
10	Gay Nancy	41,400	264 96		
4	George Lyman A.			10,000	64 00
4	Gerrish Benjamin J.	6,600	42 24		
7	Gerrish George W.	202,200	1,294 08		
5	Geyer Andrew	5,500	35 20	2,000	12 80
7	Gibbens Daniel L.	11,000	70 40		
6	Gibbs Nathaniel B.	19,000	121 60		
6	Gibson Kimball	21,500	137 60	12,000	51 20
10	Gibson Susan, heirs	30,600	195 84		
2	Gilbert Caleb C. and B. Hammatt	14,600	93 44		
2	Gilbert C. C. and W. C. Barstow	6,000	38 40		
4	Gilbert & Sons			75,000	480 00
4	Gilbert Caleb C.	7,100	45 44	25,000	160 00
4	Gilbert Timothy & others	30,000	192 00		
5	Gilbert Anna S.	19,300	123 52		
6	Gilbert John, jr.	8,000	51 20	15,000	96 00

Ward.	Names.	Real.	Tax.	Personal.	Tax.
7	Gilbert S. P.			6,000	38 40
8	Gilbert Benjamin R.	8,000	51 20		
8	Gilbert Timothy & Co.	40,000	256 00	35,000	224 00
8	Gilbert Timothy	58,900	376 96		
8	Gilbert Lemuel	9,600	61 44	20,000	128 00
8	Gilbert Samuel	11,000	70 40		
9	Gilbert Luther	9,000	57 60		
10	Gilbert Samuel S.			15,000	96 00
7	Giles Ann W.	13,000	83 20		
10	Gill Perez, heirs	10,600	67 84		
3	Gilman George W.	5,500	35 20	1,200	7 68
4	Gilman John T., heirs	23,000	147 20		
7	Gilmore, Harwood & Co.			20,000	128 00
10	Gilmore Sanford	17,000	108 80		
4	Gleason Frederick	2,000	12 80	20,000	128 00
8	Gleeson Michael H.	8,500	54 40	3,800	24 32
2	Glendon Rolling Mills	165,000	1,056 00		
1	Glidden & Williams			25,000	160 00
9	Glidden William T.	17,000	108 80		
4	Globe Bank	61,000	390 40		
4	Glover Lewis, heirs	7,000	44 80		
4	Glover Joseph B. & Co.			20,000	128 00
1	Goddard William W.	15,000	96 00	150,000	960 00
4	Goddard Jonathan	25,200	161 28		
4	Goddard Nathaniel	15,000	96 00	1,000	6 40
4	Goddard Nathaniel, jr.			25,000	160 00
4	Goddard Benjamin			25,000	160 00
7	Goddard Thomas			12,000	76 80
7	Goddard William	81,500	521 60	500	3 20
7	Goddard & Dennis	13,000	83 20		
8	Goddard Samuel	8,000	51 20		
8	Goddard Thomas A.	75,000	480 00		
4	Goff Samuel, heirs	17,000	108 80		
6	Goldsmith George W.	9,100	58 24		
4	Gooding Josiah	6,800	43 52	6,000	38 40
1	Goodnow Luther & J.	51,200	327 68		
1	Goodnow Joseph			15,000	96 00
4	Goodnow D. & G.			25,000	160 00
9	Goodnow Peter	9,000	57 60	8,000	51 20
12	Goodnow Elisha, heirs	33,000	211 20		

Ward.	Names.	Real.	Tax.	Personal.	Tax.
4	Goodrich & Mallary			7,000	44 80
1	Goodwin Thomas J., h'rs	16,400	104 96		
3	Goodwin Nathaniel, trustee	21,000	134 40		
4	Goodwin William F.	13,900	88 96	2,000	12 80
6	Goodwin Ozias	62,000	396 80	140,000	896 00
6	Goodwin Ozias, trustee			13,000	83 20
6	Goodwin Anna R.	7,000	44 80		
6	Goodwin Eliza	43,500	278 40	3,000	19 20
2	Googins Mark	7,500	48 00	1,200	7 68
8	Gordon Charles	12,000	76 80	10,000	64 00
5	Gorham Warner A.	5,000	32 00	1,000	6 40
5	Gorham Horace S. and W. A.	7,500	48 00		
6	Gorham Francis			10,000	64 00
8	Gorham Benjamin	20,000	128 00	50,000	320 00
8	Gorham Benjamin, trustee			7,000	44 80
7	Gossler & Co.			60,000	384 00
1	Gould Thomas, jr.	9,400	60 16		
1	Gould Samuel	8,900	56 96		
1	Gould Frederick	61,900	396 16		
3	Gould Thomas	27,300	174 72		
4	Gould J. S. & Co.			8,000	51 20
4	Gould & Lincoln			25,000	160 00
4	Gould William R.	28,000	179 20		
4	Gould Benjamin A.			15,000	96 00
5	Gould John G.	8,500	54 40		
6	Gould Corbin	4,500	28 80	5,000	32 00
7	Gould Augustus A.	10,000	64 00	1,200	7 68
11	Gould Samuel L.	9,600	61 44	1,000	6 40
3	Gove John G.			12,000	76 80
4	Gove John & Co.			30,000	192 00
4	Grafton & Co	6,000	38 40	10,000	64 00
3	Gragg & Buttrick	6,000	38 40		
2	Grand Junction Railroad	175,000	1,120 00		
4	Grant, Daniel & Co.	7,500	48 00	45,000	288 00
4	Grant Moses	48,000	307 20	40,000	256 00
4	Grant Moses, guardian			6,000	38 40
6	Grant Anna P.	36,000	230 40	17,000	108 80
11	Grant Charles	7,400	47 36		

Ward.	Names.	Real.	Tax.	Personal.	Tax.
12	Grant Michael	5,500	35 20	2,000	12 80
1	Gray George H.	15,500	99 20		
3	Gray Mary	10,000	64 00		
3	Gray John, heirs	92,600	592 64		
4	Gray William	20,000	128 00	42,000	268 88
4	Gray William, trustee			19,500	124 80
4	Gray Francis C.	35,000	224 00	110,000	704 00
4	Gray Thomas, heirs	12,000	76 80		
4	Gray Henry D. & Son			8,000	51 20
4	Gray Samuel, heirs	8,000	51 20		
4	Gray Francis A.			45,000	288 00
4	Gray Francis A. and William, executors			24,000	153 60
4	Gray Francis A. and William, trustees			20,000	128 00
4	Gray & Morse			15,000	96 00
6	Gray Francis H.	8,500	54 40	3,000	19 20
6	Gray Frederick T	58,400	373 76	30,000	192 00
6	Gray Mary			30,000	192 00
6	Gray Ellen			6,000	38 40
7	Gray John C.	252,200	1,614 08	100,000	640 00
7	Gray Thomas	20,500	131 20	5,000	32 00
7	Gray Martha	6,000	38 40		
7	Gray George H. & Co.			45,000	288 00
7	Gray George H. executors	12,000	76 80		
7	Gray Thomas & Co.			55,000	352 00
7	Gray John H.	18,100	115 84		
8	Greele Samuel			20,000	128 00
5	Greely Philip, jr.	10,500	67 20	2,000	12 80
1	Green Joseph W.	10,500	67 20		
4	Green Adeline E.	13,000	83 20		
7	Green Benjamin, heirs	11,500	73 60		
7	Green Mary and Hannah, heirs	6,000	38 40		
11	Green John, jr.	19,100	122 24	1,200	7 68
3	Greene Joseph H.	15,100	96 64	3,000	19 20
4	Greene Benjamin D.	26,000	166 40	60,000	384 00
6	Greene Elizabeth	42,000	268 80	30,000	192 00
6	Greene Sarah	1,500	9 60	175,000	1,120 00

Ward.	Names.	Real.	Tax.	Personal.	Tax.
8	Greene Gardiner, heirs	50,000	320 00		
10	Greene Mary	19,600	125 44	2,000	12 80
11	Greene Charles G.	43,000	275 20		
4	Greenleaf Daniel	15,000	96 00		
5	Greenleaf Gardner	28,100	179 84	1,500	9 60
6	Greenleaf Simon	9,500	60 80		
7	Greenleaf Samuel, heirs	13,000	83 20		
7	Greenleaf Mary, executor			55,000	351 00
2	Greenough David S.	56,100	359 04		
4	Greenough David, heirs	201,600	1,290 24		
4	Greenough William			15,000	96 00
4	Greenough William W.			6,000	38 40
4	Greenough David S. and others	85,000	544 00		
4	Greenough, Cook & Co,			25,000	160 00
7	Greenough James	11,500	73 60		
4	Greenwood Edwin L.	8,200	52 48	8,000	51 20
6	Greenwood William A.	5,000	32 00	1,000	6 40
7	Greenwood F. W. P., heirs	12,000	76 80		
9	Greenwood Maria M.	5,400	34 56	3,500	22 40
9	Greenwood James	10,200	65 28		
4	Gregg Samuel	8,500	54 40	6,000	38 40
5	Gregg Washington P.	6,500	41 60	5,000	32 00
4	Gregory Samuel H. & Co.			8,000	51 20
4	Grew Henry	42,000	268 80		
4	Grew John, heirs	10,000	64 00		
8	Gridley Sarah T.	11,000	70 40		
11	Gridley George A.	3,800	24 32	5,000	32 00
4	Griffith Charles & Co.			10,000	64 00
9	Griffith Edmund R.	7,200	46 08	5,000	32 00
6	Griggs John W. & Co.			6,000	38 40
11	Griggs John	39,000	249 60		
4	Groom Thomas & Co.	11,000	70 40	20,000	128 00
4	Grosvenor Lemuel P.	45,000	288 00		
8	Groat James W.	5,600	35 84	1,000	6 40
1	Grover Nathaniel	7,300	46 72		
7	Grover & Badger	13,500	86 40		
5	Grubb William	4,000	25 60	4,500	28 80
2	Grueby Edward L.	7,400	47 36		

Ward.	Names.	Real.	Tax.	Personal.	Tax.
4	Guild Benjamin	47,000	300 80		
6	Guild Samuel	41,500	265 60		
6	Guild William H.	24,300	155 52		
9	Guild Samuel E.	9,500	60 80	5,000	32 00
11	Guild Aaron	36,600	234 24	20,000	128 00
2	Gurney Henry	6,500	41 60	7,000	44 80
2	Gurney Henry L.	5,400	34 56	1,000	6 40
7	Gurney Nathan, heirs	8,000	51 20		
7	Gurney Elizabeth L.	7,000	44 80	22,000	140 80
10	Gutterson William E.	21,900	140 16	12,000	76 80
12	Gutterson William	9,400	60 16		
5	Hackett Hiram	5,100	32 64	2,000	12 80
5	Hackett Jeremiah C.	12,600	80 64	1,000	6 40
9	Hadley Thomas J.	6,800	43 52		
4	Hagar George W and Josiah B.			10,000	64 00
5	Hagar George W.	6,500	41 60		
6	Hagar Josiah B.	7,000	44 80		
4	Hale, Day & Story			12,000	76 80
4	Hale Elizabeth	6,000	38 40		
4	Hale George	3,000	19 20	5,000	32 00
4	Hale Nathan			10,000	64 00
6	Hale Moses L.			25,000	160 00
7	Hale Enoch, heirs	9,500	60 80		
8	Hale Nathan, trustee	34,000	217 60		
11	Hale Daniel L.	7,000	44 80		
1	Hall Jacob	53,700	343 68	15,000	96 00
1	Hall Timothy	3,400	21 76	14,000	89 60
1	Hall Samuel W.	10,400	66 56	8,000	51 20
2	Hall John, heirs	10,000	64 00		
2	Hall Samuel	59,000	377 60	20,000	128 00
2	Hall John, heirs, and D. Tiffany	6,300	40 32		
3	Hall Stephen	6,000	38 40	40,000	256 00
3	Hall Joshua, heirs	20,000	128 00		
4	Hall Martin L. & Co.			40,000	256 00
4	Hall Joseph F. jr.	12,000	76 80		
4	Hall Lydia A.	20,000	128 00		
4	Hall & Myrick			8,000	51 20
4	Hall Jonathan P. & Co.			20,000	128 00
4	Hall Jonathan P.			35,000	224 00

Ward.	Names.	Real.	Tax.	Personal.	Tax.
4	Hall Nathaniel, heirs	24,000	153 60		
4	Hall Adin	36,800	235 52	1,000	6 40
4	Hall Henry	20,000	128 00	45,000	288 00
4	Hall Edward F. & Co.			8,000	51 20
5	Hall James	6,200	39 68	1,500	9 60
5	Hall Theodore N.	8,500	54 40	8,000	51 20
5	Hall Ellis G.	14,000	89 60	6,000	38 40
6	Hall Jonathan P., heirs	8,000	51 20		
6	Hall Andrew T.	18,000	115 20	100,000	640 00
7	Hall Edwin H.	5,000	32 00	1,000	6 40
7	Hall William A.	4,500	28 80	3,500	22 40
7	Hall Thomas	14,500	92 80		
8	Hall John W.	12,000	76 80		
9	Hall Samuel	8,000	51 20	21,000	134 40
10	Hall John A., trustee	15,000	96 00		
11	Hall Edward F.	8,000	51 20	6,000	38 40
11	Hall Catharine G.	13,900	88 96		
3	Hallett George, heirs	153,900	984 96		
4	Hallett James H. & Co.			10,000	64 00
8	Hallett & Allen	4,200	26 88	20,000	128 00
8	Hallett, Davis & Co.			20,000	128 00
10	Ham Charles H. & Co.			18,000	115 20
11	Hamblen David	5,400	34 56	5,000	32 00
2	Hamblin Joseph G.	14,900	95 36	400	2 56
3	Hamilton Manufacturing Company	16,000	102 40		
7	Hammatt & Balch	6,000	38 40		
3	Hammond John	7,500	48 00	500	3 20
4	Hammond, Manson & Co.			30,000	192 00
4	Hammond William	12,000	76 80		
4	Hammond Daniel	41,000	262 40	20,000	128 00
4	Hammond Sarah			12,000	76 80
5	Hammond Nathaniel	33,000	211 20	10,000	64 00
5	Hammond Nathaniel & Artemas	9,000	57 60		
5	Hammond Artemas	7,800	49 92		
4	Hancock Charles L.	10,100	64 64	1,000	6 40
6	Hancock John	87,000	556 80	120,000	768 00
11	Hancock Henry K.	21,000	134 40	1,000	6 40
3	Hannaford William G.	25,700	164 48	2,000	12 80

Ward.	Names.	Real.	Tax.	Personal.	Tax.
3	Hanson John L.	8,000	51 20		
4	Hanson John B.			10,000	64 00
11	Harden Calvin	5,000	32 00	1,200	8 96
4	Harding Newell & Co.			12,000	76 80
4	Harding N. and James Cheever, guardians	20,000	128 00		
4	Harding Chester	32,000	204 80		
12	Harding Wilder, heirs	16,700	106 88		
3	Hardy Alpheus, trustee	59,000	377 60		
4	Hardy Alpheus	4,000	25 60	5,000	32 00
11	Harlowe Joshua	11,700	74 88		
9	Harlowe Joshua & Nancy	6,400	40 96		
2	Harmon John	12,700	81 28	500	3 20
10	Harmon Ebenezer S.	13,100	83 84	1,700	10 88
4	Harper Edward	7,500	48 00	1,500	9 60
7	Harrington S. & J. & Co.			8,000	51 20
8	Harrington Francis	8,400	53 76	42,000	268 80
9	Harrington Andrew	8,800	56 32		
9	Harrington Ephraim	17,500	112 00		
11	Harrington Theodore	6,000	38 40		
1	Harris Isaac	76,000	486 40	10,000	64 00
1	Harris George	22,300	142 72	600	3 84
4	Harris Horatio & Co.			10,000	64 00
5	Harris William G.	4,500	28 80	12,000	76 80
6	Harris Samuel D. & others, trustees			34,000	217 60
7	Harris Benjamin C., heirs	20,700	132 48		
7	Harris Lucy Ann	20,500	131 20	19,000	121 60
7	Harris Leach, heirs	12,600	80 64		
7	Harris Richard D., heirs	76,400	488 96		
12	Harris John A.	6,800	43 52	900	5 76
12	Harris Mary	4,800	30 72	5,000	32 00
11	Harrison Thomas	7,400	47 36		
1	Harrod Noah			10,000	64 00
4	Harrod, Darling & Co.			10,000	64 00
1	Hart Joseph, heirs	11,000	70 40		
4	Hart S. Rowland	9,200	58 88	6,000	38 40
11	Hart William T.	15,000	96 00		
4	Hartshorn John	18,800	120 32	10,000	64 00
8	Harvard University	18,000	115 20		

Ward.	Names.	Real.	Tax.	Personal.	Tax.
6	Harvey Peter			15,000	96 00
7	Harwood Daniel	23,000	147 20	5,000	32 00
8	Harwood Daniel	8,400	53 76		
1	Haskell Thomas	7,000	44 80	1,200	7 68
4	Haskell Elisha			30,000	192 00
10	Haskell Daniel H.	6,400	40 96		
1	Haskins George F.	19,200	122 88		
8	Haskins Ralph	141,600	906 24		
8	Haskins John, heirs	19,000	121 60		
4	Hassam John	4,800	30 72	5,000	32 00
4	Hastings & Co.			7,000	44 80
6	Hastings Cyrus, heirs	7,700	49 28		
7	Hastings Walter	4,500	28 80	15,000	64 00
8	Hastings Benjamin, heirs	15,000	96 00		
8	Hastings William, heirs	12,000	76 80		
8	Hastings Mary Ann	19,600	125 44	9,000	57 60
9	Hastings Helen A.	11,000	70 40		
8	Hatch Jabez, heirs	15,000	96 00		
9	Hatch Henry	14,900	95 36	4,500	28 80
4	Hathaway John	18,000	115 20		
7	Hathaway, Tillson & Sears			6,500	41 60
11	Hathorne Jacob H. & Co.	7,000	44 80	40,000	256 00
4	Haughton, Sawyer & Co.			35,000	224 00
2	Haven Curtis	15,000	64 00		
4	Haven Abner	22,500	144 00	3,000	19 20
6	Haven Franklin	42,700	273 28	75,000	480 00
9	Haven Calvin W.	11,300	72 32	5,000	32 00
11	Haverhill Savings Bank	11,300	72 32		
6	Haviland Thomas	23,900	152 96	1,000	6 40
4	Hawes P. & J. P.			60,000	384 00
5	Hawes Joseph, heirs	11,800	75 52		
7	Hawes Prince	23,000	147 20		
7	Hawes & Barstow			10,000	64 00
8	Hawes Joseph P.	11,000	70 40		
1	Hawkes Alfred	6,000	38 40	400	2 56
4	Hawley Frederick A. & Co.			20,000	128 00
6	Hawley Frederick A.	13,500	86 40	3,000	19 20
9	Hawley Truman R.	6,500	41 60	5,000	32 00
7	Hay Edmund, heirs	7,000	44 80		
10	Hay Joseph	20,900	133 76	47,000	300 80

Ward.	Names.	Real.	Tax.	Personal.	Tax.
4	Hayden William A.	6,500	41 60	10,000	64 00
8	Hayden John C.	21,300	136 32	20,000	128 00
10	Hayden William	16,200	103 68	13,000	83 20
4	Hayes Francis B.	9,000	57 60	4,700	30 08
10	Hayes Augustus A.			12,000	76 80
6	Hayford Riley	5,400	34 56	1,000	6 40
2	Haynes Guy C.	7,000	44 80		
8	Haynes Charles	63,200	404 48		
10	Haynes Edward, jr.	6,200	39 68		
4	Hayward, French & Fuller			33,000	211 20
4	Hayward George	20,000	128 00	35,000	224 00
4	Hayward Pelham W.			8,000	51 20
4	Hayward & Dorr			15,000	96 00
4	Hayward Rubber Co.			15,000	96 00
6	Hayward Charles	6,000	38 40	5,000	32 00
8	Hayward James			25,000	160 00
10	Hayward Charles L.	18,500	118 40	10,000	64 00
10	Hayward Joseph H.	146,700	938 88	22,000	140 80
10	Hayward Bathsheba	6,400	40 96		
3	Hazelton Isaac H.	12,800	81 92	5,000	32 00
4	Head & Perkins			10,000	64 00
8	Head George E.	23,000	147 20	13,000	83 20
8	Head Joseph	18,000	115 20		
11	Head Francis C. & T. Motley, jr.	23,000	147 20		
9	Heald David	6,000	38 40	1,400	8 96
4	Healey John P.	8,200	52 48	1,500	9 60
8	Heaman John	5,500	35 20	3,600	23 04
2	Heard Susan	6,900	44 16		
6	Heard John T.	26,000	166 40	40,000	256 00
6	Heard John, heirs	77,500	496 00		
6	Heard Susan and Augustine, exec'rs			25,000	160 00
3	Heath Hannah	11,000	70 40		
3	Heath Jonathan, heirs	9,000	57 60		
10	Heath Charles	13,000	83 20		
8	Heaton George	23,600	151 04	2,000	12 80
7	Hedge J. L. & Thomas	10,500	67 20		
1	Hedrick Uriah	9,200	58 88	400	2 56
3	Heineman & Jenkins			10,000	64 00

Ward.	Names.	Real.	Tax.	Personal.	Tax.
4	Helmsley & Cropper			6,000	38 40
6	Hemmenway Augustus	60,000	384 00	350,000	2,240 00
5	Henchman Daniel	11,500	73 60	3,000	19 20
5	Henchman Daniel, trustee			9,500	60 80
8	Henchman Nathaniel H.	8,000	51 20		
11	Hendee Charles J.	19,200	122 88		
9	Henderson Charles	8,800	56 32		
9	Hendley James	80,600	515 84	10,000	64 00
11	Hendley Charles L.	9,100	58 24		
12	Hennessey William	8,800	56 32	500	3 20
4	Henshaw Charles	12,000	76 80	1,700	10 88
4	Henshaw Samuel & Son			25,000	160 00
4	Henshaw & Prescott			15,000	96 00
6	Henshaw & Blakemore	6,000	38 40		
6	Henshaw Samuel	12,500	80 00		
7	Henshaw, Edmands & Co.			35,000	224 00
12	Henshaw David	28,400	181 76		
4	Herman Leopold	33,600	215 04	25,000	160 00
6	Herman Samuel			12,000	76 80
9	Herrman Henry			8,000	51 20
9	Herring Roger	17,900	114 56	8,000	51 20
4	Hersey Henry	10,500	67 20		
7	Hersey Alfred C.	14,000	89 60	32,000	204 80
4	Hewes Samuel	12,000	76 80		
4	Hewes Shubael, heirs	28,000	179 20		
8	Hewins Simon K.	8,400	53 76	45,000	288 00
12	Hewins Abel	18,300	117 12		
8	Hews John	12,700	81 28		
8	Hews George	4,200	26 88	8,000	51 20
9	Heyer William A.	6,100	39 04		
5	Haywood William			20,000	128 00
7	Hichborn Samuel	9,000	57 60		
3	Higgins John	7,500	48 00		
4	Higgins John S.	7,500	48 00	10,000	64 00
12	Higgins Alvin	6,000	38 40		
12	Higgins A. & E. S.	18,500	118 40		
5	Higginson Louisa	7,000	44 80		
6	Higginson James P.	19,000	121 60	12,000	76 80
7	Higginson Waldo, trustee	25,000	160 00		
1	Hill Timothy D.	1,500	9 60	15,000	96 00

Ward.	Names.	Real.	Tax.	Personal.	Tax.
3	Hill Nathaniel	5,500	35 20	1,200	7 68
4	Hill David, heirs	11,500	73 60		
4	Hill William H. & Co.			10,000	64 00
4	Hill William H.	27,000	172 80		
4	Hill Chamberlin & Co.			40,000	256 00
6	Hill Elizabeth	23,900	152 96		
7	Hill Anne and others	6,000	38 40		
8	Hill Pamelia	7,000	44 80		
8	Hill, Lincoln, Geer & Co.			30,000	192 00
12	Hill Samuel	19,900	127 36		
6	Hillard George S.	9,300	59 52	1,000	6 40
6	Hilliard William	7,700	49 28	1,000	6 40
8	Hilliard Daniel B.			8,000	51 20
9	Hills George	79,000	505 60	2,600	16 64
10	Hilton William	5,000	32 00	15,000	96 00
4	Hinckley Abigail, heirs	10,000	64 00		
4	Hinckley David, heirs	83,500	534 40		
1	Hiscock Sewall	4,500	28 80	1,500	9 60
3	Hitchcock David K.	12,000	76 80	500	3 20
4	Hitchcock, Cobb & Winslow			70,000	448 00
6	Hitchcock Henry	7,500	48 00		
4	Hixon Edward	7,000	44 80	15,000	96 00
1	Hobart Shubael, heirs	12,200	78 08		
4	Hobart Albert & Co.			15,000	96 00
4	Hobart & Robbins			8,000	51 20
6	Hobert Enoch	6,200	39 68	1,000	6 40
8	Hobbs Prentiss	48,100	307 84		
11	Hobbs Prentiss & T. Drake	7,800	49 92		
11	Hobbs & Prescott	51,000	326 40	35,000	224 00
4	Hoffendale Charles F.	20,000	128 00	6,000	38 40
6	Hoffman Philip P.	43,800	280 32		
1	Holbrook Henry A.	8,000	51 20		
1	Holbrook, Smith & Co.			7,000	44 80
3	Holbrook Anthony	13,900	88 96		
3	Holbrook Edward H.	10,000	64 00	6,000	38 40
4	Holbrook Henry M.	70,000	448 00	40,000	256 00
5	Holbrook Edward	8,000	51 20	2,000	12 80
6	Holbrook Vernon	5,000	32 00	1,000	6 40

Ward.	Names.	Real.	Tax.	Personal.	Tax.
7	Holbrook Charles C.			12,000	76 80
7	Holbrook Samuel F.	6,400	40 96		
7	Holbrook, Carter & Co.			8,000	51 20
7	Holbrook & Dillon	38,500	246 40		
10	Holbrook Samuel R. M.	10,900	69 76		
1	Holden Joel M.	17,000	108 80	7,000	44 80
4	Holden Bullard & Co.			15,000	96 00
4	Holden & Cutler			8,000	51 20
5	Holden Thomas, heirs	17,900	114 56		
8	Holden George	29,300	187 52		
12	Holden Adams M.	7,200	46 08		
4	Holker Nancy D.	32,000	204 80		
7	Holland Frederick W.	57,000	364 80		
8	Holland Thomas	72,400	463 36	1,000	6 40
4	Hollingsworth J. M.			8,000	51 20
9	Hollingsworth Amos	17,300	110 72		
1	Hollis Thomas	7,000	44 80	6,000	38 40
10	Holly Patrick	8,400	53 76	2,000	12 80
4	Holman Oliver			12,000	76 80
8	Holman Ralph W.	11,500	73 60	3,300	21 12
7	Holmbert John	7,000	44 80		
4	Holmes Abiel, heirs	24,300	155 52		
4	Holmes & Co.	7,800	49 92	2,000	12 80
4	Holmes Oliver W.	9,000	57 60	11,000	70 40
7	Holmes John S.			24,000	153 60
7	Holmes John S., guard'n			17,000	108 80
9	Holmes William	4,400	28 16	2,000	12 80
8	Holton John	12,300	78 72	3,200	20 48
4	Homans John	17,500	112 00	60,000	384 00
3	Homer Eleazer, heirs	15,000	96 00		
4	Homer William F. & Co.	3,000	19 20	10,000	64 00
6	Homer Peter T.	21,500	137 60		
6	Homer Joseph W.	3,000	19 20	3,000	19 20
6	Homer Fitzhenry, trustee of Mrs. Shelton	71,000	454 40	66,000	422 73
6	Homer Fitzhenry, trustee of Mrs. Dixon	75,500	483 20	44,000	281 60
6	Homer Fitzhenry	100,500	643 20	8,000	51 20
7	Homer George J., heirs	18,600	119 04		
7	Homer & Sprague			50,000	320 00

Ward.	Names.	Real.	Tax.	Personal.	Tax.
8	Homer David, heirs	8,000	51 20		
9	Homer Henry	3,900	24 96	5,000	32 00
10	Homer George	23,600	151 04	9,000	57 60
10	Homer Samuel J. M.	9,000	57 60		
12	Homer Henry	7,000	44 80	2,400	15 36
4	Homers & Ladd			30,000	192 00
12	Hood Charles	27,900	178 56		
5	Hook Elias & George G.	12,200	78 08	5,000	32 00
1	Hooper Henry N.	7,500	48 00		
4	Hooper Henry N. & Co.	45,000	288 00	70,000	448 00
4	Hooper Nathaniel			15,000	96 00
4	Hooper John	28,000	179 20		
4	Hooper Robert C.			20,000	128 00
6	Hooper Robert	17,000	108 80	50,000	320 00
6	Hooper Samuel	66,300	424 32	65,000	416 00
7	Hooper Robert W.			27,000	172 80
8	Hooper John	11,000	70 40	21,000	134 40
11	Hooper S. and William Amory, trustees	20,000	128 00		
1	Hooton Henry	6,200	39 68		
3	Hooton James	7,700	49 28	500	3 20
8	Hopkinson Thomas	15,000	96 00	15,000	96 00
6	Hoppin John	29,200	186 88	14,000	89 60
10	Horn Benjamin F.			7,000	44 80
4	Horton, Hall & Co.			30,000	192 00
4	Horton, Trott & Darling			14,000	89 60
4	Hosmer Calvin	19,000	121 60		
4	Hosmer Zelotes			10,000	64 00
4	Hosum & Bailey	18,500	118 40	1,200	7 68
4	Hovey James G.			6,000	38 40
4	Hovey Charles F. & Co.			100,000	640 00
12	How James, heirs	8,300	53 12		
12	How Hall J., heirs	250,300	1,601 92		
1	Howard John	16,000	102 40	2,600	16 64
4	Howard, Son & Co.			40,000	256 00
6	Howard J. C. and C. H. Loring, trustees			20,000	128 00
7	Howard John C., heirs	17,000	108 80		
9	Howard Elizabeth W.			13,000	83 20
9	Howard Thomas M.	12,800	81 92		

Ward.	Names.	Real.	Tax.	Personal.	Tax.
10	Howard William H.	20,300	129 92	13,000	83 20
10	Howard Charles	11,600	74 24	4,000	25 60
11	Howard Benjamin	10,700	68 48		
4	Howe & Leeds			7,000	44 80
4	Howe Joseph N.	32,300	208 00	20,000	128 00
4	Howe Jabez C.	20,000	128 00	35,000	224 00
4	Howe Sarah S.	22,000	140 80		
6	Howe George	179,000	1,145 60	60,000	384 00
7	Howe George S.	10,600	67 84		
7	Howe Jonathan			17,000	108 80
7	Howe Jabez C. & Co.	22,300	142 72	125,000	800 00
8	Howe Elizabeth	7,000	44 80		
8	Howe Thomas	7,600	48 64		
8	Howe Thomas	106,000	678 40		
11	Howe John	22,700	145 28		
12	Howe Samuel G.	27,100	173 44	25,000	160 00
1	Howes & Baker			10,000	64 00
1	Howes & Crowell			35,000	224 00
6	Howes Frederick	13,000	83 20	10,000	64 00
10	Howes Estes	12,800	81 92		
12	Howes Elisha	11,200	71 68	400	2 56
4	Howland, Hinckley & Co.			20,000	128 00
4	Howland Henry			6,000	38 40
4	Howland & Pope			15,000	96 00
5	Howland Ichabod	6,000	38 40		
4	Hoxie Timothy W. & Co.			6,000	38 40
4	Hubbard John P.	7,500	48 00		
4	Hubbard Charles	19,000	121 60		
6	Hubbard Mary Ann, executrix			9,000	57 60
6	Hubbard William J.			17,000	108 80
6	Hubbard Wm. J., guardian of S. H. Gaffield			8,00	51 20
6	Hubbard Wm. J., guardian of C. H. Gaffield			7,000	44 80
6	Hubbard Wm. J. and Wm. W. Stone, executors of Henry Robinson			22,000	140 80
6	Hubbard Wm. J. and Russell Sturgis, trustees	8,000	51 20	1,700	10 88

Ward.	Names.	Real.	Tax.	Personal.	Tax.
9	Hubbard John C.	10,500	67 20	2,000	12 80
11	Hubbell Peter	18,100	115 84		
1	Hudson Benjamin	8,500	54 32	5,000	32 00
1	Hudson Thomas	9,200	58 88		
3	Hudson John	9,000	57 60		
4	Hudson & Read			15,000	96 00
4	Hudson Oliver			9,000	57 60
7	Hughes Sarah, heirs	37,000	236 80		
1	Humphrey Almon	20,600	131 84	6,000	38 40
4	Humphrey & Tisdale			8,000	51 20
4	Humphrey William & Co.			40,000	256 00
6	Humphrey William	26,600	163 60	3,600	23 04
6	Humphrey Benjamin	100,500	643 20	225,000	1,440 00
8	Humphrey William E.	8,000	51 20		
4	Hunneman William C. & Co.	14,000	89 60		
1	Hunnewell John L. & Co.			28,000	179 20
6	Hunnewell John L.	14,000	89 60	35,000	224 00
7	Hunnewell H. Hollis	217,100	1,389 44	80,000	512 00
7	Hunnewell H. Hollis, trustee	151,000	966 40		
2	Hunt Matthew	8,000	51 20		
4	Hunt Moses & Co.			8,000	51 20
4	Hunt N. & Co.			10,000	64 00
5	Hunt Harriet K.	14,500	92 80	6,000	38 40
6	Hunt Moses	3,600	23 04	8,000	51 20
7	Hunt Wellington L. G.			7,000	44 80
8	Hunt Charles J.	10,500	67 20		
11	Hunt Samuel, jr.	8,600	55 04	400	2 56
11	Hunter William	5,200	33 28	2,500	16 00
11	Hunting Thomas	43,700	279 68	15,000	96 00
11	Hunting Thomas, trustee	8,600	55 04		
4	Huntington Lynde A.			10,000	64 00
7	Huntington Ralph	80,500	515 20	32,600	208 64
10	Huntress Joseph F.	6,700	42 88	600	3 84
4	Hurd John R.	75,000	480 00		
4	Hurd & Bowers			10,000	64 00
5	Hurley John S.	3,600	23 04	2,600	16 64
4	Hutchins, Hurd & Co.			25,000	160 00
3	Hutchinson Lucretia	5,000	32 00	1,000	6 40

Ward.	Names.	Real.	Tax.	Personal.	Tax.
7	Hutchinson Andrew B.	12,900	82 56	2,000	12 80
7	Hyde William A.			15,000	96 00
9	Hyde M. Smith	5,600	35 84	3,000	19 20
9	Hyde Leonard	8,500	54 40		
4	Iasigi & Goddard			85,000	544 00
6	Iasigi Joseph	18,000	115 20	2,000	16 64
6	Iasigi Joseph, trustee			12,000	76 80
4	Inches Henderson, jr.			15,000	96 00
6	Inches Henderson	108,000	691 20	100,000	640 00
8	Inches Susan and Elizabeth, heirs	112,000	716 80		
4	Ingalls William	50,500	323 20		
1	Ingersoll James, heirs	41,700	266 88		
11	Ingalls Moses	15,000	96 00	3,600	23 04
11	Ingalls Moses, guardian	6,000	38 40		
9	Ireland William H., trustee			6,000	38 40
4	Jackson S. S. & Co.			12,000	76 80
4	Jackson Abraham, jr., guardian			9,000	57 60
4	Jackson D. & C., heirs	31,000	198 40		
4	Jackson Patrick T.	13,000	83 20	5,000	32 00
4	Jackson Charles T.	14,000	89 60	5,000	32 00
4	Jackson James			27,000	172 80
4	Jackson Lydia			37,000	236 80
4	Jackson Lydia, trustee			50,000	320 00
4	Jackson Charles and others, assignees			10,000	64 00
4	Jackson & Norris			10,000	64 00
7	Jackson John B. S.	8,000	51 20	5,900	37 76
7	Jackson Charles	40,000	256 00	60,000	384 00
7	Jackson Patrick T., trustee	6,000	38 40		
8	Jackson Charles, jr.			10,000	64 00
8	Jackson Charles, jr., and Benjamin E. Morse, trustees			13,000	83 20
10	Jackson Ward, heirs	6,000	38 40		
10	Jackson Francis	21,200	135 68	11,000	70 40
11	Jackson Edmund	30,900	197 76	9,000	57 60
11	Jackson Edmund, guard'n	7,000	44 80		

Ward.	Names.	Real.	Tax.	Personal.	Tax.
11	Jackson Lucretia	12,800	81 92	4,000	25 60
12	Jackson Eben	27,300	174 72		
3	Jacobs George C.	8,500	54 40	1,000	6 40
4	Jacobs A. & A.			35,000	224 00
4	Jacobs & Dean	4,800	30 72	12,000	76 80
4	Jacobs Hiram	8,000	51 20		
6	Jacobs Loring, heirs	10,000	64 00		
7	Jacobs Benjamin			20,000	128 00
9	Jacobs Asa	8,000	51 20		
3	James Enoch, heirs	14,000	89 60		
3	James Francis	9,000	57 60		
7	James Eunice	11,700	74 88		
7	James John W.	7,400	47 36	1,800	11 52
12	James Benjamin	9,400	60 16	200	1 28
7	Jameson Nathan W. C.	12,500	80 00		
8	Jameson Hugh	6,200	39 68	5,000	32 00
8	Jameson William H.	10,000	64 00		
9	Jarves Deming	94,300	603 52	55,000	352 00
7	Jarves G. D. & Henry Cormerais			70,000	448 00
9	Jarves Mary	57,500	368 00		
1	Jeffries Catharine, heirs	7,000	44 80		
6	Jeffries John, jr.	13,500	86 40		
6	Jeffries John	28,900	184 96	10,000	64 00
5	Jellison Zachariah	5,500	35 20	10,000	64 00
9	Jenkins Isaac	23,800	152 32	6,500	41 60
12	Jenkins Joshua	30,200	193 28	600	3 84
4	Jenks John H.			16,000	102 40
4	Jenks John H. & B. D. Emerson	31,000	198 40		
4	Jenks, Hickling & Swan			40,000	256 00
3	Jennings Josiah A.	7,000	44 80		
5	Jennison Mary	6,000	38 40	5,000	32 00
9	Jepson Samuel	8,400	53 76		
4	Jewett John P. & Co.			10,000	64 00
4	Jewett Tibbetts & Co.			40,000	256 00
3	Johnson Ira	8,000	51 20	5,000	32 00
4	Johnson Earl W. & Co.			16,000	102 40
4	Johnson Samuel	58,500	374 40	71,000	454 40
4	Johnson George L.	13,700	87 68		

Ward.	Names.	Real.	Tax.	Personal.	Tax.
4	Johnson Earl W.	66,800	427 52	3,500	22 40
5	Johnson Prudence	8,000	51 20		
6	Johnson William	16,500	105 60		
6	Johnson Carver	4,800	30 72	1,200	7 68
6	Johnson Ebenezer	11,400	72 96	6,000	38 40
7	Johnson James	59,800	382 72	70,000	448 00
7	Johnson, Sewall & Co.			165,000	1,056 00
9	Johnson C. Berkeley	17,000	108 80		
10	Johnson Edward	11,000	70 40	28,000	179 20
4	Johnstone Euphemia			17,000	108 80
3	Johonnot Andrew & Mary	7,000	44 80		
4	Johonnot & Saunders			10,000	64 00
5	Johonnot Andrew	7,500	48 00	400	2 56
8	Johonnot George S. and Treadwell, trustees	15,600	99 84		
2	Jones George B.	13,600	87 04		
2	Jones Henry & Co.	11,800	75 52	14,000	89 60
3	Jones Jonathan	7,000	44 80		
3	Jones Ephraim, heirs	11,000	70 40		
4	Jones Frederick A. & Co.			18,000	115 20
4	Jones & Wheelright			15,000	96 00
4	Jones Joseph S.	9,000	57 60	1,000	6 40
5	Jones Charles F. and Albert Vinal			10,000	64 00
5	Jones Eliphalet	13,500	86 40	80,000	512 00
5	Jones Henry H.	8,000	51 20	35,000	224 00
6	Jones David	3,400	21 76	5,000	32 00
6	Jones Anna P.	30,700	196 48	45,000	288 00
7	Jones Josiah M.	73,100	467 84	12,000	76 80
7	Jones, Ball & Co.			100,000	640 00
7	Jones Hill & Co.			45,000	288 00
7	Jones N. & Co.			35,000	224 00
7	Jones Frederic & J. M.	18,000	115 20		
8	Jones William	11,000	70 40		
10	Jones & Kendrick			6,000	38 40
11	Jones Frederic	37,000	236 80	70,000	448 00
11	Jones J. & J. F.	18,000	115 20		
12	Jones Eben	11,500	73 60		
12	Jones Samuel H. and others	7,000	44 80		

Ward.	Names.	Real.	Tax.	Personal.	Tax.
5	Jordan William	9,500	60 80		
5	Jordan David	12,800	81 92		
7	Jordan, Marsh & Co.			25,000	160 00
1	Joseph, Schoff & Co.	7,500	48 00		
6	Joslyn Gilman	5,400	34 56	2,000	12 80
1	Josselyn Lewis	13,000	83 20		
4	Joy Benjamin, heirs	85,000	544 00		
6	Joy Hannah, heirs	13,400	85 76		
6	Joy Elizabeth	44,000	281 60		
6	Joy Nabby	73,100	467 84	107,000	684 80
5	Judkins Benjamin	6,000	38 40	800	5 12
3	Kast Thomas, heirs	54,000	345 60		
1	Keefe Mary	3,000	19 20	11,000	70 40
11	Keelan Nicholas	10,000	64 00	400	2 56
4	Keen & Kennedy			12,000	76 80
4	Keep Nathan C., guard'n	12,000	76 80		
9	Keep Nathan C.	26,000	166 40	22,000	140 80
4	Keith Elizabeth S., heirs	12,000	76 80		
8	Keith William	18,600	119 04	15,000	96 00
4	Kelley William R. & Son			6,000	38 40
4	Kelley & Levin			8,000	51 20
4	Kellog Charles D.			7,000	44 80
2	Kelly Daniel D.	3,000	19 20	12,000	76 80
2	Kelly Daniel D. & others	16,000	102 40		
4	Kelly Elbridge G.	18,000	115 20		
8	Kelly John	10,800	69 12	2,000	12 80
8	Kelly P. & T.	5,200	33 28	1,500	9 60
8	Kelly Edward	7,000	44 80	8,000	51 20
12	Kelren Robert	4,600	29 44	1,500	9 60
5	Kelsey Albert H.	30,000	192 00		
1	Kendall Timothy C.	7,200	46 08		
1	Kendall Mary F.	29,600	189 44		
3	Kendall Sewall	22,000	140 80	13,000	83 20
4	Kendall J. Henry			50,000	320 00
4	Kendall Abel	18,000	115 20	3,000	19 20
5	Kendall Ezekiel	3,000	19 20	9,000	57 60
7	Kendall, Whitwell & Co.			60,000	384 00
7	Kendall A. & G. A.	25,000	160 00		
7	Kendall Hugh R.	37,000	236 80		
7	Kendall Hugh R. & Son,			25,000	160 00

Ward.	Names.	Real.	Tax.	Personal.	Tax.
7	Kendall Jacob, heirs	18,000	115 20		
10	Kendall Henry	19,700	126 08	2,000	12 80
4	Kendrick & Co.			15,000	96 00
3	Kennedy John, heirs,	28,000	179 20		
4	Kennedy Thomas	7,000	44 80		
1	Kent Barker B.	4,500	28 80	1,500	9 60
3	Kent John	7,500	48 00	1,000	6 40
5	Kent William P., heirs	7,500	48 00		
5	Kent Betsey W., executrix			20,000	128 00
11	Kent James D.	5,400	34 56	600	3 84
7	Kettell, Collins & Co.,			20,000	128 00
11	Kettelle John	78,300	501 12		
3	Keyes Michael	8,500	54 40		
6	Keyes Zenas W.	6,600	42 24		
3	Kidder Francis D.	20,000	128 00		
4	Kidder Jerome G.	500	3 20	8,000	51 20
4	Kidder & Co.	3,400	21 76	15,000	96 00
5	Kidder Ezra T.	6,500	41 60		
5	Kidder Joseph	16,000	102 40	15,500	99 20
11	Kidder J. G. & F. B. Hayes	14,500	92 80		
11	Kilbourne Josiah B.	11,400	72 96		
4	Kilham Jonathan	12,000	76 80	4,000	25 60
4	Kimball & Fiske			10,000	64 00
4	Kimball David	164,100	1,050 24	5,000	32 00
4	Kimball James W.	7,500	48 00	3,000	19 20
4	Kimball Daniel & Co.	40,000	256 00		
4	Kimball M. Day	7,200	46 08	8,000	51 20
5	Kimball Joshua B.	10,000	64 00		
5	Kimball Daniel	10,000	64 00	2,600	16 64
7	Kimball J. B. & Co.			40,000	256 00
8	Kimball John	7,000	44 80	4,000	25 60
8	Kimball Eliza			8,000	51 20
9	Kimball Eliphalet	11,300	72 32		
4	King Carmi E. & Co.			20,000	128 00
5	King Benjamin	8,700	55 68		
7	King Dexter & Co.	4,400	28 16	50,000	320 00
7	King Franklin & F. S. Carruth	13,500	86 40		
7	King Franklin	12,000	76 80		

Ward.	Names.	Real.	Tax.	Personal.	Tax.
8	King Charles G.	6,000	38 40	10,000	64 00
10	King Thomas S.	8,000	51 20	1,000	6 40
10	King Horace	16,000	102 40		
1	Kingman George	9,400	60 16	2,200	14 08
4	Kingman Abner	27,000	172 80		
5	Kingsbury Jesse	33,000	211 20		
7	Kingsbury T. & F.			6,000	38 40
8	Kingsbury Sophia	6,000	38 40		
9	Kingsbury Asa, heirs	11,000	70 40		
9	Kingsbury William B.	7,800	49 92		
6	Kingsley Joseph	5,800	37 12	1,000	6 40
6	Kingsley Elias	12,600	10 64	3,000	19 20
10	Kinsley Nathan P.	8,000	51 20		
8	Kinsley Lyman	9,000	57 60		
3	Kittredge Jeremiah	20,200	129 28	45,000	288 00
4	Klous S. & Co.	7,000	44 80		
4	Knapp Jesse	5,000	32 00	1,000	6 40
8	Knapp John, heirs,	6,600	42 24		
11	Knapp Mary Ann	10,000	64 00		
3	Kneeland Samuel	4,400	28 16	8,000	51 20
3	Knight Mannasseh	7,000	44 80	11,000	70 40
4	Knight William H.			15,000	96 00
8	Knott James	16,700	106 88	2,000	12 80
4	Knowles Seth, heirs	44,000	281 60		
4	Knox Mary and others	10,000	64 00		
7	Kramer & Heyer			15,000	96 00
7	Kramer Matthias	40,000	256 00		
1	Krogman Samuel B.	4,500	28 80	1,500	9 60
6	Kuhn John	15,900	101 76		
6	Kuhn George H.	19,000	121 60	75,000	480 00
6	Kuhn George H., guardian			12,500	80 00
7	Kupfer Charles F., heirs	21,900	140 16		
7	Kupfer John M. and others			40,000	256 00
9	Kurtz John E.	5,500	35 20	10,000	64 00
4	Ladd Bela O., heirs	13,200	84 48		
11	Ladd Albert W.	4,300	27 52	2,000	12 80
5	Lakeman Moses B.	16,500	105 60	2,000	12 80
1	Lakin Benjamin	6,000	38 40	1,000	6 40
7	Lakin Sylvester	7,700	49 28	1,000	6 40

Ward.	Names.	Real.	Tax.	Personal.	Tax.
4	Lamb Edward	10,500	67 20	6,000	38 40
4	Lamb Thomas	78,000	499 20	75,000	480 00
4	Lamb Thomas & S. Lawrence, trustees			49,000	313 60
4	Lamb Thomas, trustee and guardian			10,000	64 00
7	Lamb Edward & Brother	30,000	192 00	42,000	268 80
9	Lamb Mary			18,000	115 20
10	Lamb Salem T.	8,200	52 48		
1	Lambert Gideon			6,000	38 40
7	Lambert Susannah, heirs	28,900	184 96		
2	Lamson Benjamin	95,400	610 56	8,500	54 40
2	Lamson Benjamin and J. Jeffries	25,600	163 84		
4	Lamson Edwin	13,000	83 20		
4	Lamson Nathaniel			8,000	51 20
6	Lamson John	33,000	211 20		
1	Land Nicholas	9,200	58 88		
1	Lane T. Wilson & Co.			7,000	44 80
4	Lane Charles & Co.			20,600	131 84
4	Lane Jonas H.	23,000	147 20	3,500	22 40
4	Lane & Washburn			15,000	96 00
4	Lane, Lamson & Co.			40,000	256 00
4	Lane Jonathan & Son	2,600	16 64	5,000	32 00
5	Lane Sarah M.	8,500	54 40	50,000	320 00
5	Lane William H.	22,000	140 80	500	3 20
5	Lane William H. and others, trustees			10,000	64 00
7	Lang John	5,500	35 20	3,000	19 20
7	Lang William			10,000	64 00
8	Lang William B			25,000	160 00
11	Langley Samuel	10,300	65 92		
4	Langmaid Chase	16,600	106 24		
6	Langmaid Samuel P.	7,900	50 56	1,600	10 24
3	Lappen Patrick & James	6,000	38 40		
1	Lash Robert	3,000	19 20	5,000	32 00
8	Laughton Charles H.	9,200	58 88		
12	Lavery Ann	6,200	39 68		
3	Lawrence Manufacturing Company	24,000	153 60		

Ward.	Names.	Real.	Tax.	Personal.	Tax.
4	Lawrence Samuel			75,000	480 00
4	Lawrence, Stone & Co.			45,000	288 00
4	Lawrence Abbott	642,000	4,108 80	450,000	2,880 00
4	Lawrence T. Bigelow			10,000	64 00
4	Lawrence Abbott, jr.			10,000	64 00
4	Lawrence A. & A. & Co.			70,000	448 00
6	Lawrence Lucy			13,000	83 20
6	Lawrence William R.	66,700	426 88	6,000	38 40
6	Lawrence James			25,000	160 00
7	Lawrence Samuel A.	15,000	96 00		
8	Lawrence Susan R.			10,000	64 00
8	Lawrence Abbott and others, trustees	263,000	1,683 20		
8	Lawrence Abbott and others, trustees			227,800	1,457 92
8	Lawrence Amos	183,500	1,174 40	210,000	1,344 00
11	Leach Studson	6,900	44 16		
4	Lear Peter	5,600	35 84	500	3 20
1	Learnard William H.	11,800	75 52	1,800	11 52
4	Learnard Samuel S.			10,000	64 00
4	Learnard & Pollard	6,700	42 88	600	3 84
6	Learned George W.	3,400	21 76	4,000	25 60
10	Leary Edward	5,100	32 64	1,000	6 40
8	Leatherbee James W.	17,000	108 80	400	2 56
1	Leavitt B. & J. M.	6,000	38 40		
4	Leavitt Gad			6,000	38 40
8	Leavitt H. H. & G. C. Beckwith	18,200	116 48		
12	Leavitt Thomas	8,500	54 40	1,000	6 40
4	Lee Henry, jr.	15,000	96 00		
4	Lee & Higginson			15,000	96 00
6	Lee Hannah F.			25,000	160 00
7	Lee Catharine D.	9,000	57 60		
7	Lee Joseph, heirs	16,000	102 40		
7	Lee Henry	53,000	339 20		
7	Lee Thomas	26,000	166 40		
7	Lee Sarah and Rebecca	6,000	38 40	21,000	134 40
7	Lee James & Co.			18,000	115 20
9	Lee Nancy	11,200	71 68		
3	Leeds Henry	4,000	25 60	2,000	12 80

Ward.	Names.	Real.	Tax.	Personal.	Tax.
3	Leeds & Cheever	13,700	87 68		
4	Leeds Jas. & Timothy C.	18,000	115 20		
4	Leeds Timothy C.	44,000	281 60	60,000	384 00
4	Leeds Ann B.	10,800	69 12		
9	Leeds Benjamin	8,200	52 48		
9	Leeds James	75,000	480 00	20,000	128 00
9	Leeds Benjamin I.	6,500	41 60		
11	Leeds Samuel and others	31,000	198 40		
11	Leeds Samuel	39,200	250 88		
5	Leighton Charles	13,300	85 12	1,000	6 40
6	Leitner Catharine	8,200	52 48		
7	Lekain Elizabeth	28,000	179 20		
11	Leland Amos C.	9,000	57 60		
11	Leland Caleb W.	11,800	75 52		
7	Leman John	5,600	35 84	3,000	19 20
7	Lemist, Bramhall & Lewis			15,000	96 00
11	Lennon Martin	21,500	137 60		
6	Leonard Nehemiah	6,000	38 40	1,000	6 40
7	Lepean John	6,000	38 40		
12	Lester Ebenezer A.	8,700	55 68	200	1 28
6	Leverett Daniel	7,600	48 64		
1	Lewis Wharf Corporation	411,500	2,633 60		
1	Lewis A. S. & W. G.			12,000	76 80
1	Lewis Abiel S.	11,600	74 24		
4	Lewis Marshall A.			7,000	44 80
4	Lewis & Clapp	1,000	6 40	15,000	96 00
5	Lewis George W.	10,900	69 76	24,000	153 60
7	Lewis Thomas	15,600	99 84	20,000	128 00
7	Lewis Wm. & Wm. K.	12,000	76 80	25,000	160 00
8	Lewis Joseph	27,000	172 80		
9	Lewis Winslow	45,000	288 00		
11	Lewis Asa	19,600	125 44		
1	Libbey Washington & Isaiah B.			12,000	76 80
1	Libbey Isaiah B.	10,200	65 28		
5	Libbey Joseph	29,800	190 72	25,000	160 00
1	Libbey Jacob G. L., heirs	6,600	42 24		
4	Liberty Square Warehouse Company	160,000	1,024 00		

Ward.	Names.	Real.	Tax.	Personal.	Tax.
3	Lienow Henry, heirs	7,000	44 80		
3	Lilley John	35,000	224 00	4,000	25 60
4	Lillie Thomas J.	6,500	41 60	2,000	12 80
1	Lincoln Noah	100,800	645 12	2,500	16 00
1	Lincoln Noah, jr.			12,000	76 80
4	Lincoln & Beal			10,000	64 00
4	Lincoln Warren	5,700	36 48	5,000	32 00
4	Lincoln Ezra			10,000	64 00
4	Lincoln & Foss			55,000	352 00
4	Lincoln Minor S.	9,000	57 60	6,000	38 40
4	Lincoln Minor S. & Co.			40,000	256 00
5	Lincoln Joseph, jr.	6,000	38 40	5,000	32 00
6	Lincoln Henry	14,000	89 60	1,000	6 40
6	Lincoln Albert L.	15,000	96 00		
6	Lincoln Joseph	42,400	271 36		
8	Lincoln Heman	8,400	53 76	15,000	96 00
9	Lincoln, Taylor & Coffran	18,000	115 20		
11	Lincoln William	15,000	96 00	20,000	128 00
11	Lincoln & Reed	14,500	92 80		
4	Lindsey, Shaw & Co.			7,000	44 80
1	Liscom John	10,800	69 12		
4	List Charles & Co.			6,000	38 40
5	Litch Jeremiah	2,600	16 64	5,000	32 00
6	Litchfield Ira	7,500	48 00	600	3 84
1	Little & Bowker	7,500	48 00		
1	Little & Osborn			10,000	64 00
1	Little Nicholas	11,200	71 68		
3	Little William B.	12,000	76 80	4,000	25 60
4	Little, Brown & Co.			75,000	480 00
4	Little, Bridgham & Co.			25,000	160 00
5	Little Ebenezer H.	6,500	41 60	6,000	38 40
5	Little Charles C.	23,500	150 40		
7	Little, Alden & Co.			35,000	224 00
8	Little James L.	10,500	67 20		
5	Littlefield Jacob	4,300	27 52	2,000	12 80
8	Littlefield Alvah	5,000	32 00	1,000	6 40
10	Littlefield Lyman, trustee	6,000	38 40		
4	Littlehale Sargent S., heirs	16,400	104 96		
4	Littlehale Mary F., adm'x			54,000	345 60

Ward.	Names.	Real.	Tax.	Personal.	Tax.
4	Livermore Isaac	78,000	499 20		
6	Livermore Thomas	3,400	21 76	17,000	108 80
7	Liverpool Wharf Corporation	35,000	224 00		
4	Lobdell Thomas J.	136,500	873 60	40,000	256 00
4	Lobdell Thomas, trustee			6,600	42 24
2	Locke Sarah	14,800	94 72	4,000	25 60
2	Locke Lyman	7,500	48 00		
3	Locke Oliver	8,000	51 20	7,200	46 08
5	Locke Philip A.	12,000	76 80	15,000	96 00
6	Locke Edward	18,000	115 20		
7	Locke Edward & Co.			35,000	224 00
3	Lockwood, Zane & Lumb			7,000	48 80
4	Lockwood R. G.			8,000	51 20
1	Lodge James			9,000	57 60
7	Lodge John E.	28,000	179 20	60,000	384 00
9	Lodge Giles, heirs	131,000	838 40		
11	Lodge Giles H.			50,000	320 00
11	Lodge Giles H. and others, executors			25,000	160 00
4	Lombard & Whitmore			175,000	1,120 00
6	Lombard Ammi C. & E., executors	13,200	84 48		
6	Lombard Ammi C.	35,500	227 20	15,000	96 00
6	Lombard Ephraim			25,000	160 00
9	Lombard Israel	23,000	147 20	2,500	16 00
9	Lombard Israel, exec'r			40,000	256 00
10	Lombard Thomas	6,400	40 96		
2	Long Island Corporation	23,000	147 20		
4	Long Alanson			10,000	64 00
5	Longley James	11,000	70 40	32,000	204 80
8	Longley Nancy	6,000	38 40		
4	Lord Melvin	56,000	358 40	60,000	384 00
4	Lord Melvin, adm'r	4,000	25 60	10,000	64 00
6	Lord Thomas	26,500	169 60		
8	Lord George C.	8,000	51 20		
1	Loring Betsey and Lydia	3,500	22 40	16,000	102 40
3	Loring John G. & Co.	23,500	150 40	15,000	96 00
4	Loring Thomas	6,000	38 40		
4	Loring Benjamin & Co.			25,000	160 00

Ward.	Names.	Real.	Tax.	Personal.	Tax.
4	Loring Charles G. & F. C., guardians	43,900	280 96	115,000	736 00
4	Loring Charles G. & F. C., trustees	22,000	140 80	27,000	172 80
4	Loring Charles G.	16,000	102 40		
4	Loring Charles G. & G. S. Hillard, executors			18,000	115 20
4	Loring Caleb, heirs	26,000	166 40		
4	Loring Ira E.			23,000	147 20
4	Loring James, heirs	7,000	44 80		
4	Loring George			11,000	70 40
4	Loring Ellis G.	55,600	355 84		
4	Loring & Graupner			15,000	96 00
4	Loring Caleb G. & Co.	4,600	29 44	60,000	384 00
5	Loring Henry K.	3,400	21 76	3,000	19 20
5	Loring Israel	7,800	49 92		
5	Loring Perez, heirs	7,400	47 36		
6	Loring Caleb W.	18,800	120 32	20,000	128 00
6	Loring John J. and T. W. Phillips, trustees	12,800	81 92		
6	Loring & Andrews, trustees	26,100	167 04		
6	Loring Charles G. & F. C. and W. Dehon, trustees of Binney	23,000	147 20	10,000	64 00
6	Loring Francis C.			60,000	384 00
6	Loring John F.	4,500	28 80	75,000	480 00
6	Loring William J.			22,000	140 80
7	Loring Benjamin	52,000	332 80	150,000	960 00
7	Loring Henry, heirs	9,000	57 60		
7	Loring, Fiske & Co.	2,500	16 00	30,000	192 00
8	Loring James S.	7,000	44 80		
8	Loring Edward G.	15,000	64 00	2,200	14 08
8	Loring Edward G. and F. Boott, trustees			11,000	70 40
8	Loring Charles G. & C. W., trustees	19,000	121 60		
9	Loring Abigail	30,000	192 00	70,000	448 00
9	Loring Abby M.			70,000	448 00
9	Loring Caleb G.	12,000	76 80	60,000	384 00

Ward.	Names.	Real.	Tax.	Personal.	Tax.
9	Loring David	2,200	14 08	6,000	38 40
10	Loring Elisha T.	25,000	160 00		
10	Loring A. B. & S. H.	19,800	126 72	5,000	32 00
11	Loring John G.	32,700	209 28		
12	Loring Harrison	12,000	76 80	3,000	19 20
3	Lothrop Stillman	12,800	81 92		
5	Lothrop Caleb	6,000	38 40		
10	Lothrop Ansel	7,900	50 56	300	1 92
4	Loud G. W. & A. G.	12,000	76 80		
11	Lougee Charles F.	6,400	40 96		
1	Lovejoy William R. & Son			22,000	140 80
2	Lovejoy William R.	4,800	30 72	10,000	64 00
5	Lovejoy Loyal	6,000	38 40	15,000	96 00
4	Lovering Joseph S.	18,000	115 20		
10	Lovering Joseph, heirs	25,000	160 00		
10	Lovering William, heirs	53,800	344 32		
10	Lovering Nathaniel P.	9,800	62 72		
6	Lovett Charles W.	7,000	44 80	2,000	12 80
7	Lovett Josiah, 2d	11,600	74 24		
7	Lovett & Wellington			10,000	64 00
1	Low George	11,100	71 04		
1	Low George	5,000	32 00	2,500	16 00
3	Low John, J.	39,700	254 08		
3	Low Gilman S.			12,000	76 80
8	Low David, heirs	6,000	38 40		
4	Lowden J. W. & Co.			20,000	128 00
3	Lowell Manufacturing Company	16,000	102 40		
4	Lowell John A.	52,500	336 00		
4	Lowell J. A. & Edward Brooks, trustees			16,000	102 40
6	Lowell Francis C.	73,100	467 84		
8	Lowell John, heirs	19,000	121 60		
4	Lowry William	3,300	21 12	10,000	64 00
9	Luckis John S.	5,200	33 28	400	2 56
7	Lunt William P.	18,000	115 20		
3	Luther Slade	8,500	54 40		
3	Lyford Thomas	7,500	48 00	300	1 92
3	Lyman Theodore, heirs	33,500	214 40		
4	Lyman Joseph, jr.	94,000	601 60		

Ward.	Names.	Real.	Tax.	Personal.	Tax.
6	Lyman George W.	96,000	614 40		
6	Lyman Charles	73,500	470 40	50,000	320 00
6	Lyman Charles, guardian			18,000	115 20
7	Lyman & Wyer			6,000	38 40
8	Lyman George H.	11,000	70 40	2,500	16 00
12	Lyman Theodore	4,500	28 80	4,500	28 80
4	Lyon & Powers			6,000	38 40
4	Lyon & Vose			30,000	192 00
4	Mackay Tristram B.			20,000	128 00
4	Mackay Frances	21,000	134 40	56,000	358 40
4	Mackay Fanny	6,000	38 40	50,000	320 00
4	Mackay Caroline			66,000	422 40
4	Mackay Robert C.			115,000	736 00
6	Mackay Joseph	5,600	35 84	46,000	294 40
5	Mackintosh Peter, heirs	18,400	117 76		
4	Macomber James B.	3,200	20 48	5,000	32 00
4	Macomber James B and Henry	30,000	192 00		
10	Macomber Ichabod, heirs	32,000	204 80		
4	Macullar, Williams & Co.			12,000	76 80
5	Magee John A.	13,300	85 12		
3	Mahan Benjamin F.	11,200	71 68	2,000	12 80
4	Mahony & Kenna			22,000	140 80
1	Mahony John J.	44,700	286 08		
1	Mair Peter	7,100	45 44	1,000	6 40
1	Mair Thomas	21,300	136 32	1,200	7 68
8	Manley John R.	9,000	57 60	18,000	115 20
4	Mann John & Co.	800	5 12	8,500	54 40
5	Mann Briggs	7,000	44 80	600	3 84
6	Mann Joseph	2,200	14 08	6,000	38 40
6	Mann William H.	9,000	57 60	2,000	12 80
7	Mann William H. & Co.			30,000	192 00
9	Mann Peleg, heirs	14,400	92 16		
11	Mann Ariel W.	6,000	38 40		
12	Mann Nehemiah P.	8,500	54 40	7,000	44 80
3	Manning & Glover	26,000	166 40		
4	Manning Glover & Co.	2,600	16 64	30,000	192 00
4	Manning Stanwood & Co.	3,000	19 20	85,000	544 00
8	Manning Francis C.	12,000	76 80	10,000	64 00
4	Mansfield & Kemp			8,000	51 20

Ward.	Names.	Real.	Tax.	Personal.	Tax.
4	Mansfield John	6,000	38 40		
3	Manson Mary	6,000	38 40	3,500	22 40
5	March Aaron H.	6,000	38 40	800	5 12
8	Marett Philip	6,600	42 24		
4	Marjoram William W.	26,000	166 40	6,000	38 40
3	Marsh Robert	13,200	84 48	11,000	70 40
4	Marsh John			15,000	96 00
6	Marsh Joseph M.			7,000	44 80
7	Marsh John	9,800	62 72	4,000	25 60
7	Marsh Levi H.	5,000	32 00	7,000	44 80
7	Marsh Levi H., executor			70,000	448 00
7	Marsh Warren & Co.			8,000	51 20
9	Marsh Nancy H.	7,200	46 0		
1	Marshall Thomas	20,200	129 28		
7	Marshall Josiah, heirs	35,000	224 00		
8	Marshall William	35,000	224 00	6,500	41 60
8	Marshall William F.			8,000	51 20
8	Marshall Samuel	5,400	34 56	1,000	6 40
7	Martin Jeremiah	14,400	92 16	1,000	6 40
8	Martin Joseph L.	12,000	76 80		
12	Martin Richard	8,400	53 76		
4	Marvin T. R. & Co.			8,000	51 20
3	Mason Julian O.	9,400	60 16	400	2 56
4	Mason Robert M.	23,000	147 20	10,000	64 00
4	Mason R. M. and John Aiken, trustees			40,000	256 00
5	Mason Ephraim B.	7,300	46 72	7,000	44 80
6	Mason Jonathan	100,100	640 64		
6	Mason Charles			15,000	96 00
6	Mason William P.	186,800	1,195 52	80,000	512 00
7	Mason & Lawrence			30,000	192 00
8	Mason Jeremiah, heirs	32,000	204 80		
8	Mason Mary			18,200	116 48
8	Mason George M.			7,900	50 56
9	Mason Lowell	1,800	11 52	35,000	224 00
3	Massachusetts Cotton Mills	16,000	102 40		
4	Massachusetts General Hospital	35,000	224 00		
4	Massachusetts Bank	110,000	704 00		

Ward.	Names.	Real.	Tax.	Personal.	Tax.
4	Mass. Hospital Life Insurance Company	167,00	1,074 56		
4	Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association	110,000	704 00		
4	Massachusetts Horticultural Society	30,000	192 00		
12	Massachusetts Iron Co.	104,000	665 60		
3	Matchett William P., heirs	7,000	44 80		
10	Mather Augustus H.	11,100	71 04	1,000	6 40
10	Mather Ozias H.	91,400	584 96		
3	Mathes & Snow			8,000	51 20
11	Matson Howell	6,400	40 96		
1	Matthews & Co.			10,000	64 00
1	Matthews Nathan	109,800	702 72		
8	Maxwell Edward, heirs	11,200	71 68		
4	May Samuel & Co.			65,000	416 00
7	May Samuel	90,000	576 00	25,000	160 00
11	May George	35,000	224 00	80,000	512 00
11	Mayers Robert R.	6,000	38 40	400	2 56
6	Mayhew Augustus C.	7,300	46 72	1,500	9 60
4	Maynard & Noyes			15,000	96 00
4	Maynard Lambert			13,000	83 20
9	Maynard Jesse	5,000	32 00	3,000	19 20
7	Mayo John M. & Co.			25,000	160 00
11	Mayo Charles	6,200	39 68	2,000	12 80
11	Mayo John M.	40,900	261 76		
5	McAllaster James	7,000	44 80	1,000	6 40
11	McAvoy Arthur	10,900	69 76		
6	McCleary Samuel F., jr.	9,000	57 60	1,000	6 40
7	McClennen William, heirs	7,200	46 08		
7	McClure Alexander W.	7,900	50 56		
12	McCullough William	9,000	57 60	1,000	6 40
2	McDermot James T.	11,500	73 60		
1	McDonough John, heirs	6,000	38 40		
4	McFarland & Rice			15,000	96 00
4	McGill & Fearing			15,000	96 00
4	McGilvray, Wyman & Co.			20,000	128 00
4	McGregor & Co.			30,000	192 00
6	McGregor James			17,000	108 80

Ward.	Names.	Real.	Tax.	Personal.	Tax.
9	McHugh Terence	3,600	23 04	3,000	19 20
7	McIntire Lawrie & Co.			19,000	121 60
1	McIntyre Peter & Co.			8,000	51 20
1	McKay John	13,500	86 40		
2	McKay Donald	37,005	236 80	30,000	192 00
4	McKay, Spear & Brown			15,000	96 00
2	McLaughlin Hugh	11,300	72 32	2,500	16 00
11	McLaughlin Daniel, hr's	6,000	38 40		
4	McLellan Isaac, heirs	37,000	236 80		
7	McLellan William H.	9,000	57 60		
1	McNear Baker	5,000	32 00	6,000	38 40
4	Means & Clark			12,000	76 80
8	Means Isaac	7,000	44 80		
8	Means James, heirs	10,000	64 00	10,000	64 00
4	Mears Elijah	9,000	57 60	6,700	42 88
5	Mears Granville	10,000	64 00	7,000	44 80
12	Mechanics Bank	9,000	57 60		
1	Melcher Levi, heirs	10,000	64 00		
3	Mellen & Co.			25,000	160 00
6	Mellen Moses	10,000	64 00	15,000	96 00
11	Mellen Sarah	6,600	42 24		
7	Melville Priscilla			10,000	64 00
2	Mendum John S.			8,500	54 40
10	Mendum Josiah P.	6,000	38 40	1,000	6 40
4	Mercantile Wharf Corporation	321,000	2,054 40		
4	Merchants Insurance Company	105,000	672 00		
4	Merchants Bank	150,000	960 00		
8	Meredith Isaac, heirs	10,000	64 00		
12	Meredith Hinman	20,000	128 00	30,000	192 00
10	Meriam Charles D., hr's	8,600	55 04		
4	Merriam Silas P. & W. & Co.			18,000	115 20
4	Merriam & Palmer			8,000	51 20
4	Merriam Charles	17,000	108 80	40,000	256 00
4	Merriam Silas P.	11,000	70 40		
5	Merriam Jonas	7,500	48 00		
5	Merriam Nathaniel	5,000	32 00	18,000	115 00
7	Merriam William, heirs	7,400	47 36		

Ward.	Names.	Real.	Tax.	Personal.	Tax.
7	Merriam, Brewer & Co.			50,000	320 00
7	Merriam Joseph W.	9,500	60 80	1,000	6 40
10	Merriam Galen	54,600	349 44		
10	Merriam Levi B., adm'r			22,000	140 80
4	Merrill Benjamin L. & Co.			10,000	64 00
6	Merrill James C., gurd'n	9,000	57 60		
6	Merrill James C.	23,000	147 20	12,000	76 80
5	Merrill James C. and J. H. Foster, trustees			23,000	147 20
3	Merrimack Manufacturing Company	24,000	153 60		
4	Merritt & Scott			12,000	76 80
4	Messinger George W.	64,000	409 60	4,000	25 60
4	Messinger, Cahill & Co.			8,200	52 48
3	Metcalf Marcus A.	54,700	350 08	2,600	16 64
4	Metcalf Theodore			11,700	74 88
5	Metcalf Caleb	8,800	56 32		
9	Meyer Borchart	11,200	71 68		
6	Mifflin Charles	19,000	121 60	35,000	224 00
1	Miles Walter	12,000	76 80		
8	Millard Samuel	35,200	225 28		
1	Miller Moses	18,000	115 20		
1	Miller George E.	7,700	49 28	1,000	6 40
4	Miller, Allen & Co.	2,400	15 36	7,000	44 80
7	Miller Edward, heirs	15,000	96 00		
10	Miller Joseph K.	11,400	72 96	3,500	22 40
3	Milliken E. C. & Co.			6,000	38 40
4	Millikin Elias T. & Co			18,000	115 20
4	Millikin Ebenezer C.	50,000	320 00	5,000	32 00
4	Millikin Francis	8,000	51 20	1,700	10 88
5	Millikin Elias T.	6,700	42 88		
4	Mills & Forristall			10,000	64 00
4	Mills Charles H.			25,000	160 00
4	Mills Charles H., trustee of Blake			30,000	192 00
4	Mills Charles H., trustee of Morton	6,500	41 60		
4	Mills James K.	39,200	250 88	40,000	256 00
7	Mills James K. & Co.	4,500	28 80	100,000	640 00

Ward.	Names.	Real.	Tax.	Personal.	Tax.
7	Mills James K. and Charles H., executors & trustees	65,000	416 00	26,000	166 00
7	Mills Charles H. and Wm. and Edward Dwight, executors	68,000	435 20	278,000	1,779 00
1	Milton Ephraim, heirs	9,500	60 80		
4	Milton & Slocumb	38,000	243 20		
4	Milton, Cushman & Co.			60,000	384 00
4	Milton William H.	10,800	69 12		
6	Minns Frances A.			12,000	76 80
7	Minns Thomas, heirs	76,000	486 40		
6	Minot William	78,700	503 68	15,000	96 00
6	Minot William, guardian Eliza. Baxter	7,500	48 00		
6	Minot William, guardian of Ellery			30,000	192 00
6	Minot William, guardian of Slade	37,000	236 80		
6	Minot William, guard'n of Baxter's children	19,500	124 80		
6	Minot William, guard'n of Delano's children	8,500	54 40	25,000	160 00
6	Minot William, executor of M. A. Bradley			9,000	57 60
6	Minot William, trustee of Mrs. Sedgwick	38,000	243 20		
6	Minot William, trustee of Coit			7,000	44 80
6	Minot William and others, trustees of James Loring's estate	8,000	51 20	40,000	256 00
6	Minot William and S. Hubbard, trustees of Mrs. Salisbury			17,000	108 80
6	Minot William and H. B. Rogers, trustees	61,600	394 24		
6	Minot William, jr.	12,900	82 56		
7	Minot & Hooper			50,000	320 00
8	Minot William, jr., trustee	6,400	40 96		
9	Minot Stephen	7,600	48 64		

Ward.	Names.	Real.	Tax.	Personal.	Tax.
3	Mitchell Theodore	9,500	60 80		
4	Mitchell Elizabeth	9,000	57 60		
4	Mitchell Nathaniel & Sons	10,000	64 00		
5	Mitchell William	7,000	44 80		
9	Molineux James	3,200	20 48	3,000	19 20
12	Monks J. P. and others	11,600	74 24		
12	Monks John P.	59,500	380 80	30,000	192 00
1	Montague William H.	12,900	82 56		
11	Montague George L.	19,000	121 60		
12	Montgomery Hugh	10,000	64 00	1,500	9 60
1	Moore Abram M.	7,400	47 36		
1	Moore James	10,700	68 48		
9	Moore Charles	60,000	384 00		
10	Moore Roger S.	9,400	60 16		
4	Morey George, trustee	21,500	137 60		
8	Morey George	4,800	30 72	37,000	236 80
1	Moring Charles H. F.			10,000	64 00
6	Morland William W.	9,000	57 60	2,700	17 28
4	Morse R. M. & Co.			8,000	51 20
4	Morse & Fletcher	28,000	179 20		
4	Morse Benjamin E.			18,000	115 20
5	Morse Almon S.	5,000	32 00	2,000	12 80
7	Morse Samuel F. & Co.	10,000	64 00	55,000	352 00
7	Morse Sidney B.	24,100	154 24		
8	Morse Samuel F.	29,300	187 52	4,500	28 80
9	Morse Elijah	6,600	42 24		
10	Morse S. F. & S. B.	18,100	115 84		
10	Morse Leonard	7,400	47 36		
1	Morss A. S. & D. I.			7,000	44 80
8	Morton William	6,800	43 52		
9	Morton Joseph, heirs	31,800	203 52		
10	Morton Joseph F.	6,000	38 40	1,000	6 40
10	Morton Otis	10,800	69 12		
11	Morton Ebenezer	33,700	215 68		
4	Moseley Elizabeth M.	57,000	364 80	20,000	128 00
7	Moseley Thomas E.			10,000	64 00
1	Mosman Rufus	3,000	19 20	13,300	85 12
4	Motley William W., heirs	8,000	51 20		
7	Motley Thomas & Edward	7,000	44 80		
5	Moulton Thomas	16,000	102 40	1,000	6 40

Ward.	Names.	Real.	Tax.	Personal.	Tax.
5	Mudgett William S.	4,000	25 60	2,800	17 92
8	Munn Luther	29,000	185 60		
1	Munroe Abel B.	25,700	164 48	1,500	9 60
3	Munroe Washington, heirs	15,000	96 00		
4	Munroe James & Co.			16,000	102 40
4	Munroe & Francis			8,000	51 20
4	Munroe Edmund	9,500	60 80	3,000	19 20
5	Munroe Otis	17,700	113 28	5,000	32 00
6	Munroe Daniel	5,500	35 20	1,000	6 40
6	Munroe Edmund, trustee	7,000	44 80		
10	Munroe Edmund	18,200	116 48	5,000	32 00
10	Munro Peter G.	7,600	48 64	3,000	19 20
3	Murdock Amasa, heirs	6,800	43 52		
4	Murdock William C.			10,000	64 00
4	Murdock James M.	6,800	43 52	10,000	64 00
8	Murray William	5,000	32 00	5,000	32 00
4	Musical Hall	32,000	204 80		
4	Mussey Benjamin B. & Co.			30,000	192 00
4	Mussey Benjamin B.	86,800	555 52	50,000	320 00
4	Myers John G.			10,000	64 00
1	Nash Joshua, heirs	14,000	89 60		
1	Nash George	6,000	38 40	600	3 84
4	Nash, Callender & Co.			95,000	608 00
10	Nash Nathaniel C.	8,600	55 04	5,000	32 00
4	Nason Joel	7,000	44 80		
4	Nason William			10,000	64 00
9	Nason Daniel	4,400	28 16	1,600	10 24
4	National Insurance Co.	70,000	448 00		
4	Naylor & Co.			12,000	76 80
8	Nazro Charles G.	11,500	73 60		
8	Nazro Henry J.	8,000	51 20	2,500	16 00
8	Nazro John			10,000	64 00
1	Neal Nathan, heirs	120,000	768 00		
6	Neal Samuel	9,400	60 16	1,000	6 40
7	Neal & Rogers			8,000	51 20
10	Neal David A., trustee	20,000	128 00		
3	Neat Nathan	12,000	76 80		
4	Neat & Son			8,000	51 20
7	Nelson Margaret H.	6,800	43 52		

Ward.	Names.	Real.	Tax.	Personal.	Tax.
2	New Bedford Mar. Railway Wharf Co.	10,000	64 00		
1	Newcomb Norton	10,300	65 92		
4	Newcomb Charles			10,000	96 00
7	Newcomb Norton, jr.			6,000	38 40
7	Newcomb Lewis	4,100	26 24	3,000	19 20
8	Newcomb John J.	6,800	42 24	11,000	70 40
9	Newcomb & Woods	6,000	38 40		
4	Newell Montgomery, trustee	12,500	80 00		
7	Newell Montgomery			15,000	96 00
7	Newell Montgomery, trustee			6,000	38 40
7	Newell & Andrews			20,000	128 00
8	Newell Jeremiah G.	4,600	29 44	20,000	128 00
1	New Eng. Mutual Life Insurance Company	11,500	73 60		
4	New England Carpet Co.			6,000	38 40
4	New England Bank	111,000	710 40		
11	New Eng. Cordage Co.	45,000	288 00		
4	Newhall F. S. & Co.			21,000	134 40
9	Newhall Daniel B.	6,000	38 40	6,000	38 40
4	Newman Henry	12,000	76 80	40,000	256 00
8	Newman Robert	9,400	60 16	3,000	19 20
7	Newton, Eaton & Co.			30,000	192 00
3	Nichols John P.	6,600	42 24	6,000	38 40
3	Nichols Smith W.	19,700	126 08		
3	Nichols & Hoyt			6,000	38 40
3	Nichols Luther W.	7,500	48 00		
3	Nichols Lawrence	19,100	122 24	34,700	222 08
4	Nichols Thaddeus	20,000	128 00	40,000	256 00
4	Nichols Eben B., heirs	7,900	50 56		
4	Nichols Lyman & Co.			100,000	640 00
6	Nichols Lyman	9,500	60 80	50,000	320 00
8	Nichols Benj. R., heirs	52,000	332 80		
9	Nichols Abigail	14,100	90 24		
10	Nichols Sarah	13,600	87 04	37,000	236 80
1	Nicholson Charles	6,900	44 16		
1	Nickerson & Co.			25,000	160 00
1	Nickerson Frederick & Co.			32,000	204 80

Ward.	Names.	Real.	Tax.	Personal.	Tax.
4	Nickerson Edward G.			10,000	64 00
4	Nickerson Ebenezer & Co.	4,500	28 80	12,000	76 80
4	Nickerson Joseph	2,800	17 92	20,000	128 00
12	Nickerson David, heirs	6,500	41 60		
12	Nickerson Frederic	17,000	108 80	6,000	38 40
12	Nickerson David, heirs and F.	7,400	47 36		
7	Nicolson Samuel	33,900	216 96	17,000	108 80
11	Nicolson Samuel and others	16,000	102 40		
9	Nightingale James	21,300	136 32		
11	Nightingale John F.	3,600	23 04	2,500	16 00
4	Niles Thomas	16,000	102 40		
4	Niles William J.	65,000	416 00		
4	Noble & Co.			20,000	128 00
4	Noble John H.	16,900	108 16	1,200	7 68
4	Noble Joseph	49,400	316 16	45,000	288 00
4	Norcross Otis & Co.			60,000	384 00
5	Norcross Otis	14,500	92 80	65,000	416 00
7	Norcross & Towne			10,000	64 00
4	Norris S. H.			10,000	64 00
7	Norris John			6,000	38 40
4	Norton A. & A.			6,000	38 40
4	Norton Andrew	12,000	76 80		
9	Norton Joseph C.	6,000	38 40		
11	Nott Samuel	6,300	40 32		
9	Nowell George	15,000	96 00	2,000	12 80
1	Noyes Joseph	24,700	158 08	1,600	10 24
3	Oakes & Darling			6,000	38 40
1	Ober John P.	15,000	96 00	5,000	32 00
8	O'Brien Michael, heirs	6,500	41 60		
11	O'Brien Dennis	6,000	38 40		
1	O'Connell Maurice	23,400	149 76		
7	Odin George	188,200	1,204 48	10,000	64 00
8	Odin John			13,000	83 20
8	Odiorne Isabella R.	40,000	256 00		
8	Ogden John T.	8,500	54 40		
10	Old Colony Railroad Co.	217,400	1,391 36		
10	Oliphant Henry D.	9,000	57 60		
1	Oliver Samuel P.	4,600	29 44	5,500	35 20

Ward.	Names.	Real.	Tax.	Personal.	Tax.
1	Oliver Henry J., heirs	6,400	40 96		
1	Oliver Sarah H.	12,200	78 08		
3	Oliver Susan	6,000	38 40		
4	Oliver Mary R.	8,000	51 20	10,000	64 00
6	Oliver William B.	13,000	83 20	5,000	32 00
8	Oliver Ebenezer, heirs	21,500	137 60		
9	Oliver Francis P.	6,000	38 40		
12	Oliver Francis J.	34,100	218 24		
8	O'Neil Patrick	9,500	60 80		
7	Ordway, Prince & Co.			25,000	160 00
8	Ordway Joseph M.	8,500	54 40	4,000	25 60
7	O'Reilly William	5,000	32 00	1,000	6 40
7	Orr Robert	11,000	70 40	47,000	300 80
4	Osborn Miles & Co.			10,000	64 00
6	Osborn George B.	27,000	172 80		
4	Osgood Isaac			12,000	76 80
4	Osgood Isaac P.	7,600	48 64		
7	Osgood & Frost			20,000	128 00
8	Osgood David	10,500	67 20	6,000	38 40
10	Osgood Nathaniel H.	10,400	66 56	4,000	25 60
3	Otheman Edward	11,000	70 40		
4	Otheman Bartholomew	11,000	70 40		
4	Otis Harrison G.	20,000	128 00		
4	Otis, Cushman & Bancroft			30,000	192 00
4	Otis Harrison G. jr., heirs	12,500	80 00		
5	Otis George W.	16,000	102 40		
6	Otis Elizabeth H.	26,000	166 40	13,500	86 40
6	Otis Alleyne	59,100	378 24		
6	Otis James W. and others, trustees	77,000	492 80		
6	Otis Harrison G., heirs	93,400	597 76		
6	Otis James W.	28,300	181 12		
6	Otis Abigail	15,600	99 84	10,000	64 00
6	Otis James, heirs	45,700	292 48		
6	Otis William F.	86,300	552 32	7,000	44 80
6	Otis Mary	19,000	121 60	2,000	12 80
1	Oxnard Henry P.			90,000	576 00
4	Oxnard Charlotte	22,000	140 80	90,000	576 00
4	Oxnard George D.			45,000	288 00

Ward.	Names.	Real.	Tax.	Personal.	Tax.
7	Oxnard Frederick			10,000	64 00
6	Packard Silvanus	52,500	336 00	10,000	64 00
7	Packard Isaac, heirs	66,400	424 96		
1	Page Kilby	36,000	230 40		
4	Page, Richardson & Co.			7,500	48 00
4	Page, Briggs & Babbitt			35,000	224 00
4	Page Taylor	5,000	32 00	2,000	12 80
4	Page James, heirs	20,000	128 00		
4	Page Henry A., executor,			12,000	76 80
6	Page Calvin G., adm'r			10,000	64 00
6	Page Calvin, heirs	32,900	210 56		
9	Page Gilman & Joseph	14,400	92 16		
11	Page Calvin	9,700	62 08		
12	Page Chauncy	10,000	64 00	500	3 20
3	Paige Enoch	6,000	38 40	3,000	19 20
6	Paige James W. & A. Cotting, trustees John B. Joy	21,500	137 60		
7	Paige James W.	46,600	298 24	18,000	115 20
7	Paige James W. & Co.			24,000	153 60
12	Paige Charles E.			9,000	57 60
1	Paine Samuel, heirs	26,600	170 24		
4	Paine Charles C.	29,500	188 16		
7	Paine Robert T., trustee	9,000	57 60		
7	Paine Robert T. and others, trustees	9,000	57 60		
8	Paine Robert T.			20,000	128 00
11	Palfrey William	7,800	49 92	1,500	9 60
4	Palmer S. & E.	16,500	105 60		
4	Palmer Ezra, jr.	10,000	64 00	10,000	64 00
4	Palmer & Bachelders			75,000	480 00
4	Palmer J. P. & D. R.	26,100	167 04	5,000	32 00
4	Palmer, Austin & Co.			8,000	51 20
6	Palmer Simeon	41,200	263 68	32,000	204 80
6	Palmer Ezra	11,000	70 40		
4	Park Street Congregational Society	10,000	64 00		
6	Parks Luther	77,600	496 64	24,000	153 60
11	Parks Luther, jr.	9,500	60 80	5,000	32 00
1	Parker Jonathan	49,700	318 08	8,000	51 20
1	Parker David	6,800	43 52	1,500	9 60

Ward.	Names.	Real.	Tax.	Personal.	Tax.
3	Parker Ebenezer	10,000	64 00		
4	Parker William T.	2,700	17 28	4,000	25 60
4	Parker & Hall			9,000	57 60
4	Parker & White			6,000	38 40
4	Parker Harvey D.	23,000	147 20	30,000	192 00
4	Parker Isaac	20,500	131 20	6,000	38 40
4	Parker Harvey D. & Co.			6,000	38 40
4	Parker Charles Henry	7,900	50 56	15,000	96 00
4	Parker Charles Henry and C. W. Loring, trustees for Greenough	17,600	112 64	10,000	64 00
4	Parker Charles Henry, C. W. Loring and E. G. Loring, trustees or Russell			40,000	256 00
4	Parker J. Mason			10,000	64 00
4	Parker Nathaniel G.			10,000	64 00
4	Parker J. Mason, trustee	9,500	60 80		
5	Parker William	6,000	38 40	600	3 84
6	Parker John Brooks			13,000	83 20
6	Parker Samuel D.	45,500	291 20	20,000	128 00
6	Parker Eliza, heirs	43,700	279 68		
6	Parker James	183,900	1,176 96		
6	Parker Daniel P., heirs	69,500	444 80		
6	Parker Mary			60,000	384 00
6	Parker Emily T.			25,000	160 00
6	Parker Peter	169,600	1,085 44	200,000	1,280 00
7	Parker Charles M.	106,700	682 88		
7	Parker, Wilder & Co.			55,000	352 00
7	Parker Nathaniel, heirs	6,000	38 40		
8	Parker Moses	14,500	92 80		
8	Parker Anne	23,000	147 20	155,000	992 00
8	Parker Henry T.	13,000	83 20	40,000	256 00
8	Parker Samuel H.	6,000	38 40		
8	Parker Theodore	12,500	80 00	17,800	113 92
8	Parker Theodore D.	8,000	51 20	2,000	12 80
8	Parker Eber	6,600	42 24	800	5 12
9	Parker Luther, heirs	9,000	57 60		
9	Parker Isaac H.	9,500	60 80	1,000	6 40
9	Parker Isaac	23,500	150 40		

Ward.	Names.	Real.	Tax.	Personal.	Tax.
9	Parker Deborah, heirs	8,800	56 32		
9	Parker William A.	2,200	14 08	5,000	32 00
10	Parker Matthews S.	8,000	51 20	7,000	44 80
11	Parker Charles H.	17,000	108 80	25,000	160 00
12	Parker Jesse	7,700	49 28	200	1 28
3	Parkman John, heirs	51,900	332 16		
3	Parkman Francis	57,700	369 28	100,000	6 40
3	Parkman Francis, trustee	16,500	105 60		
6	Parkman George, heirs	160,300	1,025 92		
6	Parkman Mary G.	9,500	60 80		
6	Parkman Elizabeth and others, executors of George Parkman			175,000	1,120 00
6	Parkman Susan	16,000	102 40	6,000	38 40
7	Parkman Mary B.	44,000	281 60	25,000	160 00
7	Parkman Powell M.			10,000	64 00
8	Parkman Samuel			7,000	44 80
11	Parmelee Asaph	21,400	136 96	1,000	6 40
11	Parmelee Gilbert	11,700	74 88	5,000	32 00
1	Parmenter William	14,200	90 88		
4	Parrott William F.			35,000	224 00
4	Parsons Samuel	13,000	832 00		
4	Parsons William	12,000	76 80	30,000	192 00
6	Parsons William, heirs	31,000	198 40		
6	Parsons Lucy G.			9,000	57 60
7	Parsons Charles C., heirs	10,000	64 00		
7	Parsons John	11,500	73 60	1,500	9 60
7	Parsons Thomas W., jr.	8,000	51 20	1,400	8 96
7	Parsons Samuel & Co.			50,000	320 00
7	Parsons Thomas	12,000	76 80		
7	Parsons Charles E.	66,600	426 24		
12	Parsons Ann V.			8,000	51 20
4	Partridge Adin & Co.			18,000	115 20
9	Partridge Adin	17,100	109 44		
5	Passarows George			6,000	38 40
1	Patch Abijah	7,000	44 80	6,000	38 40
9	Patten Jonathan	10,000	64 00	400	2 56
9	Patten David, heirs	8,200	52 48		
11	Patten Thomas	10,400	66 56	1,000	6 40
7	Patterson, Bullard & Co.			40,000	256 00

Ward.	Names.	Real.	Tax.	Personal.	Tax.
4	Paul James	34,400	220 16		
4	Paul James & Co.	7,400	47 36	12,000	76 80
8	Paul James	8,400	53 76		
9	Paul George	6,200	39 68		
1	Payson John F.	4,400	28 16	2,500	16 00
4	Payson John F. & Co.			10,000	64 00
6	Payson John L.	24,000	153 60	50,000	320 00
6	Payson Ruth	10,000	64 00	5,000	32 00
7	Payson Arthur L.			25,000	160 00
10	Payson Samuel	12,400	79 36	800	5 12
4	Peabody Louisa	24,000	153 60	20,000	128 00
5	Peabody Catherine	10,000	64 00		
3	Peak John	8,500	54 40	1,500	9 60
3	Pearl, Smith & Co.			12,000	76 80
4	Pearce S. H. & Co.			18,000	115 20
8	Pearce William	12,500	80 00	1,500	9 60
4	Pearson John H. & Co.	48,900	312 96	80,000	512 00
1	Peirce Jonathan	7,200	46 08	2,000	12 80
4	Peirce Silas & Co.			125,000	800 00
4	Pierce, Clark & Co.			25,000	160 00
4	Pierce Silas	38,000	343 20	8,500	54 40
4	Pierce Samuel B.	18,000	115 20		
6	Pierce Henry A.	30,000	192 00		
8	Pierce John, heirs	33,000	211 20		
3	Pendleton William S.	40,000	256 00		
4	Penniman & Co.			6,000	38 40
7	Penniman Elisha, heirs	41,000	262 40		
1	Perkins James	5,000	32 00	1,000	6 40
3	Perkins Stephen H.	7,000	44 80		
3	Perkins Richard	9,000	57 60	20,000	128 00
3	Perkins John S., heirs	6,000	38 40		
4	Perkins Mary, heirs	10,000	64 00		
4	Perkins John & Co.			8,000	51 20
4	Perkins & Higginson			10,000	64 00
5	Perkins Alfred	16,000	102 40	12,000	76 80
6	Perkins Eliza H.			18,000	115 20
6	Perkins Anna D.	118,000	755 20		
6	Perkins Charles C.			50,000	320 00
7	Perkins Thomas H.	93,000	595 20		

Ward.	Names.	Real.	Tax.	Personal.	Tax.
7	Perkins Thomas H. and others, trustees			187,000	1,196 80
7	Perkins William	13,500	86 40	75,000	480 00
8	Perkins Frederic			8,000	51 20
9	Perkins Edward	6,000	38 40	1,000	6 40
9	Perkins Thos H. jr., heirs	41,000	262 40		
11	Perkins Hannah			11,500	73 60
12	Perkins Samuel S.	72,000	460 80	7,000	44 80
6	Perrin George W.	2,500	16 00	6,500	41 60
7	Perrin A. W. & S. C. & Co.			12,000	76 80
10	Perrin Payson	5,200	33 28	69,000	441 60
4	Perry & Jacobs			55,000	352 00
5	Perry Lyman	12,000	76 80	15,000	96 00
8	Perry Marshall S.	22,100	141 44	30,000	192 00
10	Perry William S.	72,200	462 08	10,000	64 00
10	Perry Nathaniel	45,600	291 84	6,500	41 60
11	Perry Dwight R.	10,000	64 00		
4	Peters Edward D. & Co.			40,000	256 00
4	Peters, Chase & Co.			20,000	128 00
8	Peters George H.	10,000	64 00		
11	Peters Edward D.	64,300	411 52	63,000	403 20
11	Peters Edward D., jr.	9,000	57 60		
7	Pettes & Lovejoy			20,000	128 00
10	Pettes John O.	6,400	40 96		
2	Pettingill Merrill	10,500	67 20	900	5 76
12	Pettingill Elisha	11,000	70 40		
4	Peyser Moritz M.			17,000	108 80
9	Pfaff Charles, heirs	19,500	124 80	7,000	44 80
4	Phelps & Dalton			6,000	38 40
5	Phelps Sewell			10,000	64 00
9	Phelps Abner	10,800	69 12	1,600	10 24
7	Philbrick, Carpenter & Co.			7,000	44 80
11	Philbrick John D.	5,200	33 28	1,000	6 40
4	Phillips Edward B., heirs	119,000	761 60		
4	Phillips Sally, heirs	41,000	262 40		
4	Phillips Eben. B.	1,200	7 68	6,000	38 40
4	Phillips, Sampson & Co.			35,000	224 00

Ward.	Names.	Real.	Tax.	Personal.	Tax.
6	Phillips Jonathan	325,900	2,085 76	380,000	2,432 00
6	Phillips William			150,000	960 00
6	Phillips Thomas W.	8,500	54 40	3,600	23 04
6	Phillips Thos. W. & P. W. Hayward, trustees Miss Greenwood	22,000	140 80	10,000	64 00
6	Phillips Thos. W. & P. W. Hayward, trustees F. W. P. Greenwood's children	8,200	52 48		
6	Phillips Thos. W. & P. W. Hayward, trustees Alfred Greenwood	8,000	51 20		
7	Phillips Willard	13,200	84 48		
7	Phillips & Moseley	19,400	124 16	30,000	192 00
8	Phillips Wendell	11,100	71 04	40,000	256 00
8	Phillips George W.	10,000	64 00	9,000	57 60
9	Phillips James	6,000	38 40	1,000	6 40
9	Phillips James, jr.	13,900	88 96	1,200	7 68
3	Phinney Erastus O.	8,000	51 20		
3	Phipps Joseph, heirs	6,500	41 60		
4	Phipps William S. & Co.			45,000	288 00
4	Pickens James, heirs	11,000	70 40	25,000	160 00
4	Pickering Arthur	28,200	180 48	8,000	51 20
4	Pickering Arthur, executor and trustee, Waldo	27,100	173 44	5,000	32 00
6	Pickering Edward	9,000	57 60	10,000	64 00
6	Pickering Edward, Sarah Hammond and others, trustees			12,000	76 80
6	Pickering Charles			10,000	64 00
7	Pickering Octavius	1,500	9 60	20,000	128 00
7	Pickering Edward & T. A. Dexter, trustees			15,000	96 00
7	Pickman G. Gayton			6,000	38 40
2	Pierce John, heirs	15,600	99 84		
3	Pierce Edwin	6,500	41 60		
4	Pierce, Howe & Co.			65,000	416 00
4	Pierce Samuel S.	7,000	44 80	30,000	192 00
6	Pierce Henry	7,000	44 80		

Ward.	Names.	Real.	Tax.	Personal.	Tax.
7	Pierce Samuel B. & Co.	17,500	112 00		
7	Pierce & Bacon			25,000	160 00
8	Pierce Mary J.	12,200	78 08		
10	Pierce Jonathan	7,000	44 80	1,000	6 40
10	Pierce Charles B.	7,800	49 92		
11	Pierce William G.	8,000	51 20		
12	Pierce T. J. & Co.			11,000	70 40
2	Pigeon Henry	4,300	27 52	6,000	38 40
2	Pigeon & Pool	7,000	44 80		
3	Pigott Maurice M.	8,700	55 68		
6	Pike William	16,500	105 60	500	3 20
6	Pike Ezekiel W.	12,000	76 80	3,000	19 20
10	Pillsbury John C.	6,500	41 60		
7	Piper Solomon	84,600	541 44	12,000	76 80
8	Piper Solomon & Co.			20,000	128 00
1	Pitman John H.	12,500	80 00	3,000	19 20
7	Pitman Daniel	12,000	76 80		
4	Pitts Lindall, heirs	15,000	96 00		
10	Place Stephen M.	8,000	51 20		
4	Plimpton Charles P.			15,000	96 00
8	Plimpton Albert	10,000	64 00		
4	Plimptons, Stephenson & Co.			45,000	288 00
8	Ploembeck John G., heirs	25,200	161 28		
4	Plumer & Co.,			15,000	96 00
5	Plumer Avery, jr.	7,000	44 80	2,000	12 80
4	Plummer Farnham			12,000	76 80
5	Plummer Enoch	6,000	38 40	7,000	44 80
4	Plympton Silas F., trustee	8,000	51 20		
5	Plympton Ralph	8,300	53 12	9,000	57 60
5	Plympton Henry	10,500	67 20	75,000	480 00
3	Poland Horace	7,500	48 00		
5	Pollard Merrick R.	6,000	38 40		
8	Pollard Alfred	6,000	38 40		
11	Pomroy Ann & L. M. Keith	20,000	133 12		
1	Pond Moses	35,000	224 00	1,500	9 60
4	Pond Moses & Co.	800	5 12	18,000	115 20
5	Pook Sarah A.	4,500	28 80	3,000	19 20
2	Pool Benjamin C.	6,100	37 12		

Ward.	Names.	Real.	Tax.	Personal.	Tax.
4	Poor Henry & Son			15,000	96 00
5	Poor Nathaniel C.			50,000	320 00
5	Poor Benjamin,	8,500	54 40	5,000	32 0
4	Pope Sarah	10,400	66 56	18,000	115 20
4	Pope Thomas B. adm'r			16,000	102 40
6	Pope Pascal P.	5,000	32 00	130,000	832 00
10	Pope William & Sons	46,000	294 40	15,000	96 00
11	Pope William	5,600	35 84	5,000	32 00
4	Popkins Thomas	6,500	51 60	5,000	32 00
4	Porter & Simmons	4,500	28 80	5,000	32 00
4	Porter, Loring & Co.			15,000	96 00
6	Porter Edward P.	12,100	77 44	2,500	16 00
7	Porter Charles			15,000	96 00
4	Potter & Leland			45,000	288 00
5	Potter Andrew B.	9,100	58 24	1,500	9 60
3	Powars Daniel E.	46,600	298 24	1,000	6 40
10	Power Thomas	6,600	42 24	1,500	9 60
7	Power Mary, heirs	21,000	134 40		
1	Pratt John and Caleb S.			12,000	76 80
1	Pratt Eleazer, heirs	9,600	61 44		
3	Pratt James, heirs	8,800	56 32		
3	Pratt Paul	6,000	38 40		
3	Pratt Daniel E.	13,000	83 20	5,000	32 00
4	Pratt & Paine			8,000	51 20
4	Pratt Miles			6,000	38 40
4	Pratt Eleazer F.	31,500	201 60	40,000	256 00
4	Pratt Eleazer F., trustee			18,000	115 20
4	Pratt William T.	9,500	60 80		
5	Pratt Isaac, jr.	27,500	176 00	22,000	140 80
6	Pratt John	6,600	42 24		
6	Pratt George W.	15,000	96 00	5,000	32 00
7	Pratt George, heirs	37,000	236 80		
7	Pratt G. Langdon and others, administrators			115,000	736 00
7	Pratt Mary			35,000	224 00
7	Pratt William, heirs	135,000	864 00		
7	Pratt Mary, jr., Elizabeth and Sarah P.			100,000	640 00
7	Pratt Caleb I.	31,500	201 60	5,000	32 00
7	Pratt & Townsend			10,000	64 00

Ward.	Names.	Real.	Tax.	Personal.	Tax.
8	Pratt Jefferson	7,000	44 80		
8	Pratt Caleb	9,800	62 72		
9	Pratt Mary	14,600	93 44	20,000	128 00
11	Pratt Joseph	8,000	51 20		
11	Pratt John C.	17,400	111 36		
12	Pratt Andrew	6,300	40 32		
5	Pray Lewis G.	20,500	131 20	38,000	243 20
5	Pray John F.	3,000	19 20	7,000	44 80
7	Pray Mary R.	15,400	98 56		
10	Pray John H.			8,000	51 20
7	Prentice William H. & Son	45,000	288 00	30,000	192 00
8	Prentice William H.	33,000	211 20		
4	Prentiss Henry			6,000	38 40
6	Prentiss Charles G.	7,000	44 80		
9	Prentiss Margaret, heirs	13,000	83 20		
4	Prescott Benjamin T.	15,800	101 12	400	2 56
6	Prescott William H.	49,900	318 72	95,000	608 00
6	Prescott Catharine G.			32,000	204 80
7	Prescott & Brothers			8,000	51 20
7	Prescott & Chapin	30,700	196 48	25,000	160 00
8	Prescott Daniel	7,800	49 92		
9	Prescott Edward	13,600	87 04	5,000	32 00
4	Preston Elisha & Co.			6,000	38 40
7	Preston & Merrill			15,000	96 00
7	Preston Joshua P.	33,800	152 32	10,000	64 00
8	Preston John A.	11,000	70 40	2,000	12 80
9	Preston Jonathan	34,100	218 24	10,000	64 00
4	Priest & Ayling			8,000	51 20
7	Priest John F.,heirs	20,000	128 00		
3	Prime, Kenny & Co.			6,000	38 40
5	Prince Agnes	34,300	219 52		
6	Prince John T.	6,500	41 60	6,000	38 40
6	Prince John M.	8,000	51 20		
7	Prince & Baker			7,000	44 80
4	Proctor Abel			20,000	128 00
4	Proctor John C.			10,000	64 00
1	Proprietors Eastern Exchange	40,000	256 00		

Ward.	Names.	Real.	Tax.	Personal.	Tax.
2	Proprietors Maverick Church	10,000	64 00		
3	Proprietors Green Dragon Tavern	24,000	153 60		
3	Proprietors First Baptist Church	20,000	128 00		
3	Proprietors Union Baptist Church	7,000	44 80		
4	Proprietors Long Wharf	518,600	3,319 04		
4	Proprietors Scollays Buildings	60,000	384 00		
4	Proprietors Tremont House	220,000	1,408 00		
4	Proprietors Boston Museum			30,000	192 00
4	Proprietors Brattle Square Church	18,000	115 20		
4	Proprietors Central Congregational Church	12,000	76 80		
4	Proprietors Methodist Church	8,000	51 20		
4	Proprietors Old South Church	228,000	1,459 20		
4	Proprietors Boston Daily Advertiser			50,000	320 00
4	Proprietors Central Wharf	375,500	2,403 20		
7	Proprietors Temple Club House	42,000	268 80	6,000	38 40
7	Proprietors Boston Theatre	70,000	448 00		
7	Proprietors Roman Catholic Church	48,000	179 20		
7	Proprietors Federal Street Church	8,500	54 40		
7	Proprietors India Wharf	214,000	1,369 60		
7	Proprietors Rowe's Wharf	128,500	822 40		
7	Proprietors Foster's Wharf	88,000	563 20		

Ward.	Names.	Real.	Tax.	Personal.	Tax.
8	Proprietors Boylston Market	130,000	832 00		
8	Proprietors United States Hotel	170,000	1,088 00		
8	Proprietors Rowe Street Church	10,000	64 00		
8	Proprietors First Christian Church	8,500	54 40		
10	Proprietors Harvard Street Baptist Church	7,000	44 80		
10	Proprietors Pine Street Church	16,000	102 40		
11	Proprietors South Universal Church	6,000	38 40		
11	Proprietors Williams Market	40,000	256 00		
12	Proprietors Lyceum Hall	10,000	64 00		
4	Prouty David & Co.	7,400	47 36	20,000	128 00
10	Prouty Joel, heirs	14,400	92 16		
4	Provident Institution for Savings	58,600	375 04		
6	Puffer Alvin D.	7,000	44 80	1,000	6 40
4	Pulsifer David & Co.			32,000	204 80
11	Pulsifer David	6,200	39 68	3,000	19 20
8	Purkitt Henry, heirs	9,400	60 16		
4	Putnam J. Pickering	18,000	115 20	8,000	51 20
4	Putnam Samuel R.	30,700	196 48		
4	Putnam Catharine	13,000	83 20	40,000	256 00
6	Putnam John P.	8,700	55 68	2,500	16 00
7	Putnam Charles G.	14,000	89 60	6,000	38 40
12	Putnam John	5,500	35 20	2,000	12 80
10	Quigley James			10,000	64 00
3	Quincy Mary K.	6,500	41 60		
4	Quincy Josiah	38,000	243 20	36,000	230 40
4	Quincy Josiah, jr.	203,700	1,303 68	10,000	64 00
4	Quincy Josiah, jr., trustee E. A. Green	16,000	102 40	28,000	179 20
4	Quincy Josiah, jr., trustee Babcock	58,000	371 20		

Ward.	Names.	Real.	Tax.	Personal.	Tax.
4	Quincy, Josiah, jr., trustee of Brooks	90,000	576 00		
7	Quincy Abigail A.	6,000	38 40		
10	Quincy Samuel, heirs	11,600	74 20		
4	Raddin Thomas, jr.			12,000	76 80
5	Ramsdell Reuben, heirs	14,600	93 44		
4	Rand Luther & Co.			7,000	44 80
4	Rand Edward S.	55,000	352 00		
6	Rand Abba K. C., administratrix	8,500	54 40	10,000	64 00
7	Rand, Ellis & Co.			18,000	115 20
11	Rand John	8,000	51 20		
12	Rand Artemas	7,600	48 64		
4	Randall & Batcheller			15,000	96 00
9	Randall Elizabeth	6,800	43 52		
9	Randall William, heirs	9,000	57 60		
10	Randall John W.			13,000	83 20
10	Randall Elizabeth	20,000	128 00	23,000	147 20
10	Randall Belinda L.			12 000	76 80
10	Rankin & Piper	18,000	115 20	13,000	83 20
7	Rawson, Brigham & Pratt			35,000	224 00
1	Raymond Zebina L.	10,000	64 00		
1	Raymond Freeman C.	3,800	24 32	3,000	19 20
1	Raymond T. R. & F. F.	17,500	112 00		
4	Raymond Thacher R.	26,700	170 88		
4	Raymond Freeborn F.	10,000	64 00	4,000	25 60
4	Raymond Emmons & Co.			15,000	96 00
5	Raymond Emmons	17,200	110 08	10,000	64 00
5	Raymond Edward A.	158,300	1,013 12	10,000	64 00
11	Raymond Geo. W., heirs	6,500	41 60		
4	Rayner John	165,400	1,058 56	2,000	12 80
7	Rea William A.	23,100	147 84	48,000	307 20
4	Read & Watts			6,000	38 40
4	Read Alexander H.	5,100	32 64	4,000	25 60
6	Read James			25,000	160 00
7	Read, Chadwick & Dexter			65,000	416 00
1	Reed J. & A.			15,000	96 00
4	Reed & Kenny			9,000	57 60
4	Reed, Wade & Co.	1,500	9 60	75,000	480 00
4	Reed, Austin & Co.			15,000	96 00

Ward.	Names.	Real.	Tax.	Personal.	Tax.
4	Reed William			20,000	128 00
4	Reed Charles T.	9,500	60 80	1,500	9 60
4	Reed George P. & Co.			6,000	38 40
4	Reed Benjamin T.	17,000	108 80		
5	Reed Samuel G.	9,500	60 80	7,000	44 80
5	Read Reuben	37,200	238 08	3,000	19 20
6	Reed William C.	8,500	54 40	1,500	9 60
6	Reed John			15,000	96 00
6	Reed Caleb	11,200	71 68	10,000	64 00
6	Reed Sampson	15,000	96 00	40,000	256 00
6	Reed Sampson executor Elizabeth Smith			21,000	134 40
7	Reed David	12,000	76 80	1,000	6 40
7	Reed & Bryant			6,000	38 40
7	Reed, Cutler & Co.			45,000	288 00
9	Reed George P.	7,000	44 80	12,000	76 80
9	Reed William, heirs	8,000	51 20		
10	Reed & Dehon, trustees	14,200	90 88		
10	Reed Edward	7,000	44 80	600	3 84
10	Reed Clarissa, heirs	7,600	48 64		
9	Reid Joshua T.	6,800	43 52		
4	Redding G. W. & Co.			26,000	166 40
4	Redding George, heirs	32,000	204 80		
9	Redding George W.	7,000	44 80		
6	Redfern William, heirs	2,300	59 52		
10	Redman Nathaniel	12,000	76 80		
10	Redman John, heirs	123,700	791 68		
4	Reggio Nicholas			45,000	288 00
6	Remich Benjamin	11,900	76 16		
5	Remick Samuel H.	11,800	75 52		
7	Renouf Edward	9,000	57 60	20,000	128 00
7	Renton Peter	8,000	51 20	1,400	8 96
4	Revere Association	65,000	416 00		
4	Revere Copper Company	10,000	64 00	125,000	800 00
8	Revere Joseph W.	132,000	844 80	15,000	96 00
1	Reynolds Wm. B. & Co.			45,000	288 00
1	Reynolds William B. and John A McGaw	9,000	57 60		
4	Reynolds William J. & Co.			15,000	96 00
4	Reynolds William J.	7,000	44 80		

Ward.	Names.	Real.	Tax.	Personal.	Tax.
4	Reynolds Edward	14,800	94 72	16,000	102 40
7	Reynolds Edward, heirs	16,000	102 40		
7	Reynolds William, heirs	6,000	38 40		
7	Reynolds Susan D. and others			13,000	83 20
7	Reynolds Cynthia, exec'x	6,200	39 68	10,000	64 00
1	Rhoades Samuel H.	6,000	38 40		
10	Rhoades Stephen	5,500	35 20	400	2 56
2	Rice Edwin	9,200	58 88	300	1 92
3	Rice Reuben	16,000	102 40		
3	Rice Lewis	220,800	1,413 12	40,000	256 00
4	Rice Freeman & Franklin			8,000	51 20
4	Rice David, heirs	93,500	598 40		
4	Rice I. C. & W. & Co.			50,000	320 00
4	Rice Henry	3,600	23 04	11,000	70 40
4	Rice Reuben	8,000	51 20		
4	Rice John P.	20,000	128 00	6,000	38 40
5	Rice Israel C.	8,000	51 20		
6	Rice Henry G.	21,000	134 40	19,000	121 60
7	Rice & Wason			40,000	256 00
8	Rice Samuel	15,000	96 00		
11	Rice Alexander H.	6,600	42 24		
11	Rice James	7,000	44 80	1,200	7 68
6	Rich Thomas P.			25,000	160 00
8	Rich Otis	19,900	127 36	15,000	96 00
4	Richards Isaiah D. & Son			20,000	128 00
6	Richards Joseph L.	7,500	48 00	900	5 76
7	Richards Edward M.	14,000	89 60		
7	Richards Reuben	166,400	1,064 96		
8	Richards Eliakim	25,600	163 84		
9	Richards Isaiah D.	26,000	166 40		
10	Richards Joel	6,600	42 24		
4	Richardson John, heirs	15,000	96 00		
4	Richardson G. B. & Co.	15,000	96 00	3,000	19 20
4	Richardson Lewis G.	8,500	54 40	7,000	44 80
4	Richardson Jacob	9,000	57 60		
4	Richardson William	12,000	76 80		
4	Richardson & Edmonds			18,000	115 20
4	Richardson Jeffrey & Brothers			49,000	313 60

Ward.	Names.	Real.	Tax.	Personal.	Tax.
5	Richardson Jesse P., heirs	6,500	41 60		
5	Richardson Thomas	10,700	68 48	1,000	6 40
5	Richardson Sophia R. executrix and trustee	10,100	64 64	25,000	160 00
5	Richardson Joseph, trustee	6,000	38 40		
6	Richardson Benjamin P.	5,000	32 00	17,000	108 80
6	Richardson Benjamin P. administrator	12,500	80 00	25,000	160 00
7	Richardson James B.	21,700	138 88		
7	Richardson Mary			20,000	128 00
7	Richardson George C.	57,400	367 36		
7	Richardson, Kendall & Co.			15,500	99 20
7	Richardson Thomas and others	23,000	147 20		
8	Richardson Jeffrey	86,500	553 60	90,000	576 00
8	Richardson Fanny	8,000	51 20		
8	Richardson Thomas	58,900	376 96		
9	Richardson Winthrop	22,900	146 56		
10	Richardson George L.	8,000	51 20		
11	Richardson Charles	6,000	38 40	20,000	128 00
11	Richardson Elizabeth			20,000	128 00
11	Richardson William	9,100	58 24		
12	Richardson John D.	6,000	38 40		
3	Riddle Edward	5,500	35 20	5,000	32 00
3	Ridgway Anthony B.	11,100	71 04		
4	Ridgway Henry W.	6,400	40 96	600	3 84
5	Ridgway James, heirs	11,500	73 60		
11	Ridgway Samuel S.	7,600	48 64		
11	Ridgway Edward W.	9,200	58 88		
5	Ridlon Richard	16,500	105 60	600	3 84
5	Riley Hugh	9,300	59 52		
5	Riley Patrick	24,300	155 52	7,000	44 80
1	Ripley Robert	16,600	106 24	600	3 84
3	Ripley Samuel W.	5,500	35 20	5,000	32 00
1	Ritchie Uriah	172,600	1,104 64	2,000	12 80
1	Ritchie John	10,100	64 64	1,000	6 40
3	Ritchie James	61,300	392 32	400	2 56
4	Ritchie John, heirs	30,000	192 00		
6	Ritchie Harrison			10,000	64 00
8	Robb James B.	10,500	67 20		

Ward.	Names.	Real.	Tax.	Personal.	Tax.
4	Robbins Nathan, jr.	5,000	32 00	3,000	19 20
4	Robbins Robert L.	8,500	54 40	1 500	9 60
6	Robbins Shepard			15,000	96 00
7	Robbins James M.	10,000	64 00		
8	Robbins Stephen B.			20,000	128 00
8	Robbins Robert	18,000	115 20		
9	Robbins John M.	29,000	185 60	2 000	12 80
12	Robbins Charles	8,100	51 84	1,500	9 60
3	Roberts J. W. & A.	9,000	57 60	3,000	19 20
5	Roberts Joseph D.	154,900	991 36	500	3 20
5	Roberts Robert	6,300	40 32		
5	Roberts John, heirs	7,000	44 80		
6	Roberts Davis B.			8,000	51 20
6	Roberts Elizabeth	16,000	102 40	25,000	160 00
7	Roberts Rebecca	6,000	38 40		
9	Roberts John G.	8,000	51 20		
10	Roberts George			15,000	96 00
11	Roberts John L.	34,600	221 44		
1	Robinson Reuben T.	11,000	70 40	200	1 28
1	Robinson George W.	8,000	51 20		
1	Robinson Geo. W. & Co.			12,000	76 80
1	Robinson William			22,000	140 80
1	Robinson William and William Gould	11,100	71 04		
2	Robinson Jonathan P. and F. Haven, trustees	15,400	98 56		
3	Robinson Thomas, heirs	17,200	110 08		
3	Robinson & Holbrook			7,000	44 80
4	Robinson S & Co.			30,000	192 00
4	Robinson Enoch	5,400	34 56	5,000	32 00
4	Robinson Henry	6,000	38 40		
5	Robinson James	5,000	32 00	1,000	6 40
5	Robinson Shadrach	8 500	54 40		
6	Robinson George W.	16,400	104 96		
7	Robinson Ebenezer P.	29,400	188 16		
7	Robinson, Wiggin & Co.			12,000	76 80
10	Robinson Increase	6,400	40 96	8,000	51 20
1	Roby Joseph	6,000	38 40		
1	Roby Dexter & Co.			13,000	83 20
3	Roby Dexter	6,000	38 40	14,000	89 60

Ward.	Names.	Real.	Tax.	Personal.	Tax.
8	Rockwood Aaron W.	18,000	115 20	2,000	12 80
6	Rodman Samuel W.			40,000	256 00
3	Rogers George M.	12,000	76 80	2,000	12 80
4	Rogers William M.	16,100	103 04		
5	Rogers John	7,100	45 44	500	3 20
6	Rogers Benjamin	26,100	167 04		
6	Rogers Henry	28,100	179 84		
6	Rogers Henry B.	53,800	344 32	23,000	147 20
6	Rogers James C.			50,000	320 00
6	Rogers Sarah P.	14,000	89 60		
7	Rogers John H.	14,500	92 80	35,000	224 00
7	Rogers William S.			55,000	352 00
7	Rogers John W.	11,200	71 68	4,000	25 60
8	Rogers Alvan	7,200	46 08		
9	Rogers Henry, jr.	13,500	86 40		
9	Rogers Oliver C.	18,600	119 04		
10	Rogers John	7,400	47 36		
11	Rogers George B.			25,000	160 00
11	Rogers George	22,100	141 44	3,000	19 20
9	Rohan Edward	8,000	51 20	800	5 12
2	Rollins Theodore F.	5,900	37 76	1,000	6 40
4	Rollins Frances H.	50,000	320 00	10,000	64 00
4	Rollins William			10,000	64 00
4	Rollins William, executor			330,000	2,112 00
7	Rollins & Demeritt	17,000	108 80		
10	Rollins Charles	10,000	64 00	400	25 60
1	Ropes William & Co.			85,000	544 00
6	Ropes William	91,000	582 40		
4	Ross Joseph L.	8,000	51 20	3,000	19 20
5	Roulstone Michael, heirs,	18,500	118 40		
8	Roulstone John, heirs	12,000	76 80		
1	Rowe Isaac F.	11,900	76 16		
4	Rowe John, heirs	37,000	236 80		
12	Roxbury Savings Bank	9,000	57 60		
4	Ruggles, Nourse & Mason			20,000	128 00
6	Ruggles Levi	6,800	43 52		
7	Ruggles Stephen P			8,000	51 20
8	Rupp Frances	19,700	126 08		
1	Russell James D.	21,900	140 16		
1	Russell George C.	6,400	40 96		

Ward.	Names.	Real.	Tax.	Personal.	Tax.
1	Russell Joseph G. & S. S. Curtis	16,000	102 40		
3	Russell Mary, heirs	6,000	38 40		
4	Russell Nathaniel	55,000	352 00		
4	Russell William G.			7,000	44 80
4	Russell, Hennessy & Phelps			20,000	128 00
4	Russell S. H. and others, trustees	231,500	1,481 60	20,000	128 00
6	Russell Joseph G.	64,800	414 72	5,000	32 00
6	Russell Hubbard	6,300	40 32		
6	Russell Nathaniel P.			10,000	64 00
6	Russell Hannah D.			10,000	64 00
6	Russell Mary A. P.			10,000	64 00
7	Russell Nathaniel	12,500	80 00		
8	Russell Thomas H.	8,000	51 20	5,000	32 00
8	Russell Charles T.	8,000	51 20	10,000	64 00
9	Russell Samuel H.	9,500	60 80	15,000	96 00
9	Russell Samuel H. & B. Adams, trustees			14,500	92 80
11	Russell & Standish	10,000	64 00		
1	Rust William P. A.	8,200	52 48	400	2 56
8	Rutledge James S.	15,900	101 76	4,000	25 60
4	Ryder & Co.			6,000	38 40
10	Ryder, Crocker & Co.	3,600	23 04	3,000	19 20
4	Safford, Brooks & Co.			7,000	44 80
4	Safford Daniel	13,000	83 20	25,000	160 00
12	Safford Henry	4,000	25 60	6,000	38 40
4	Salisbury Elizabeth	15,000	96 00		
4	Salisbury Edward E.	36,000	230 40		
4	Salisbury Daniel W., trusteee			7,000	44 80
7	Salisbury Samuel, heirs	60,200	385 28		
7	Salisbury Abigail	35,000	224 00		
1	Salter James, heirs	15,600	99 84		
4	Salter Richard H.	8,000	51 20	1,000	6 40
4	Saltonstall Henry and others	12,500	80 00		
4	Saltonstall Leverett	23,000	147 20		
4	Sampson & Tappan	1,000	6 40	200,000	1,280 00
9	Samuels Isaac	15,000	96 00	40,000	256 00

Ward.	Names.	Real	Tax.	Personal.	Tax.
3	Sanborn Erastus W.	7,000	44 80	1,100	7 04
5	Sanborn Amos C.	4,500	28 80	2,500	16 00
9	Sanborn G. C. & T. C. Waite	40,000	556 00		
11	Sanborn Christopher P.	29,000	185 60	400	2 56
7	Sanders & Parker			8,000	51 20
4	Sanderson, Brothers & Co.			20,000	128 00
6	Sanderson Jacob	7,000	44 80		
9	Sanderson Luther	9,600	61 44	3,600	23 04
4	Sands, Crafts & Co.			8,000	51 20
1	Sanford, Samuel and others	50,000	320 00		
7	Sanford Samuel	424,900	2,719 36	2,000	12 80
7	Sanford William H.	24,400	156 16	500	3 20
11	Sanford Philo	8,000	51 20	23,000	147 20
8	Sanger Samuel, heirs	6,500	41 60		
10	Sargeant Stephen	3,800	24 32	5,000	32 00
4	Sargent Bodwell	13,500	86 40	10,000	64 00
4	Sargent John T. W.	16,000	102 40	2,500	16 00
4	Sargent Lucius M.	71,500	558 72		
5	Sargent Catherine and Henrietta	4,000	25 60	25,000	160 00
6	Sargent Henry J.	5,400	34 56	12,000	76 80
6	Sargent George W. trustee	43,000	275 20		
6	Sargent Daniel, heirs	15,000	96 00		
6	Sargent Christiana K.	66,700	426 88	50,000	320 00
6	Sargent Ignatius	41,000	262 40	130,000	832 00
7	Sargent Henry, heirs	111,400	712 96		
7	Sargent Epes	12,000	76 80		
9	Sargent Henry	5,500	35 20	700	4 48
1	Sargent's Wharf Company	110,000	704 00		
3	Saroni Alexander S.	6,500	41 60	4,000	25 60
1	Savage Jacob S.	20,700	132 48	7,000	44 80
6	Savage James S.	25,000	160 00		
7	Savage James	17,000	108 80	55,000	352 00
7	Savage James. trustee			37,000	236 80
8	Savage William, heirs	25,000	160 00		

Ward.	Names.	Real.	Tax.	Personal.	Tax.
11	Savage George	7,200	46 08		
1	Sawyer & Daniels			15,000	96 00
3	Sawyer Thomas	20,000	128 00		
4	Sawyer Matthias P.	26,000	166 40	75,000	480 00
6	Sawyer William	21,000	134 40	60,000	384 00
11	Sawyer Francis A.	17,400	111 36	1,600	10 24
6	Sayles Francis W.	15,000	96 00		
8	Sales Maria F.	34,000	217 60	90,000	576 00
6	Scholfield Joseph			6,000	38 40
6	Scholfield Isaac			14,000	89 60
6	Scholfield Adeline			6,000	38 40
6	Scholfield Ann			6,000	38 40
6	Scholfield Ellen			6,000	38 40
6	Scholfield Isaac, heirs	6,500	41 60		
4	School Street Universalist Society	15,000	96 00		
4	Schouler, Newton & Cumston			10,000	64 00
4	Schouler & Brewer			40,000	256 00
5	Scituate Institution for Savings	7,600	48 64		
4	Scribner & Coolidge	16,000	102 40		
1	Scudder Harvey & Co.			10,000	64 00
4	Scudder Horace & Co.			10,000	64 00
7	Scudder Charles & Co.			30,000	192 00
8	Scudder Charles	7,500	48 00		
3	Searles & Coburn			8,000	51 20
4	Sears Joshua			67,500	432 00
4	Sears Willard & S. H. Fawcett	120,000	768 00		
6	Sears David	582,100	3,725 44	260,000	1,664 00
6	Sears David and others	7,000	44 80		
6	Sears Frederic R.			12,000	76 80
8	Sears Eben, heirs	57,000	364 80		
8	Sears Susan	12,500	80 00		
8	Sears Susan, executor			14,000	89 60
8	Sears Willard	39,800	254 72		
12	Sears Eben	2,000	12 80	6,000	38 40
4	Seaver Benjamin, executor			25,000	160 00
9	Seaverns Thomas W.	19,200	122 88		

Ward.	Names.	Real.	Tax.	Personal.	Tax.
5	Seavey Theodore H.	7,900	49 28	3,000	19 20
1	Seccomb & Taylor	4,000	25 60	10,000	64 00
1	Sewall Benjamin	7,200	46 08		
4	Sewall & Withington			12,000	76 80
4	Sewall, Day & Co.			30,000	192 00
4	Sewall Samuel E. and C. List, trustees	9,400	60 16		
6	Sewall Thomas R.	7,200	46 08	3,000	19 20
7	Sewall Joseph, heirs	6,500	41 60		
6	Seward Joshua			12,000	76 80
9	Shales Edward	22,200	142 08	500	3 20
4	Shapleigh Richard W.	18,000	115 20		
4	Shapleigh, Kelsey & Co.			35,000	224 00
8	Sharland John	7,900	49 28	800	5 12
6	Sharp Daniel	6,500	41 60	2,000	12 80
5	Shattuck George C.	196,500	1,257 60	210,000	1,344 00
5	Shattuck George C., jr.	110,000	704 00	14,300	91 52
10	Shattuck Lemuel			10,000	64 00
1	Shaw Robert G. & Co.			200,000	1,280 00
4	Shaw Lemuel & George Hayward, trustees	18,000	115 20		
4	Shaw Southworth	20,100	128 64	40,000	256 00
6	Shaw Jesse	27,500	176 00		
6	Shaw Thomas	7,500	48 00	4,000	25 60
6	Shaw Lemuel	68,500	438 40	33,000	211 20
6	Shaw Lemuel, trustee			8,000	51 20
6	Shaw G. Howland			12,000	76 80
6	Shaw G. Howland and S. A. Eliot and others, trustees			85,000	544 00
6	Shaw Robert G.	640,800	4,152 32	300,000	1,920 00
7	Shaw Robert G., jr.			25,000	160 00
7	Shaw John W. & Co.	12,000	76 80		
9	Shaw William F.			10,000	64 00
4	Sheaf Samuel and others	60,000	384 00		
10	Shearer Leonard B.	4,400	28 16	5,000	32 00
4	Shelton & Cheever			10,000	64 00
4	Shelton Philo S.			30,000	192 00
7	Shelton Thomas J.			7,000	44 80
10	Shelton Stephen	6,500	41 60	4,000	25 60

Ward.	Names.	Real.	Tax.	Personal.	Tax.
4	Sheppard John H.	8,400	53 76	1,000	6 40
5	Sherburne Reuben B.	6,000	38 40		
10	Sherburne Joseph M.	5,900	37 76	400	2 56
3	Shillaber Daniel	42,900	274 56		
6	Shimmin William	72,700	465 28	46,000	294 40
6	Shimmin William & Peter Parker, trustees Miss Shimmin	115,500	739 20	205,000	1,312 00
6	Shimmin William & Peter Parker, trustees Distributing Fund			155,000	992 00
6	Shimmin William & Peter Parker, trustees	55,000	352 00		
3	Shipley Simon G.	34,800	222 72		
11	Shipley Horatio	22,300	142 72		
7	Shorey & Co.			20,000	128 00
3	Shumway Samuel & Co.			17,000	108 80
10	Shumway Nelson	20,800	133 12		
10	Shumway Frank P.			6,000	38 40
4	Shurtleff Nathaniel B.	13,000	83 20	20,000	128 00
4	Shurtleff Nathaniel B., trustee			15,000	96 00
1	Shute Ebenezer	6,600	42 24		
3	Shute James M., guard'n	17,100	109 44		
6	Shute James M.	57,700	369 28		
4	Sigourney Henry, heirs	32,000	204 80		
7	Sigourney Mary, heirs	9,000	57 60		
3	Sikes John, heirs	11,700	74 88		
5	Silsbee Enoch, heirs	18,400	117 76		
1	Simmons Valentine	25,400	162 56		
4	Simmons George A.	32,000	204 80	22,000	140 80
4	Simmons George W.	26,000	166 40	30,000	192 00
4	Simmons, Rose & White			85,000	544 00
7	Simmons John	333,200	2,132 48		
11	Simmons David A.	28,200	180 48		
4	Simonds Artemas	4,500	28 80	2,000	12 80
5	Simonds Shepherd	6,500	41 60	35,000	224 00
5	Simonds Joseph	3,000	19 20	4,000	25 60
8	Simonds F. and others	13,400	85 76		
12	Simonds Alvan	500	3 20	8,000	51 20

Ward.	Names.	Real.	Tax.	Personal.	Tax.
4	Simkins John, heirs	18,000	115 20		
3	Simpson Daniel P.	4,500	28 80	2,000	12 80
4	Simpson Michael H.	26,500	169 60	55,000	352 00
4	Simpson Harriet	10,000	64 00		
4	Simpson & Caldwell			25,000	160 00
7	Simpson Michael H. & Co.			40,000	256 00
10	Simpson Maria M. & Sisters	6,600	42 24		
12	Simpson Daniel	16,700	106 88		
1	Sinclair Thomas	6,300	40 32	3,000	19 20
4	Skinner & Sweet			8,000	51 20
6	Skinner Francis	49,500	316 80	40,000	256 00
7	Skinner Francis & Co.			200,000	1,280 00
10	Skinner Lucian	8,200	52 48		
4	Slade Daniel D.			6,000	38 40
4	Slade Jarvis	16,000	102 40	15,000	96 00
5	Slade William J.	6,800	43 52	500	3 20
7	Slade & Whiton			15,000	96 00
12	Slane Patrick F.	1,800	11 52	12,000	76 80
4	Sleeper & Rogers			15,000	96 00
7	Sleeper Jacob	184,300	1,179 52	10,000	64 00
2	Small Samuel	9,100	58 24	300	1 92
1	Smith Lewis	6,500	41 60		
1	Smith John	4,400	28 16	8,800	56 32
1	Smith & Hopkins	6,300	40 32	8,000	51 20
1	Smith Edmund	14,500	92 80		
2	Smith Oliver	8,300	53 12		
2	Smith Abner	16,700	106 88	2,500	16 00
3	Smith Nathaniel, heirs	16,500	105 60		
3	Smith Green	16,000	102 40		
3	Smith Joseph	15,000	96 00		
3	Smith Simeon	10,100	64 64	500	3 20
3	Smith Hiram	4,000	25 60	23,000	147 20
4	Smith & Lougee	9,900	63 36	30,000	192 00
4	Smith Ralph & Sons	2,500	16 00	10,000	64 00
4	Smith & Tarbell	11,700	74 88	10,000	64 00
4	Smith Frederic	13,700	87 68		
4	Smith Ebenezer	174,000	1,113 60		
4	Smith Jerome V. C.	10,200	65 28	15,000	96 00
4	Smith, Deey & Eddy			20,000	128 00

Ward.	Names.	Real.	Tax.	Personal.	Tax.
4	Smith & Lovett			12,000	76 80
4	Smith Abiel, heirs	133,000	851 20		
4	Smith Ann, heirs	25,000	160 00		
4	Smith Charles A.			15,000	96 00
4	Smith, Foster & Co.			7,000	44 80
4	Smith Lorenzo G.	8,900	56 96	4,000	25 60
5	Smith Elias, heirs	6,000	38 40		
5	Smith Charles	5,700	36 48	1,400	8 96
6	Smith James W.	17,500	112 00		
6	Smith Thomas C.	31,000	198 40	16,000	102 40
6	Smith Perez	30,000	192 00		
6	Smith Hyman J., heirs	10,500	67 84		
6	Smith Jeremiah	6,900	45 44		
6	Smith Joseph L., heirs	29,000	185 60		
6	Smith Charles	10,000	64 00	3,000	19 20
7	Smith & Melvin			6,000	38 40
7	Smith Henry	26,000	166 40		
7	Smith Henry & Son			20,000	128 00
7	Smith, Sumner & Co.			60,000	384 00
7	Smith Henry B.	74,200	474 88	12,000	76 80
7	Smith Joseph M.	13,000	83 20		
7	Smith George G.	6,000	38 40	500	3 20
8	Smith & Weeks	6,600	42 24	4,500	28 80
8	Smith Charles A.	5,500	35 20	600	3 84
8	Smith George W.			8,000	51 20
9	Smith Franklin	4,400	28 16	1,500	9 60
9	Smith Joseph E., heirs	8,500	54 40		
9	Smith James F.	5,800	37 12	2,500	16 00
9	Smith Henry,	10,600	67 84		
10	Smith George W.	9,800	62 72		
10	Smith Henry & Co.	6,100	39 04	3,000	19 20
11	Smith Freeman	9,400	60 16		
11	Smith Stephen	23,400	149 76	12,000	76 80
11	Smith Benjamin	21,200	135 68	3,400	21 76
12	Smith William, heirs	8,200	52 48		
12	Smith Joseph	12,600	80 64	5,000	32 00
1	Snelling Enoch H.	17,000	108 80	200	1 28
3	Snelling John, heirs	134,500	220 80		
4	Snelling & Farrington			8,000	51 20
6	Snelling Samuel, heirs	16,500	105 60		

Ward.	Names.	Real.	Tax.	Personal.	Tax.
1	Snow Daniel F., heirs	19,300	123 52		
1	Snow & Rich	160,000	1,024 00	40,000	256 00
1	Snow Zenas			8,000	51 20
3	Snow Jude & C. C. Hall			18,000	115 20
3	Snow John M., heirs	11,000	70 40		
3	Snow Lucy	9,000	57 60	8,000	51 20
4	Snow Thomas	31,100	199 04	20,000	128 00
6	Snow Azel	8,500	54 40	1,000	6 40
8	Snow Asa B.	5,600	35 84	500	3 20
9	Snow & Tilson	16,000	102 40		
4	Society, Theological Education, Cambridge	23,000	147 20		
4	Sohier William	50,000	320 00	8,000	51 20
7	Sohier William D.	14,500	92 80		
7	Sohier William D., exec'r			146,000	934 40
4	Somerset Club	47,000	300 80	8,000	51 20
1	Somes John	13,000	83 20		
3	Soule Richard	10,000	64 00	14,000	89 60
3	Soule Richard, trustee, Lithgow, heirs			23,000	147 20
3	Soule Richard, trustee, J. Brown, estate			9,000	57 60
8	South Market Corporation	40,000	256 00		
10	South Wharf Corporation	142,500	912 00		
10	South Cove Corporation	253,300	1,621 12		
12	South Boston Iron Co.	149,000	953 60	100,000	640 00
4	Southard Z. & Co.			8,000	51 20
3	Souther John	7,000	44 80		
12	Souther John	17,000	108 80	7,000	44 80
7	Southwick Joseph	9,000	57 60		
9	Southworth Constant	8,400	53 76	1,000	6 40
4	Sowle & Ward			6,000	38 40
12	Spare Elijah	12,900	82 56		
9	Sparhawk George	8,000	51 20		
4	Spaulding B. P. & Co.			8,000	51 20
4	Spaulding Rufus H.			8,000	51 20
7	Spaulding & Bryant			50,000	320 00

Ward.	Names.	Real.	Tax.	Personal.	Tax.
4	Spear & Bates			10,000	64 00
4	Spear Maria	34,000	217 60		
5	Spear William H.	23,000	147 20	32,000	204 80
7	Spear Gershom, heirs	15,000	96 00		
7	Speare, Burke & Co.			7,500	48 00
3	Spooner John P.	7,800	49 92		
5	Spooner Allen C.	7,200	46 08	2,400	15 36
5	Spooner Leonora	8,500	54 40		
7	Spooner Wm. B. & Co.	23,500	150 40	40,000	256 00
9	Spooner Daniel N.	17,000	108 80	10,000	64 00
11	Spokesfield Fernald D.	6,000	38 40	200	1 28
4	Sprague, Soule & Co.			25,000	160 00
4	Sprague Phineas & Co.	9,600	61 44	100,000	640 00
4	Sprague Seth E.	16,000	102 40	6,000	38 40
6	Sprague Phineas	29,000	185 60	6,000	38 40
8	Sprague Peleg	7,000	44 80	50,000	320 00
10	Sprague Charles	23,500	150 40	15,000	96 00
10	Sprague Charles and others, trustees			16,000	102 40
10	Sprague Charles J.	5,400	34 56	800	5 12
10	Sprague Joanna	9,500	60 80	20,000	128 00
12	Sprague Seth	7,500	48 00		
4	Spring Isaac H.	2,500	16 00	20,000	128 00
10	Spring Samuel E.			15,000	96 00
4	Squire John P.	3,000	19 20	7,000	44 80
9	Standish Lemuel M.	16,100	103 04		
9	Standish & Woodbury	7,400	47 36	10,000	64 00
10	Standish Francis	35,700	228 48	1,000	6 40
10	Standish James	29,600	189 44	1,000	6 40
7	Standfield, Wentworth & Co.			40,000	256 00
6	Stanford Joanna A.	6,300	40 32		
4	Stanton & Spelman, heirs	10,500	67 20		
4	Stanwood Henry B.			18,000	115 20
6	Stanwood Lemuel	60,500	387 20	20,000	128 00
11	Stanwood Jacob			12,000	76 80
3	Staples Thomas A.	13,000	83 20		
4	Staples George	6,500	41 60	17,000	108 80
6	Staples Isaac	4,500	28 80	20,000	128 00
7	Staples James N.	4,500	28 80	11,000	70 40

Ward.	Names.	Real.	Tax.	Personal.	Tax.
4	Stark Joseph	7,600	48 64	500	3 20
6	Staton Richard W.	3,800	24 32	2,500	16 00
1	Stearns Curtis & Elijah	7,000	44 80		
1	Stearns Elijah			8,000	51 20
1	Stearns & Eaton	5,300	33 92	2,000	12 80
3	Stearns James W.	6,000	38 40		
3	Stearns Jacob	12,000	76 80		
4	Stearns William & Co.			60,000	384 00
4	Stearns William	7,000	44 80	2,400	15 36
4	Stearns Simon & Son			13,000	83 20
6	Stearns John	90,000	582 40	30,000	192 00
1	Stebbens Isaac	8,600	55 04		
12	Stebbins Mary Ann	17,700	113 28		
4	Stedman Wm. M. & Co.			35,000	224 00
8	Stedman William M. jr.	8,000	51 20		
8	Stedman Daniel B.	17,000	108 80		
10	Stedman Josiah	70,800	453 12	30,000	192 00
10	Stedman Josiah, trustee	21,700	138 88		
5	Steele Robert	28,900	184 96		
4	Stetson Amasa, heirs	55,500	355 20		
5	Stetson Lebbeus, heirs	90,500	579 20		
7	Stetson Cushing			9,200	58 88
12	Stetson Alpheus	20,600	131 84	4,000	25 60
3	Stevens James	14,200	90 88	500	3 20
4	Stevens Edward C.			9,000	57 60
4	Stevens Paran			75,000	480 00
4	Stevens John	8,000	51 20	5,000	32 00
4	Stevens Isaac, heirs	10,500	67 20		
6	Stevens Luther	8,600	55 04	1,000	6 40
7	Stevens Zachariah, heirs	6,000	38 40		
8	Stevens Sally	20,000	128 00	28,000	179 20
8	Stevens Mary H.			10,000	64 00
8	Stevens Wealthy B.			10,000	64 00
8	Stevens Willard W.	5,000	32 00	10,000	64 00
10	Stevens Collins	4,000	25 60	3,000	19 20
10	Stevens William B. and C. J. Sprague, trustees	8,500	54 40		
11	Stevens Polly	13,800	88 32		
11	Stevens John, heirs	21,000	134 40		
11	Stevens Nathaniel	26,800	171 52		

Ward.	Names.	Real.	Tax.	Personal.	Tax.
12	Stevens Ebenezer and others	21,300	136 32		
6	Stevenson J. Thomas	21,000	134 40	30,000	192 00
10	Stewart Alexander	9,000	57 60		
4	Stickney H. & J.			8,000	51 20
8	Stickney Josiah	62,100	397 44		
4	Stillman Samuel and T. Hughes, heirs	18,000	115 20		
4	Stimpson Charles	5,000	32 00	3,000	19 20
4	Stimpson H. & F.	29,400	188 16	15,000	96 00
4	Stimpson & Whiting	4,400	28 16	7,000	44 80
6	Stimpson William C.	11,300	72 32	3,000	19 20
6	Stimpson Frederic H.	16,100	103 04	14,000	89 60
3	Stimson J. & Co.	5,000	32 00	1,000	6 40
7	Stimson Sarah	11,000	70 40		
8	Stimson Caleb, heirs	12,000	76 80		
8	Stimson Samuel, heirs	13,000	83 20		
10	Stimson John	11,000	70 40		
6	Stoddard Charles			10,000	64 00
6	Stoddard Betsey	6,600	42 24		
7	Stoddard & Lovering			60,000	384 00
10	Stoddard Bela	8,800	56 32		
12	Stoddard Thomas C.	5,500	35 20	1,000	6 40
8	Stodder Jacob F.	6,000	38 40		
1	Stone Milton J. and others	79,500	508 80		
3	Stone Phineas A.	9,600	61 44	7,000	44 80
3	Stone J. L., trustee	7,000	44 80		
4	Stone Ebenezer W.	15,000	96 00		
4	Stone Joseph & Co.			8,000	51 20
4	Stone Elisha			7,000	44 80
4	Stone Joseph	6,500	41 60		
4	Stone Henry B., heirs	16,000	102 40		
4	Stone Daniel P.	13,000	83 20	90,000	576 00
4	Stone & Page			20,000	128 00
6	Stone Ephraim			18,000	115 20
11	Stone Nathaniel			7,000	44 80
12	Stone William	8,200	52 48		
5	Storer Anna W.	7,000	44 80		
6	Storer Robert B.			25,000	160 00

Ward.	Names.	Real.	Tax.	Personal.	Tax.
7	Storer David H.	8,000	51 20	5,000	32 00
4	Story Isaac, heirs	16,000	102 40		
6	Story Franklin H.	13,000	83 20	20 000	128 00
7	Story William W	9,500	60 80		
8	Story Sarah W.	11,000	70 40	32,000	204 80
4	Stow Freeman			35,000	224 00
8	Stow Baron	9,000	57 60	1,000	6 40
6	Stowell Hersey & Caleb	6,700	42 88		
6	Stowell Caleb	22,300	142 72	2,500	16 00
3	Strater Herman	8,000	51 20	2,000	12 80
3	Stratton Jonas	5,500	35 20	600	3 84
4	Stratton, Sheriff & Co.			6,000	38 40
4	Stratton & Ayers	9,000	57 60	7,000	44 80
9	Stratton John	7,900	50 56	2,000	12 80
4	Streeter Nathan H.	37,000	236 80		
4	Streeter & Parker			25,000	160 00
4	Strong Woodbridge	13,000	83 20	5,000	32 00
9	Strong Alexander	6,000	38 40	60,000	384 00
4	Sturgis James & others	20,000	128 00		
4	Sturgis Russell, guardian	7,200	46 08		
4	Sturgis Russell and others	14,000	89 60		
6	Sturgis Russell, trustee, Sturgis	6,200	89 68		
6	Sturgis Russell, trustee, Sturgis	6,200	39 68		
6	Sturgis Russell, trustee, Mrs. Boit	20,200	129 28		
6	Sturgis William, guardian	10,500	67 20		
8	Sturgis Catharine	7,000	44 80		
2	Sturtevant Noah	104,200	666 80	2,500	16 00
4	Sturtevant Newell & Co.			20,000	128 00
4	Sturtevant & Edwards	25,000	160 00	15,000	96 00
9	Sturtevant Newell	22,000	140 80	18,000	115 20
1	Suffolk County Mills	75,000	480 00		
3	Suffolk Manufacturing Co.	16,000	102 40		
4	Suffolk Bank	120,000	768 00		
4	Suffolk Insurance Co.	90,000	576 00		
6	Suffolk Savings Bank	48,600	311 04		
12	Suffolk Lead Works	49,600	317 44		

Ward	Names.	Real.	Tax.	Personal.	Tax.
3	Sullivan Richard, jr.	7,000	44 80		
6	Sullivan Richard	11,500	73 60	12,000	76 80
6	Sullivan Richard, trustee,			9,900	63 36
6	Sullivan William, heirs	36,300	232 32		
4	Sumner J. H. & A.			8,000	51 20
4	Sumner Wm. H.	120,500	771 20		
4	Sumner William H. and others, trustees	44,500	284 80		
4	Sumner Charles			6,000	38 40
5	Sumner Frederic A.	8,400	53 76	8,000	51 20
6	Sumner Relief	9,000	57 60	28,000	179 20
6	Sumner Harriet			16,000	102 40
7	Sumner Austin & Co.			50,000	320 00
10	Sumner Timothy A.	23,000	147 20		
4	Sumners & Co.			15,000	96 00
10	Sunderland La Roy	7,600	48 64	600	3 84
4	Surette Louis A.			6,000	38 40
7	Suter John, heirs	14,300	91 52		
7	Suter Hales W. & Sarah executors			36,000	230 40
1	Swallow Calvin	12,200	78 08	1,600	10 24
4	Swallow Asa	35,100	224 64	2,000	12 80
6	Swan James	6,800	43 52		
8	Swan Luther	7,400	47 36		
4	Swasey John H.	10,100	64 64	7,000	44 80
2	Sweet John D.	13,300	85 12	3,500	22 40
2	Sweetser James	8,400	53 76	500	3 20
6	Sweetser Henry	8,000	51 20		
7	Sweetser, Gookin & Co.			50,000	320 00
6	Swett Samuel	10,000	64 00	80,000	512 00
6	Swett Elizabeth B.	23,000	147 20	55,000	352 00
6	Swett Elizabeth, guardian			32,000	204 80
7	Swett Tasker H., heirs	14,000	89 60		
7	Swett Wm. B., heirs	16,000	102 40		
1	Swift John J.	27,300	174 72	60,000	384 00
6	Swift William H.			40,000	256 00
4	Symmes, Eaton & Co.			10,000	64 00
4	Taft Charles M.	9,000	57 60		
4	Taggard John & Co.			9,000	57 60
7	Talbot, Newell & Co.			12,000	76 80

Ward.	Names.	Real.	Tax.	Personal.	Tax.
7	Tallman Henry	29,600	189 44		
4	Tapley Amos P. & Co.			12,000	76 80
4	Tappan & Whittemore			25,000	160 00
7	Tappan John	133,000	851 20	30,000	192 00
4	Tarbell & Dana			12,000	76 80
5	Tarbell John P.	37,000	236 80		
7	Tarbell Thomas, heirs	9,000	57 60		
11	Tarbell Ebenezer	10,000	64 00		
4	Tay Rufus L.	12,000	76 80		
1	Taylor Joseph W.	9,000	57 60		
4	Taylor Charles J.	37,000	236 80		
4	Taylor Arnold W.	44,300	283 52		
4	Taylor & Waldron	70,000	448 00		
4	Taylor Henry & Co.			10,000	64 00
5	Taylor Nelcour D. V.	7,000	44 80		
5	Taylor George A.	6,000	38 40		
5	Taylor Hannah J., heirs	71,800	495 52		
9	Taylor John	8,500	54 40	2,000	12 80
10	Taylor George	7,400	47 36		
12	Taylor Daniel	6,300	40 32		
1	Tebbetts John C.	17,200	110 08		
5	Tebbetts John, trustee	6,900	44 16		
6	Templeton John	121,100	775 04	30,000	192 00
6	Templeton John, trustee,	7,000	44 80	10,000	64 00
1	Tenney Samuel	13,500	86 40	13,000	83 20
3	Tenney Wm. P. & Co.			30,000	192 00
4	Tenney & Balister			18,000	115 20
4	Tenney & Co.			8,000	51 20
7	Tenney, Brothers			12,000	76 80
7	Tenney Oliver	13,000	83 20		
9	Tenney Wm P,	27,200	174 08		
12	Tenney John	18,400	117 76		
4	Tenny Marshall			9,000	57 60
1	Terhorst Gerard	4,000	25 60	3,000	19 20
8	Tewksbury William P.			8,000	51 20
4	Thacher & Billings	3,900	24 96	60,000	384 00
4	Thacher & Billings, executors			45,000	288 00
4	Thacher & Sears			20,000	128 00
6	Thacher Thomas	7,000	44 80		

Ward.	Names.	Real.	Tax.	Personal.	Tax.
6	Thacher George M.	9,000	57 60	1,500	9 60
6	Thacher George M., executor			7,000	44 80
6	Thacher George M., trustee			12,000	76 80
6	Thacher Peter O., heirs	25,000	160 00		
6	Thacher Caroline	15,500	99 20	27,000	172 80
6	Thacher Charles, trustee			8,000	51 20
7	Thacher Isaac	9,000	57 60	15,000	96 00
7	Thacher Thomas	6,000	38 40		
7	Thacher, Shaw & Co.			50,000	320 00
12	Thacher William S.	5,000	32 00	4,000	25 60
12	Thacher William S.,adm'r			10,000	64 00
12	Thacher George, heirs	6,000	38 40		
12	Thacher George C.	26,600	170 24		
4	Thaxter Benjamin			50,000	320 00
5	Thaxter Adam W.	53,100	339 84	5,500	35 20
5	Thaxter Samuel	11,500	73 60		
5	Thaxter Levi	23,000	147 20		
6	Thaxter Adam W., jr.	32,000	204 80	9,000	57 60
6	Thaxter Adam W., jr., trustee	65,000	416 00		
9	Thaxter Seth	11,600	74 24	1,000	6 40
10	Thaxter Jacob, heirs	12,900	82 56		
12	Thaxter Duncan McB.	6,400	40 96	1,500	9 60
1	Thayer Sullivan and S. O. Dearborn	10,400	66 56		
4	Thayer, Hovey & Homer			15,000	96 00
4	Thayer John E. & Brother	15,300	97 92	260,000	1,664 00
4	Thayer George W.	41,100	263 04	24,000	153 60
4	Thayer Joel	53,000	339 20	5,000	32 00
6	Thayer George A.			10,000	64 00
6	Thayer John E.	60,000	384 00		
6	Thayer Nathaniel	60,000	384 00		
6	Thayer Nathaniel and N. Merriam, trustees			12,000	76 80
6	Thayer Nathaniel and N. Merriam, trustees			20,000	128 00
7	Thayer Benjamin W.	10,600	67 84	4,000	25 60
7	Thayer Joseph H	4,500	28 80	11,000	70 40

Ward.	Names.	Real.	Tax.	Personal.	Tax.
7	Thayer & Co.			12,000	76 80
8	Thayer George L.			15,000	96 00
8	Thayer Gideon F.	9,300	59 52		
11	Thayer Ephraim, heirs	31,500	201 60		
1	Thomas John and George Warren	11,200	71 68		
5	Thomas James	6,000	38 40	1,000	6 40
6	Thomas William			45,000	288 00
7	Thomas William	6,000	38 40		
8	Thomas & Merriam			8,000	51 20
8	Thomas John B.	10,500	67 20		
9	Thomas Charles A.	6,000	38 40		
9	Thomas Charles	9,400	60 16		
10	Thomas Alexander	132,200	346 08		
1	Thompson & Davidson			10,000	64 00
4	Thompson Louisa	10,000	64 00	13,000	83 20
4	Thompson & Atkinson	6,000	38 40		
6	Thompson William	41,000	262 40	800	5 12
7	Thompson Thomas	240,800	1,541 12		
7	Thompson, Lapham & Co.			35,000	224 00
9	Thompson Strong B.	14,000	89 60	70,000	448 00
9	Thompson Newell A.	32,000	204 80	3,500	22 40
2	Thorndike Larkin	23,200	148 48		
4	Thorndike Augustus	91,000	582 40		
5	Thorndike Edward	12,500	80 00		
7	Thorndike James P.	16,000	102 40	65,000	416 00
8	Thorndike John H.	12,800	81 92	1,000	6 40
9	Thorndike John P.	270,100	1,728 64	20,000	128 00
11	Thorndike Ebenezer	39,400	252 16		
12	Thurston Caleb	25,800	165 12	4,000	25 60
4	Thwing S. C. & Co.			10,000	64 00
4	Thwing William	8,000	51 20	5,000	32 00
4	Thwing William & Co.			10,000	64 00
4	Ticknor George	57,000	364 80	140,000	896 00
4	Ticknor William D. & Co.			16,000	102 40
3	Tidd Ruth	13,500	86 40		
5	Tiffany Lyman	8,000	51 20		
6	Tilden Joseph	4,000	25 60	5,000	32 00
7	Tilden Joseph	130,000	832 00	130,000	832 00
7	Tilden Thomas	25,700	164 48		

Ward.	Names.	Real.	Tax.	Personal.	Tax.
4	Tileston William, heirs	8,000	51 20		
6	Tileston Otis, heirs	8,300	53 12		
7	Tileston Thomas	63,200	404 48		
10	Tileston & Hollingsworth	9,800	62 72		
10	Tileston Timothy	17,500	112 00	8,000	51 20
11	Tileston William H.	11,100	71 04		
3	Tillson David	13,700	87 68	2,000	12 80
4	Tillson John & Co			17,000	108 80
12	Tillson John	8,200	52 48	20,000	128 00
1	Tilton Stephen & Co.			12 000	76 80
4	Timmins Henry	27,900	178 56		
9	Timmins Henry, trustee	6,000	38 40		
12	Timmins Henry and Chas. Amory, trustees	12,700	81 28		
10	Tinkham Spencer	6,400	40 96		
1	Tirrell Edward C.	15,000	96 00	3,000	19 20
4	Tirrell Artemas	9,000	57 60		
4	Tirrell J. & A.			10,000	64 00
8	Tirrell Minot	17,500	112 00	30,000	192 00
10	Tirrell Jesse	28,000	179 20	8,000	51 20
10	Tirrell John	8,800	56 32		
11	Tirrill Henry	24,500	156 80		
11	Tirrill Isaac, heirs	23,200	148 48		
4	Tisdale James, jr.			15,000	96 00
8	Tisdale Mace	157,000	1,004 80	1,000	6 40
7	Todd Susan Hill	6,500	41 60		
7	Todd Jacob, heirs	13,700	87 60		
8	Todd Reuben J.	7,000	44 80	1,000	6 40
9	Todd Thomas	6,600	42 24		
4	Tolman Thomas			8,000	51 20
4	Tolman George S.			10,000	64 00
4	Tolman James & Co.	13,800	88 32	6,000	38 40
9	Tolman Samuel			7,000	44 80
10	Tolman Henry, heirs	7,600	48 64		
3	Tompkins Isaac S.	4,000	25 60	2,000	12 80
10	Tompkins Abel			8,000	51 20
7	Topliff Samuel	6,500	41 60		
3	Torrey Joseph, heirs	13,500	86 40		
4	Torrey George W. & Co.			25,000	160 00
4	Torrey Stephen			10,000	64 00

Ward.	Names.	Real.	Tax.	Personal.	Tax.
4	Torrey S. & J. G.	14,000	89 60		
4	Torrey Samuel	25,500	163 20	11,000	70 40
4	Torrey Samuel and S. Hooper, trustees			7,500	48 00
7	Torrey John G.	37,500	240 00	40,000	256 00
7	Torrey Charles	10,000	64 00	4,000	25 60
1	Torsleff John	5,000	32 00	6,000	38 40
1	Towle Orel	8,000	51 20		
3	Towle Lyman	5,000	32 00	2,500	16 00
10	Towne Orr N.	12,000	76 80		
1	Townsend Isaac P. & Co.			7,200	46 08
3	Townsend Eliza and Mary P.	71,700	458 88	25,000	160 00
4	Townsend Isaac, heirs	20,000	128 00		
4	Townsend Solomon D.	10,300	65 92	4,000	25 60
4	Townsend David S.	10,000	64 00	10,000	64 00
4	Townsend Thomas B. & Son			12,000	76 80
7	Townsend & Mallard			35,000	224 00
11	Tozier Andrew S.			6,000	38 40
4	Tracy S. & C. Dennie	25,000	160 00		
6	Tracy Frederic U.			7,000	44 80
6	Tracy Sophia D.	8,000	51 20	20,000	128 00
8	Tracy Nathaniel	8,000	51 20		
1	Train Enoch & Co.			100,000	640 00
4	Train Samuel	71,200	455 68		
6	Train Enoch	16,700	106 88		
10	Traip Robert W.	14,700	94 08		
1	Trant William	6,400	40 96	200	1 28
2	Treadwell Samuel	6,000	38 40		
4	Treadwell Moses	3,600	23 04	15,000	96 00
8	Treadwell J. W. and others, trustees	12,700	81 28		
12	Treadwell John W.	15,100	96 64		
1	Tremere John B.	16,000	102 40	1,300	8 32
3	Tremont Manufacturing Company	16,000	102 40		
4	Tremont Bank	85,000	544 00		
11	Tremont Brewing Co.			12,000	76 80
11	Trofitter Edward T.	5,400	34 56	1,000	6 40

Ward.	Names.	Real.	Tax.	Personal.	Tax.
6	Truman Robert			30,000	192 00
3	Trull Brothers			30,000	192 00
3	Trull Ezra	25,000	160 00		
3	Trull Samuel	21,500	137 60		
3	Trull Samuel	11,000	70 40		
3	Trull Charles	18,000	115 20		
3	Trull John & Co.	30,000	192 00	45,000	288 00
4	Trull John	12,000	76 80		
6	Trull John W.	190,000	1,216 00	135,500	867 20
7	Trustees Masonic Temple	34,000	217 60		
11 & 12	Trustees Hawes Fund	81,800	523 52	25,000	160 00
6	Tuck Caroline			15,000	96 00
4	Tucker William W.	15,000	96 00		
4	Tucker & Brother			7,000	44 80
4	Tucker Joshua	4,600	29 44	10,000	64 00
7	Tucker Wales			6,000	38 40
7	Tucker James, jr.	7,600	48 64	10,000	64 00
11	Tucker Lyman			8,000	51 20
11	Tucker Thomas	6,400	40 96		
11	Tucker Stephen	8,800	56 32	1,400	8 96
11	Tucker John, heirs	17,800	113 92		
4	Tuckerman Edward, h'rs	212,700	1,361 28		
4	Tuckerman William S.	12,900	82 56	5,000	32 00
4	Tuckerman, Townsend & Co.			25,000	160 00
5	Tuckerman William F.	6,000	38 40	2,000	12 80
6	Tuckerman Sophia	42,000	268 80		
4	Tudor Frederic	70,000	448 00	55,000	352 00
3	Tufts Amos, agent	69,000	441 60		
3	Tufts Otis	32,400	207 36	18,000	115 20
3	Tufts Nathan	9,000	57 60		
4	Tufts Quincy			85,000	544 00
5	Tufts William	4,500	28 80	7,400	47 36
7	Tufts Charles	6,000	38 40	2,000	12 80
8	Tufts Fitch	7,000	44 80		
6	Tukey Francis	7,300	46 72	1,200	7 68
4	Turnbull George & Co.			13,000	83 20
1	Turner Job	28,700	183 68	2,100	13 44
1	Turner Albion	15,500	99 20		

Ward.	Names.	Real.	Tax.	Personal.	Tax.
3	Turner Paul, heirs	8,000	51 20		
3	Turner J. A. & C. J. Fox	74,000	473 60		
5	Turner Job A.	23,300	149 12	3,000	19 20
6	Turner Otis	14,300	91 52	3,000	19 20
7	Turner, Wilson & Co.	2,600	16 64	50,000	320 00
10	Turner Joshua	18,600	119 04		
7	Tute Nicholas	8,200	52 48	300	1 92
4	Tuttle James			10,000	64 00
10	Tuttle Henry H.			10,000	64 00
7	Twombly & Lamson			60,000	384 00
9	Twombly Alexander H.	10,000	64 00		
4	Tyler J. S. & Co.			17,000	108 80
8	Tyler John S.	29,300	187 52	15,000	96 00
8	Tyler John	12,000	76 80	58,700	375 68
10	Tyler John, jr.	12,000	76 80	25,000	160 00
9	Ulman Jacob	18,000	115 20	1,200	7 68
2	Ulman William	4,600	29 44	2,000	12 80
3	Underhill Samuel G.	7,000	44 80		
4	Underwood William	31,000	198 40	15,000	96 00
7	Underwood William & Co.			40,000	256 00
1	Union Wharf Company	325,000	2,080 00		
4	Union Bank	174,500	1,116 80		
4	Upham, Ford & Olmstead			6,000	38 40
6	Upham Phineas	60,000	384 00	215,000	1,376 00
6	Upham Jabez B.			40,000	256 00
6	Upham Henry	3,000	19 20	7,000	44 80
7	Upham, Tucker & Co.			70,000	448 00
4	Upton George B.	15,000	96 00	53,000	339 20
1	Urann Rachel	6,500	41 60		
1	Urann Joseph	7,000	44 80	800	5 12
7	Usher L. B. & Co.			8,000	51 20
4	Utley, Boynton & Benton			8,000	51 20
11	Valentine William J.	14,400	92 16		
1	Vannevar George	6,700	42 88		
9	Varney Charles, heirs	6,000	38 40		
4	Varnum William	14,600	93 44	1,000	6 40
1	Vasmer George	12,000	76 80		
11	Vaughn Samuel	5,200	33 28	1,000	6 40
1	Veazie Joseph	13,900	88 96		

Ward.	Names.	Real.	Tax.	Personal.	Tax.
4	Veazie E. & E. V. Gay, heirs	10,000	64 00		
5	Veazie Joseph A.	13,100	83 84		
8	Veazie John W.	5,000	32 00	66,000	422 40
1	Vernon Eliza D.	20,400	130 56		
4	Vila James & Co.	20,000	128 00	8,000	51 20
3	Vinal Albert	45,500	293 12	1,000	6 40
4	Vinal Nathaniel	29,000	185 60	6,000	38 40
4	Vinal Otis			6,000	38 40
5	Vinal David	27,000	172 80		
10	Vinal David & Otis	44,000	281 60		
12	Vinson Thomas M., heirs	6,300	40 32		
4	Vinton John R.	7,500	48 00		
7	Vinton Alexander H.			9,000	57 60
8	Vinton Elisha	6,000	38 40		
8	Vinton Thomas J.	17,200	110 08		
12	Vinton Josiah	6,600	42 24	10,000	64 00
9	Von Hagen Lucy	6,000	38 40		
4	Vose & Southland			12,000	76 80
4	Vose Elijah	59,000	377 60		
10	Vose Josiah	79,600	509 44	105,000	672 00
10	Vose Ebenezer	31,200	199 68	8,000	51 20
11	Vose Nathaniel D.	20,500	131 20		
7	Wade Eben H.			10,000	64 00
10	Wade Nathaniel	6,200	39 68		
3	Wadleigh Dexter E.	7,000	44 80		
4	Wadsworth Alexander	14,900	95 36	12,000	76 80
7	Wadsworth, Nye & Crocker			12,000	76 80
4	Wainwright & Tappan			45,000	288 00
5	Wainwright Benjamin G.	11,000	70 40		
6	Wainwright Henry	8,000	51 20		
6	Wainwright Henry, exec'r			14,000	89 60
6	Wainwright Peter	14,000	89 60	2,400	15 36
7	Wainwright Henry, heirs	6,500	41 60		
4	Waite Charles	5,400	34 56	4,000	25 60
4	Walcott Emily	12,000	76 80		
6	Waldo Henry S.			50,000	320 00
6	Waldo Henry S., trustee	36,500	233 60		
7	Waldron Henry	7,400	47 36		
4	Wales Samuel, jr.	8,000	51 20	1,500	9 60

Ward.	Names.	Real.	Tax.	Personal.	Tax.
7	Wales Henry W.			14,000	89 60
7	Wales Thomas B.	100,200	641 28	310,000	1,984 00
8	Wales Thomas B. & Co.			82,00	524 80
9	Wales Thomas B. jr.	20,000	128 00	30,000	192 00
9	Wales George W.	12,400	79 36	13,000	83 20
4	Walker William J.	166,400	1,064 96	120,000	768 00
4	Walker Samuel A.	38,600	247 04		
4	Walker & Brother			15,000	96 00
5	Walker Cornelius	4,000	25 60	2,500	16 00
7	Walker Ezra	9,300	59 52		
8	Walker James	7,000	44 80		
8	Walker Nathaniel	8,400	53 76		
8	Wallack Moses, heirs	8,500	54 40		
4	Walley Samuel H.	56,000	358 40		
7	Walley Samuel H. and F. O. Watts, trustees	11,000	70 40		
5	Wallis Mordecai L.	42,400	271 36		
11	Wallis Paul D.	8,000	51 20		
5	Walsh Richard, heirs	16,600	106 24		
7	Walsh Richard	38,000	243 20	800	5 12
1	Ward Mary	6,000	38 40	9,000	57 60
1	Ward Nahum & Co.	6,000	38 40	1,500	9 60
3	Ward Artemas, heirs	28,500	182 40		
4	Ward Thomas W.	54,000	345 60	220,000	1,408 00
4	Ward George C.			30,000	192 00
4	Ward John, heirs	40,000	256 00		
4	Ward & Boott			30,000	192 00
4	Ward Winthrop	11,000	70 40	10,000	64 00
6	Ward Samuel G.			8,000	51 20
7	Ward Joseph W.	12,000	76 80		
7	Ward Catherine	6,000	38 40		
7	Ward Samuel D.	24,100	154 24		
8	Ward Charles T.	8,400	53 76	2,000	12 80
8	Ward Henry A.			30,000	192 00
4	Ware, Demond & Co.			10,000	64 00
5	Ware Horatio G.	5,000	32 00	1,000	6 40
7	Ware John	71,000	454 40	10,000	64 00
7	Ware Leonard	14,000	89 60		
11	Ware Ephraim G.	8,000	51 20		
4	Warner Ralph & Co.			8,000	51 20

Ward.	Names.	Real.	Tax.	Personal.	Tax.
3	Warren Varnum & Co.			8,000	51 20
3	Warren Richard	10,500	67 20		
4	Warren Moses C. & Co.			8,000	51 20
4	Warren John C.	142,200	910 08	125,000	800 00
4	Warren J. Mason,			41,000	262 40
4	Warren Edward	11,000	70 40		
4	Warren William W.			12,000	76 80
6	Warren Charles H.			20,000	128 00
7	Warren George W. & Co.			100,000	640 00
8	Warren John W., jr.	27,600	176 64	1,000	6 40
9	Warren Thomas, heirs	8,300	53 12		
10	Warren Frederic	6,000	38 40	400	2 56
9	Warren Insurance Co.	18,400	117 76		
3	Warriner Rebecca	6,000	38 40		
1	Washburn William, heirs	10,700	68 48		
6	Washburn William	37,000	236 83	1,000	6 40
6	Washburn William R. P.	7,500	48 00	45,000	288 00
4	Wason, Pierce & Co.			50,000	320 00
5	Waterman Foster	5,500	35 20	18,000	115 20
9	Waterman Thomas	2,400	15 36	6,000	38 40
11	Waterman Nathaniel	47,200	302 08	5,000	32 00
4	Waterston Robert	134,400	860 16	60,000	384 00
4	Waterston Robert and others, trustees	44,200	282 88	3,800	24 32
7	Waterston, Pray & Co.			100,000	640 00
8	Waterston Robert C.	10,000	64 00	1,500	9 60
3	Watson & Bisbee	12,000	76 80	4,000	25 60
8	Watson Abraham A.	18,700	119 68	600	3 84
4	Watts Francis O.			15,000	96 00
4	Watts Francis O., guardian			12,000	76 80
10	Way Samuel A.	37,700	241 28		
6	Wayland Francis	12,000	76 80		
7	Weatherbee Elijah T.	14,000	89 60	1,500	9 60
4	Webb Nathan	14,000	89 60		
6	Webb George J.	5,000	32 00	2,000	12 80
4	Webber Aaron D.	27,000	172 80	1,000	6 40
1	Webster Redford, heirs	11,500	73 60		
6	Webster Fletcher	8,000	51 20		
7	Webster & Button			9,000	57 60
8	Webster Amos	6,400	40 96	1,200	7 68

Ward.	Names.	Real.	Tax.	Personal.	Tax.
2	Weeks Ebenezer	28,100	179 84		
4	Weeks James H. & D. P. Ives			20,000	128 00
7	Weeks & Potter			10,000	64 00
6	Welch John H.	4,000	25 60	35,000	224 00
6	Welch Francis	148,500	950 40	22,000	140 80
11	Welch John, heirs	109,000	697 60		
6	Welsh Walter	7,000	44 80	30,000	192 00
4	Weld David & Co.	20,000	128 00		
4	Weld William F.	26,000	166 40		
4	Weld Aaron D.	17,800	113 92	1,500	9 60
4	Weld & Minot			15,000	96 00
4	Weld William F. & Co.	13,500	86 40	75,000	480 00
7	Weld James & Co.			8,000	51 20
10	Weld John D.	16,000	102 40	25,000	160 00
10	Weld John D., guardian			13,000	83 20
10	Weld John D., treasurer			8,800	56 32
10	Weld James	16,000	102 40		
11	Weld Daniel	56,600	362 24	60,000	384 00
6	Welles Benjamin	71,200	455 68	210,000	1,344 00
6	Welles Titus, heirs	7,500	48 00		
7	Welles John	304,100	1,946 24	240,000	1,536 00
7	Welles Samuel, heirs	27,000	172 80		
1	Wells John B.	5,200	33 28	3,200	20 48
3	Wells Catherine	12,000	76 80		
4	Wells John and H. J. Taylor, heirs	55,000	352 00		
6	Wells Benjamin S.			40,000	256 00
6	Wells Charles B., trustee	10,000	64 00		
7	Wells John T.	8,300	53 12		
10	Wells Charles	19,600	125 44	3,600	23 04
2	Wellington Alfred A.	7,600	48 64	9,000	57 60
4	Wellington Hiram	8,000	51 20	9,000	57 60
10	Wellington Avery	6,300	40 92		
3	Wentworth Arioch	69,000	441 60	9,500	60 80
7	Wenzell Henry			10,000	64 00
7	Wesselhoeft William	25,000	160 00	8,000	51 20
4	West Joseph & Co.			20,000	128 00
6	West Joseph	12,000	76 80		
8	Westcott Edward	13,200	84 48		

Ward.	Names.	Real.	Tax.	Personal.	Tax.
1	Weston Ezra & Sons			82,000	524 80
1	Weston Ezra			11,000	70 40
1	Weston Alden B.	10,000	64 00	14,000	89 60
1	Wetherbee & Co.			6,000	38 40
4	Wetherbee William & Co.			8,000	51 20
8	Wetherbee John, jr.	8,400	53 76	2,500	16 00
4	Wetherell H. B. & H. W. & Co.			25,000	160 00
7	Wetherell, Stone & Wood			40,000	256 00
7	Wetherell John	19,000	121 60	20,000	128 00
4	Wetmore Augusta, heirs	8,000	51 20		
7	Wetmore Thomas	23,500	150 40	23,000	147 20
7	Wetmore Thomas, trustee			8,600	55 04
7	Wetmore Thomas and J. Lovell, trustees			6,600	42 24
4	Whalan James, heirs,	9,000	57 60		
7	Whall Geo. F. and others	22,000	140 80		
7	Wheaton Laban M.	15,000	96 00		
4	Wheeler Willard			6,000	38 40
4	Wheeler James H. & Co.			7,000	44 80
5	Wheeler John	11,700	74 88		
7	Wheeler Samuel G.	10,000	64 00		
7	Wheeler A. B. & Co.			7,000	44 80
9	Wheeler Benjamin, heirs	96,500	617 60		
9	Wheeler Gillam B.	6,000	38 40	500	3 20
11	Wheeler Joel	14,000	89 60	1,400	8 96
11	Wheeler Samuel	15,800	101 12	2,000	12 80
5	Wheelock Dwight	3,000	25 60	5,000	32 00
4	Weeelwright Caroline	42,000	268 80	25,000	160 00
4	Wheelwright Andrew C.			7,000	44 80
4	Wheelwright John	16,000	102 40		
4	Wheelwright & Cobb			10,000	64 00
6	Wheelwright Edward			8,000	51 20
7	Wheelwright George and others	12,000	76 80		
5	Whetter John D.	7,500	48 00		
11	Whipple James	7,700	49 28	400	2 56
10	Whiston Francis C.	19,100	122 24		
3	White & Morgan			8,000	51 20
3	White & Emerson	6,600	42 24		

Ward.	Names.	Real.	Tax.	Personal.	Tax.
4	White Benjamin C.	38,000	243 20	45,000	288 00
5	White Mary	6,600	42 24		
5	White John	6,500	41 60	1,000	6 40
6	White Charles A.			20,000	128 00
6	White Eliza			13,000	83 20
6	White Ferdinand E.	6,300	39 04	3,000	19 20
6	White Anna G.	10,000	64 00		
7	White Nancy	21,800	139 52		
7	White Wm. & W. K.	12,600	80 64	12,000	76 80
8	White Joseph L.	7,800	49 92		
8	White Benjamin F.	35,000	224 00	50,000	320 00
9	White Joseph A.			15,000	96 00
9	White Lyman	3,800	24 32	9,000	57 60
11	White William S.	95,600	611 84	60,000	384 00
11	White Warren	85,500	547 20		
11	White George	4,200	26 88	7,500	48 00
1	Whiting Oliver R.	7,100	45 44		
4	Whiting George A.			10,000	64 00
4	Whiting, Kehoe & Galloupe			60,000	384 00
4	Whiting Nathaniel	27,200	174 08		
5	Whiting Caleb, heirs	12,200	78 08		
5	Whiting Caleb	6,000	38 40		
5	Whiting Albert	9,400	60 16		
6	Whiting Charles A.			7,000	44 80
6	Whiting Joseph J., heirs	7,200	46 08		
8	Whiting William	23,000	147 20		
4	Whitman Davis, heirs	9,500	60 80		
7	Whitman George H.	20,900	133 76		
7	Whitman Benjamin G.	10,000	64 00		
12	Whitman Caleb S.	11,400	72 96		
6	Whitmore Charles O.	16,000	102 40		
10	Whitmore Gilbert D.	3,400	21 76	6,000	38 40
1	Whittemore Benjamin F.	29,900	191 36	1,000	6 40
4	Whittemore W. & F. H. & Co.			45,000	288 00
5	Whittemore George W.	6,900	44 16		
5	Whittemore Winslow	8,000	51 20		
7	Whittemore George & Co.			7,000	44 80
1	Whitney Anne G.	17,500	112 00		
4	Whitney William F. & Son			100,000	640 00

Ward.	Names.	Real.	Tax.	Personal.	Tax.
4	Whitney Jonathan, h'rs	138,100	883 84		
4	Whitney George A.	28,000	179 20	15,000	96 00
4	Whitney William F.	28,000	179 20		
4	Whitney Nathaniel D. & Co.			15,000	96 00
4	Whitney William & Co.			10,000	64 00
4	Whitney Levi	14,000	89 60	5,000	32 00
5	Whitney Ephraim, h'rs	8,000	51 20		
6	Whitney Nathaniel D.	9,000	57 60	6,000	38 40
7	Whitney Joseph	23,000	147 20	50,000	320 00
7	Whitney Joseph, trustee			7,000	44 80
7	Whitney Israel	14,000	89 60	30,000	192 00
7	Whitney Israel and J. A. Burnham, trustees			20,000	128 00
7	Whitney, Fenno & Co.			70,000	448 00
7	Whitney Joseph & Co.			100,000	640 00
8	Whitney Sarah S.	14,000	89 60		
8	Whitney William	16,400	105 96		
9	Whitney William H.	15,000	96 00		
11	Whitney James S.	8,200	52 48	400	2 56
4	Whiton, Train & Co.			35,000	224 00
4	Whiton David			6,000	38 40
4	Whiton John P.			6,000	38 40
7	Whiton & Marsh			7,000	44 80
4	Whittier Joseph M.	19,500	124 80	8,000	51 20
6	Whitwell Henry, trustee	19,500	124 80	11,000	70 40
7	Whitwell Brother & Co.			10,000	64 00
8	Whitwell John P.	9,900	63 36		
2	Whorf James	7,600	48 64	1,000	6 40
6	Widdefield Daniel B	6,500	41 60		
1	Wiggin Charles E.	40,400	258 56	15,000	96 00
4	Wiggin Benjamin, heirs	22,000	140 80		
4	Wiggin Robert P.	8,300	53 12	5,000	32 00
4	Wiggin & Morse & Co.			40,000	256 00
11	Wiggin James S.	26,000	166 40	11,000	70 00
7	Wigglesworth Thomas	526,500	3,369 60	135,000	864 00
7	Wigglesworth Edward			35,000	224 00
7	Wigglesworth Thomas, jr.	7,200	46 08	40,000	256 00
7	Wigglesworth Thomas, jr., trustee			29,000	185 60

Ward.	Names.	Real.	Tax.	Personal.	Tax.
4	Wight Adams	8,500	54 40		
9	Wightman Joseph M.	11,200	71 68	12,000	76 80
9	Wilbor Albert G.	9,000	57 60	3,000	19 20
5	Wilbur Asa	22,600	144 64		
7	Willard Simon	16,000	102 40	45,000	288 00
10	Willard Henry	4,000	25 60	7,000	44 80
11	Willard Francis A.	18,300	117 12	15,000	96 00
6	Wild Daniel	12,400	79 36	400	2 56
6	Wild James C.			12,000	76 80
6	Wilde George C.	10,300	65 92	5,000	32 00
7	Wilde Samuel S.			12,000	76 80
4	Wildes Solomon	110,000	704 00	20,000	128 00
7	Wilder Martin	6,000	38 40		
10	Wilder & Bosworth			8,000	51 20
7	Wildermuth John, heirs	7,000	44 80		
4	Wilkes George	8,500	54 40	1,000	6 40
4	Wilkins Charles & Co.			40,000	256 00
4	Wilkins John H.	33,800	216 32	10,000	64 00
4	Wilkins, Rice & Kendall			30,000	192 00
9	Wilkins Charles	22,800	145 92	5,000	32 00
9	Wilkins Levi	6,000	38 40	6,000	38 40
1	Wilkinson John H.	7,000	44 20		
1	Wilkinson & Pratt	15,600	99 84		
4	Wilkinson Andrew J.			8,000	51 20
4	Wilkinson Simon	13,500	86 40	32,000	204 80
7	Wilkinson, Stetson & Co.			80,000	512 00
10	Willett Joseph, heirs	8,000	51 20		
5	Willey Tolman	8,700	55 68	1,500	9 60
1	Williams Thomas, heirs	27,400	175 36		
1	Williams William	11,500	73 60	1,000	6 40
1	Williams & Deland			20,000	128 00
3	Williams Deodat	12,500	80 00		
3	Williams Jeremiah	40,000	256 00	8,000	51 20
4	Williams Elijah & Co.			60,000	384 00
4 & 12	Williams J. D. & M.	7,000	44 80	100,000	640 00
4	Williams Moses	333,000	2,131 20		
4	Williams Moses and others, trustees			90,000	576 00
4	Williams Nathaniel L.	9,400	60 16	17,000	108 80

Ward.	Names.	Real.	Tax.	Personal.	Tax.
4	Williams Nathaniel L., trustee			9,000	57 60
6	Williams Thomas	16,000	102 40		
6	Williams Elijah	11,700	70 40	1,500	9 60
6	Williams John	15,500	99 20	40,000	256 00
7	Williams Rebecca A.	8,000	51 20	25,000	160 00
7	Williams Nathaniel L. and others, trustees	20,000	128 00		
7	Williams David W.	30,000	192 00		
7	Williams Robert, heirs	15,000	96 00		
7	Williams & Rogers			15,000	96 00
8	Williams Susanna, trustee	47,200	302 08		
8	Williams Susan			7,000	44 80
8	Williams Eliphalet	6,000	38 40	9,000	57 60
8	Williams George F.	8,000	51 20		
9	Williams Samuel K.	91,500	585 60	80,000	512 00
9	Williams Alexander	5,000	32 00	1,100	7 04
10	Williams Robert B.	5,800	37 12	7,000	44 80
11	Williams Edward A.	9,000	57 60	1,000	6 40
11	Williams Isaac	40,100	256 64	19,000	121 60
11	Williams John D., heirs	749,500	4,796 80		
12	Williams Samuel K. and others	10,800	69 12		
12	Williams John, heirs	11,900	76 16		
4	Williamson & Smith			8,000	51 20
4	Willis Stillman	63,500	406 40	2,000	12 80
4	Willis & Co.			100,000	640 00
7	Willis Benjamin	76,200	487 60	70,000	448 00
7	Willis Benjamin, jr.	19,000	121 60		
8	Willis Clement	35,800	229 12	7,700	49 28
8	Willis Clement, guard'n	4,600	29 44	5,000	32 00
1	Wills Charles	21,800	139 52	10,000	64 00
11	Wilmarth Seth	51,400	328 96	7,000	44 80
4	Willson William H.	4,000	25 60	5,000	32 00
1	Wilson John	6,000	38 40	1,000	6 40
4	Wilson, Fairbank & Co.			15,000	96 00
4	Wilson George W.	4,500	28 80	1,500	9 60
5	Wilson John, jr.	7,600	48 64		
9	Wilson Henry F.	2,400	15 36	4,000	25 60
1	Winchester Fitz E.	8,000	51 20		

Ward.	Names.	Real.	Tax.	Personal.	Tax.
1	Winchester Lucinda, trustee	6,500	41 60		
4	Winchester E. A. & W.			60,000	384 00
4	Winchester Amasa	11,000	70 40	130,000	832 00
5	Winchester William	6,000	38 40		
6	Wing Benjamin F.	21,100	135 04		
10	Wingate William A.	3,800	24 32	3,000	19 20
6	Winn Elizabeth	9,100	58 24		
1	Winnisimmet Ferry Co.	15,000	96 00		
4	Winship & Willis	4,500	28 80	2,000	12 80
4	Winslow Isaac	22,100	141 44		
4	Winslow & Brother			25,000	160 00
4	Winslow Hubbard	14,000	89 60	7,000	44 80
5	Winsor Nathaniel, jr.	13,000	83 20	20,000	128 00
5	Winsor Edward	4,000	25 60	8,000	51 20
6	Winter Francis B.	10,400	66 56	1,500	9 60
4	Winthrop Robert C.	152,600	976 64	35,000	224 00
4	Winthrop Robert C. and William Minot, jr., trustees	119,300	763 52		
8	Winthrop House Co.	150,000	960 00		
1	Wiswell Dexter W.	3,600	23 04	2,500	16 00
8	Wiswell Elisha	5,800	37 12	4,500	28 80
9	Wolcott J. Huntington	38,000	243 20	85,000	544 00
1	Wood Benjamin, 2d	9,800	62 72	6,000	38 40
1	Wood Josiah, heirs	10,000	64 00		
4	Wood & Cook			30,000	192 00
6	Wood Henry	10,000	64 00		
6	Wood William	9,600	61 44		
6	Wood Amos, heirs	9,000	57 60		
6	Woods John C.	16,000	102 40	1,000	6 40
6	Woods Michael	10,000	64 00	1,500	9 60
7	Woods Samuel	13,000	83 20		
4	Woodbridge, Moore & Co.			10,000	64 00
5	Woodbury John, heirs	12,000	76 80		
2	Woodbury J. P.	15,000	96 00		
4	Woodbury Isaac B.	14,500	92 80		
5	Woodbury Charles	17,300	110 72	500	3 20
6	Woodbury Charles	20,100	128 64		
6	Woodman Ephraim	9,000	57 60		

Ward.	Names.	Real.	Tax.	Personal.	Tax.
3	Woodward Elisha G.	7,000	44 80	200	1 28
3	Woodward Elisha, heirs	12,100	77 44		
7	Woodward Benjamin			10,000	64 00
10	Woodward Isaac	6,500	41 60		
6	Worcester Thomas	15,000	96 00	56,000	358 40
4	Worster & Hart			45,000	288 00
9	Worster John	14,000	89 60		
4	Worthington, Flanders & Co.			15,000	96 00
4	Worthington William & Co.			30,000	192 00
9	Worthington Francis, hr's	15,100	96 64		
6	Worthley Daniel	8,500	54 40	3,000	19 20
4	Wright & Hasty			6,000	38 40
4	Wright, Priest & Co			65,000	416 00
5	Wright John M.	8,000	51 20		
5	Wright Caleb	6,000	38 40	5,000	32 00
7	Wright, Page & Co.	6,000	38 40	4,000	25 00
7	Wright & Whitman			15,000	96 00
7	Wright Jonathan	6,000	38 40		
8	Wright William	60,100	384 64	18,000	115 20
10	Wright W. A. & C. L.			7,000	44 80
6	Wyman Thomas W.	24,000	153 60		
7	Wyman, Proctor & Co.			10,000	64 00
7	Wyman & Arklay			20,000	128 00
10	Wyman James	11,600	74 24	5,000	32 00
12	York Jasper H.	9,300	59 52	1,500	9 60
1	Young Calvin & Co.			6,000	38 40
1	Young Andrew P., heirs	9,200	58 88		
4	Young Ammi B.	11,000	70 40	5,000	32 00
4	Young Edward	21,500	137 60	1,000	6 40
7	Young Alexander	16,000	102 40	8,000	51 20
8	Young George L.	6,000	38 40		
3	Yvonnett Alexis	4,500	28 80	2,000	12 80
7	Zipcy & Wyman			20,000	128 00

City Document.—No. 15.

CITY OF BOSTON.

REPORT

ON

EXTENSION OF WARREN STREET.

In Board of Mayor and Aldermen, March 7, 1853.

Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Attest: S. F. McCleary, Jr., *City Clerk.*

CITY OF BOSTON.

In Board of Mayor and Aldermen, March 7, 1853.

The Committee on Streets, to whom was referred the several petitions of John Odin, jr., and others, of E. G. Loring and others, of Charles F. Barnard and others, for the extension of Warren street from Eliot to Boylston street; also the remonstrance of M. M. Stanfield and others, and of J. J. Dixwell and others, against the same, respectfully report.

The Committee met on Friday, February 25th, at which time the petitioners and remonstrants, having been duly notified, appeared, and presented their reasons for, and their objections to, the proposed improvement.

The petitioners represent that they have the refusal of an estate, by which the street may be opened as far as Boylston place for the sum of $5000; further than this, they have presented to the Committee no estimate of the cost of the proposed street. If this were all the expense of the opening, the Committee might feel warranted in recommending the measure. But the residents on Boylston place represent that that place is private property, the fee of which is vested in them, and that they cannot consent to its being opened as a public street, without being compensated for the land. They further represent that it is a quiet, retired place, and, for that reason, desirable as a residence; and

that, if the proposed street is carried through, its character in this respect will be essentially changed, for which also they shall demand damages. It further appears, that Boylston place is only about twenty feet in width, except in that portion which has been recently widened at the expense of the proprietors, and that it would be attended with great additional cost to lay it out forty, or even thirty, feet wide, particularly on Boylston street, where there are very valuable houses. Your Committee are constrained to believe, that the passage through Boylston place would be attended with great cost to the city.

If the street was one imperatively demanded by the public necessity or convenience, the Committee might feel justified in recommending that it should be carried through, notwithstanding the objections which have been stated. But such they do not conceive to be the fact. The entrance to Boylston court is directly opposite to the cemetery, and the street would therefore afford no particular accommodation to those who should pass through on foot, to and from the common; and there is no part of the city, except a few houses on Boylston street, which may not be reached as conveniently through Tremont or Carver street, as through the proposed street.

The street would be an agreeable opening to the residents on Warren street and that vicinity, and it is thought, by the petitioners, that it would lead to a change in the character of the population in that part of the city, to the erection of more valuable houses, and to an increased amount of taxable property.

Your Committee regard these as very proper considerations to be taken into the account in doubtful cases; but they would hardly feel justified in recommending the opening of a street, especially where it was likely

to involve a heavy expenditure, when these considerations, and not the public necessity and convenience, were the primary object.

Your Committee, after a hearing of both the petitioners and the remonstrants, an examination of the premises, and a careful consideration of the whole subject, have come to the conclusion, that, in view of all the facts, they should not be warranted in proposing the opening of the street; and would therefore recommend that the petitioners have leave to withdraw.

For the Committee.

S. REED, *Chairman.*

City Document.—No. 16.

CITY OF BOSTON.

REPORT

ON

IMPROVING THE INTERIOR

OF

FANEUIL HALL.

In Board of Mayor and Aldermen, March 14, 1853.

Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Attest: S. F. McCleary, Jr., *City Clerk.*

CITY OF BOSTON.

In Board of Mayor and Aldermen, March 14, 1853.

The Committee on Public Buildings, who were directed to inquire into the expediency of improving the present interior of Faneuil Hall, and to report a plan for that purpose, having attended to that duty, ask leave to

REPORT.

That by raising the upper ceiling of the Hall, and removing from the building the present armories, which are conceded by all parties to be too low and contracted for the purpose for which they are used, an additional gallery can be obtained for the Hall, capable of containing 750 persons.

The interior effect of the Hall, thus enlarged, will be very much improved, and no detriment be occasioned to the building.

Persons conversant with the laws of *sound*, with whom your Committee have consulted, are unanimously of opinion, that public speakers will be more easily heard in the enlarged Hall than in the present one.

It is not intended to change or alter the present form

or fashion of the Hall, but simply to add the proposed gallery.

The accompanying plan and statement, drawn by G. J. F. Bryant, exhibits the interior as it is intended to be finished, which can be entirely accomplished for the sum of *eleven thousand five hundred dollars*, as per estimates of Mr. Bryant hereto attached.

As it is contemplated to adopt a new regulation concerning the armories for the volunteer militia, their interests will not suffer by the removal of the rooms in Faneuil Hall.

The improvement proposed is so manifest and desirable, that your Committee recommend the passage of the following order.

For the Committee,

BENJAMIN JAMES,

Chairman.

Ordered, That the Committee on Public Buildings be, and they are hereby authorized, to alter and improve the present interior of Faneuil Hall, in accordance with the plan proposed by G. J. F. Bryant, providing the expense thereof shall not exceed the sum of *eleven thousand five hundred dollars.*

Boston, March 14th, 1853.

To Benjamin James, Esq.,

Chairman of the Joint Committee on Public Buildings.

Sir,—In conformity with your request I have made an examination of Faneuil Hall, with a reference to increased accommodation therein, by the removals of the story of rooms above the same—(now occupied as Armories for the Independent Military Companies,) as also with a view to render the room more imposing in its architectural effect, equally as perfect in its proportions, and for the effect of the voice, and far better ventilated than is possible at present, when filled, on public occasions.

I have prepared a set of drawings—including a perspective view of the interior of the structure, which, together with this communication, it is believed will convey a correct and clear idea of the improvements and changes intended to be made within the edifice.

I propose to add another order of columns, above the two at present existing, these columns to be the light and graceful Corinthian, they will support arches of semi-circular form, springing from the capital of one column to that of the next; above these arches an entablature will extend entirely around the four sides of the room, and from this entablature the new ceiling will spring from the cornice of the order; this ceiling to be slightly elliptical in form, and to be paneled and "coffered" throughout, in imitation of the finest examples of antique Italian ceilings, the intersections of the stiles and rails of the panels to contain pendants of appropriate design, and the four centre panels to be sub-divided to receive an elaborate centre piece, arranged as a ventilator, from which is to be suspended a chandelier of proper magnitude, and similar in arrangement to those of the Halls of Congress in the U. S. Capitol, at Washington.

By an examination of the "perspective view" above referred to, it will be seen that an order of Roman doric columns, resting on the floor of the Hall, supports the present gallery around three sides of the room, and that above these again, is an order of Roman Ionic columns (which carry the *present* ceiling of the Hall.) Following out the natural progression of the orders, in accordance with the practice of the best masters of Italian architecture, the new or third range of columns will be of the Roman Corinthian, as before stated, and between the two last named orders of columns, the second tier of galleries will be placed to extend around the three sides of the room, as in the case of the present range of galleries. The composition will thus be correct and elegant, and will proceed from massiveness and solidity at the base to the lighter and more airy style of those parts which are remote from the eye.

It is apparent to every person at all conversant with the interior of Faneuil Hall, that the second or Ionic order of columns before alluded to, at present existing, have a decided spindle-like, weak and straggling look, from the exaggerated height given to them, in order to bring the line of the ceiling to where it stands at present. It is intended to remedy this glaring defect, in the altered interior, by reducing these columns to their proper proportion, as laid down by the best authorities on the subject—their height being now nearly thirteen diameters or twenty-six modules, whereas all authories from Vignola and Palladio, down to Sir William Chambers, agree in fixing ten diameters or twenty modules as the extreme limit for the height of this beautiful order.

The design of the alterations further contemplates that the West or speakers end of the building shall be finished, as at present, in a style corresponding with the other sides, unless it be decided to retain the large picture by Mr. Healy, now in the Hall, in which case, as the canvas would occupy so large a portion of the space, it appears unnecessary to incur the expense of finishing so much as would be behind it, only to be permanently concealed from the eye. The "perspective view" shows the picture in its present position in the

Hall, and the orders of architecture omitted from the west end thereof, against which the picture hangs. By the introduction of the smaller pictures, that now adorn the walls, around the great painting, together with niches, and an arcaded order supported by attached pilasters, resting on the floor of the Hall, giving apparent support to the great picture, the plain and blank look of the west end, consequent upon the omission of the three orders of the two sides and east end of the Hall, will be obviated.

It is proposed that the gallery fronts, between the columns thereof, should be formed with elliptical panels to receive portraits of distinguished men, as they are added to the present collection in the Hall, from time to time.

The present rostrum being in keeping and design with the Hall, and sufficiently commodious, it is not proposed to make any changes thereto. There should be introduced, however, upon its two front outer corners or pedestals, two massive candelabras, designed with historic emblems.

The entrance staircases to the building, being, it is believed, as commodious *and as safe* as they could be in any other way devised, it is not proposed to disturb them.

The ante-rooms, washing rooms, water closets, &c., on each side of the staircases, are all well located and arranged, and therefore no change need be made to them. By the additional galleries afforded by the changes proposed to the structure, two new large and convenient ante-rooms will be obtained on the level of the new or upper range of galleries, to be entered immediately from the landings at the head of the third story staircases.

It has long been considered of the utmost importance, that some way should be devised by which speakers and distinguished guests could enter the building at the west end thereof, without being compelled to approach the rostrum through so dense a crowd as usually fills the building on any important occasion. It is suggested that sufficient room be spared from the lower story of the building either in the southwest or northwest corner thereof, to construct a lobby and private staircase, by which this objection would be obviated.

A most important matter to be taken into consideration, in carrying out the changes proposed, will be, the coloring of the entire interior, in order that the right "tone" and effect may be given to the same, by artificial as well as sun light. It is recommended that the walls be tinted a light stone color, the orders of columns with their entablatures, the same as the walls, and the panels of the ceiling blue and gold.

The present wire netting fence, around the outside of the rostrum, should be removed, and, if anything is necessary to separate the rostrum from the audience, a massive baluster fence and railing may be substituted.

It will thus be seen that three distinct advantages are to be gained by the proposed changes to Faneuil Hall.

The increased accommodation which will be realized by a second gallery, exactly resembling the present one, and which is calculated at 800 seats, or standing room, on the most crowded occasions, for not less than 950, in addition to the present capacity. This, of itself alone, would appear to furnish a sufficient justification for the proposed change. But a still stronger reason, in an artistic point of view, is the increased height of the ceiling, and the consequent increase in the nobleness, dignity, and justness of proportion, of the interior. This can be much better judged of by reference to the "perspective drawing" before referred to, than from any verbal description. It is sufficient, however, to say that it will be brought much more nearly in accordance with those rules of proportion which the experience of the greatest professors of architecture in all ages have deduced from an infinitude of the best examples. That it is somewhat wanting in height at present, as compared with the dignity which so large an apartment might possess, is sufficiently apparent to every one who will compare the effect of height, in many of the more recent public rooms of this and other cities, with the appearance of lowness and restraint in Faneuil Hall.

It is believed, as far as can be judged from the earnest and positive assurances of those persons who have made the science of acoustics a particular subject of investigation and

study, that the effect of sound, in speaking, will not be in any way injured by this additional justness of proportion, but rather materially benefitted and improved.* The area from floor to ceiling will be brought in a nearer correspondence or harmonic relation with that between the walls, and thus present a more strict correspondence with the requisitions of the universally acknowledged laws of direct and reflex sound.

I have caused to be prepared, by mechanics of experience, estimates of the cost of carrying out and completing the changes and improvements herein proposed, and find the same to amount to the sum of eleven thousand five hundred dollars, made up as follows :—

Shoring up roof, removal of armory floors, putting in of upright supports and other needful framing, including necessary strengthening of roof,	$1,500.00
Carpentering of all kinds, - - - -	2,500.00
Plastering ceiling and walls, - - - -	1,650.00
For columns, pilasters, capitals, bases, arches, and other carving, including cutting down the present Ionic order to its proper proportion,	2,510.00
Painting, varnishing, coloring, and other decorations, - - - - - - -	2,500.00
Drawings, specifications, working plans, and models, - - - - - - - -	840.00
Total, - -	$11,500.00

Respectfully submitted,

GRIDLEY J. F. BRYANT,

Architect.

* For a complete and very interesting elucidation of this most important subject, the Committee, and others interested, are referred to the highly able series of papers on Acoustic Architecture, in "*Dwight's Journal of Music*" for the past year, from the pen of Dr. J. B. Upham, of this city.

City Document—No. 17.

CITY OF BOSTON.

APPROPRIATIONS.

LOANS AND TRANSFERS.

In Common Council, March 10, 1853.

Referred to the Committee on Finance.
Sent up for concurrence.

HENRY J. GARDNER, *President.*

In Board of Mayor and Aldermen, March 14, 1853.

Concurred.

BENJAMIN SEAVER, *Mayor.*

CITY OF BOSTON.

Auditor's Office, 10*th March*, 1853.

The Auditor of Accounts has the honor to inform the City Council, that additions, by transfer and otherwise, are needed to several of the existing appropriations, to enable him to close up the business of the present financial year—among which are House of Industry, Grammar Schools, Lamps, New Boylston School House, and Interest.

Very respectfully,

ELISHA COPELAND,
Auditor.

H. J. Gardner, Esq.,
President of the Common Council.

CITY OF BOSTON.

In Committee on Finance.

March 17*th*, 1853.

This Committee, having considered the Auditor's communication of the 10th instant, and having conferred with him on the subject, respectfully recommend to the City Council the passage of the two orders enclosed.

It will be borne in mind by the members of the City Council, that no money can be drawn for by the Auditor, or be paid by the Treasurer, unless the same has been previously granted by a *special vote;* hence the necessity of applying to the Council for additional means, if, from any cause, an original appropriation falls short. The additional means thus asked for can only be furnished by an authorized transfer from some appropriations which can spare it, or by an *authorized* loan.

If, at the closing up of the Auditor's books, at the end of the financial year, on the 30th April next, there is found to be any excess of Income over the original estimated Income; or any excess of appropriations *(original or by additions)* over the actual payments,

these balances are all carried to the credit of the Committee on the Reduction of the City Debt, and must be applied to that object, and to no other purpose whatever.—*See Ordinance on Finance, sect.* 9 *and* 10, *page* 122, *R. O.*

Thus, in the present year, the original appropriation for Sewers and Drains was $20,000, and the estimated income for the same was $9,000—the actual expenditures having exceeded the original appropriation, an additional amount must be asked for, and be granted by the City Council, although the *actual* income has exceeded the *estimated* income several thousand dollars. The excess of income in this case, or in any other similar case, cannot be applied to the additional wants of that department, but it must go to the credit of the Committee on the Debt; and it will be available for the reduction of the same in the next year's accounts. In this way we have reason to hope that there will be a balance at the close of this financial year, of some forty or fifty thousand dollars, to be thus applied to the reduction of the city debt.

For the Committee.

BENJAMIN SEAVER,
Chairman.

REPORT

OF THE CASE OF

EZRA A. BOURNE

VERSUS

THE CITY OF BOSTON,

TRIED IN THE

SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT

OF

MASSACHUSETTS,

AT DEDHAM, MARCH, 1853.

REPORTED BY

WILLIAM ROGERS,

COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

BOSTON:
1853.
EASTBURN'S PRESS.

NOTE.

A report of this case, involving as it does the subject of taxation, and the law of domicil applicable thereto, was thought likely to be of much interest to the public. The reporter attended the trial, and took full minutes; and this report is believed to present an accurate statement of the case. The importance of the practical points decided, both of law and evidence, seemed to render it desirable to make a more minute report of the whole proceedings than is usual.

SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT.

NORFOLK SS. FEBRUARY TERM, 1853.

BEFORE HON. B. F. THOMAS, JUSTICE.

EZRA A. BOURNE v. CITY OF BOSTON.

EDWARD D. SOHIER, CHARLES A. WELCH, } *Counsel for the Plaintiff.*

P. W. CHANDLER, *City Solicitor, for the Defendant.*

THIS was an action of contract, brought by Ezra A. Bourne, described as of Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, gentleman, against the City of Boston, wherein the plaintiff alleged that the defendant owed him $3,571.50, for money received by the defendants to the plaintiff's use. The writ was dated November 29, 1851, and was made returnable to the Court of Common Pleas for the County of Norfolk, on the third Tuesday of February, 1852. The case was removed to the Supreme Judicial Court, upon the defendant's affidavit, in the usual form, April 29, 1852.

The plaintiff's bill of particulars was as follows:

"City of Boston to E. A. Bourne, Dr.

"1st. To amount of taxes upon personal property and poll tax illegally assessed upon him and paid by him under protest, November 29, 1851, by the hand of E. D. Sohier, $3,571.50."

The answer of the city admitted that the said sum had been received by the city, and was paid under protest; but denied that the city owed the plaintiff the same or any part thereof; or that the city received the same or any part thereof to the plaintiff's use; or that the same or any part thereof was paid for taxes illegally assessed to him; and it alleged that the said money was paid by the plaintiff to the defendant for city of Boston and county of Suffolk taxes, legally assessed to him upon his personal property and for his poll tax.

The trial of the case commenced at Dedham, in Norfolk county, on the 2d day of March, 1853.

Mr. Welch opened the case for the plaintiff. He stated to the jury, that the tax which Mr. Bourne sought to recover back, consisted of three classes; 1st, his poll tax and the tax upon his own personal property; 2d, the tax upon the personal property of his wife, held by him in trust; and 3d, the tax assessed upon him as guardian and trustee for the Miss Thorndikes, the daughters of his wife by her former husband. The taxes upon real estate situated in Boston were, of course, properly assessed in Boston. But in relation to the taxes upon his own personal property and that of his wife, those could only be assessed to him in the town where he was an inhabitant on the first day of May, 1851; and the same rule applied to the tax upon the personal property held by him as guardian of the younger Miss Thorndike. In relation to the personal property held by Mr. Bourne as trustee of the young lady who was of age on the 1st day of May, a still further question arose; and he should maintain that for the portion of the tax assessed thereon, Mr. Bourne was not

legally taxed, wherever his residence might have been. The personal property of a minor under guardianship was, by the Revised Statutes, to be assessed to the guardian, in the town of which he was an inhabitant; but personal property held in trust, for the benefit of a person who was not a married woman or a minor, was to be assessed to the person for whose benefit the property was held in trust, in the place where such person resided. This part of the tax should not have been assessed to Mr. Bourne in any event.

These taxes having been, as the counsel contended, illegally assessed upon Mr. Bourne, he was compelled to pay them, to avoid having his person arrested or his property taken by process of law; and he did pay the same under protest. He now brought this action to recover back the amount. The main question for the jury now to determine would be, was Mr. Bourne an inhabitant of Boston, for the purpose of taxation, on the 1st day of May, 1851. The question where he did reside was of secondary importance. If he was not an inhabitant of Boston, if that was not his legal domicil, he was certainly not taxable in Boston. But if he was an inhabitant of any other place, he could not be an inhabitant of Boston. A person can have but one such residence, at any particular time, as will render him liable to taxation. Our courts have decided that, in a doubtful case upon a question of residence, a mere declaration of an intention to reside in one town rather than in another, will be sufficient to turn the scale. An election to be taxed in one town rather than in another, has the same effect. If a person has a domicil in one place, that domicil continues until he has acquired a domicil in some new place. He should maintain that another place, and not Boston, was the place of Mr. Bourne's residence on the 1st day of May, 1851. This would appear from the facts of the case, which he would briefly state.

In 1847, and for many years previous, Mr. Bourne resided in Boston, in the house of his wife in Pemberton Square, the year round, except for a portion of the year, which he spent in a visit to his farm on the Eastern shore of Maryland. In

1848, he moved to Brookline in this county, in the latter part of April, and remained until November of the same year. When he removed, he gave notice to the assessors of Boston and of Brookline, that he had changed his place of residence from the former to the latter place. He was taxed in Brookline that year, and paid his tax; and he was not taxed in Boston. In 1849, he again went to Brookline in April, and returned in October or November; was taxed and paid his tax in Brookline, and was not taxed in Boston. In 1849, he hired a house in Newport, on a lease of five years. In April, 1850, he removed to Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, and notified the assessors of Newport. He was taxed that year in Newport, paid his taxes there, and was not taxed in Boston. He returned to Boston in the fall. During his absence, he left his house in Boston under the charge of his domestics. He left orders with his trades-people to supply his domestics with provisions and groceries. He had property invested in Boston, and he did not change his investments when he removed. In April, 1851, he again removed to Newport. His daughter-in-law, Mrs. Rice, came on from Maryland, where she resided, to Boston, in the spring of 1851, and Mr. Bourne gave her the use of his house while she was here. She was about to be confined, and was anxious to be under the care of Dr. Warren, who had always been the family physician. Mr. Bourne left his carriage in Boston, and allowed Mrs. Rice to make use of it when she wished to ride out, and did everything in his power to make her comfortable. He and Mrs. Bourne then paid their usual spring visit to their farm on the Eastern shore of Maryland. Mrs. Bourne returned first, and was with her daughter during the most dangerous period of her illness. Mr. Bourne afterwards came on from Maryland, and resided at Newport, where Mrs. Rice and the rest of the family joined him when she had sufficiently recovered, and they spent the summer there. He was taxed that year in Newport, and paid his taxes there.

Mr. Welch then put into the case what were supposed to

be copies of the tax bills paid by Mr. Bourne under protest, the originals having been lost. These were three, and were dated October 1, 1851.

1. Ezra A. Bourne.

Poll, - - - - - -	1.50
Personal estate or income, - -	875.00
	$876.50

2. Ezra A. Bourne, trustee of Mrs. M. M. Bourne.

Real estate, - - - -	175.00
Personal estate or income - -	875.00
	$1050.00

3. Ezra A. Bourne, trustee and guardian of the Misses Thorndike.

Real estate, - - - -	366.10
Personal estate or income, - -	1820.00
	$2186.10

He also put in the summonses thereon, issued in the usual form, and dated November 20, 1851. It was admitted that all of the above taxes had been paid by Mr. Bourne, under protest, except those on real estate.

Mr. Welch then put in the answers of George E. Head, one of the assessors of the city of Boston, to certain interrogatories proposed by the plaintiff, as follows :—

1. A tax was assessed upon Ezra A. Bourne upon personal property in 1847, and, from the books of the treasurer of said city, said tax appears to have been paid. This, I believe, was the last tax on personal property, assessed upon Mr. Bourne, prior to July, 1851.

2. I find on the files in the assessors' office for 1848 and 1849, letters, of which the copies, dated in those years, and annexed to the interrogatories, are correct. I do not find letters, dated in 1850 and 1851, of which papers purporting to be copies are annexed to the interrogatories, and therefore am unable to answer in regard to them. The letters of 1848

and 1849 were addressed to the permanent and assistant assessors of the city of Boston, and must have been received by them.

The following were the copies annexed to the said interrogatories :—

BROOKLINE, MAY 1, 1848.

To the permanent and assistant Assessors of the City of Boston :

Gentlemen,—

This is to give you notice, that, on the 29th ult., I removed together with my whole family, from my house in Boston to my house in Brookline, where I am domiciliated, and a citizen according to law, on this first day of May, 1848, and where I propose to reside and pay all my taxes for the future, excepting upon real estate in Boston, as trustee, for which only shall be legally liable.

Respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
E. A. BOURNE.

BROOKLINE, MAY 1, 1849.

To the permanent and assistant Assessors of the City of Boston :

Gentlemen,—

This is to give you notice, that I have removed to my house in Brookline, where I am domiciliated and a citizen, according to law, on this first day of May, 1849, and where I propose to reside, and pay all my taxes for the future, excepting upon real estate as trustee and guardian, for which only I shall be liable, as follows, viz. :—

House No. 19 Pemberton Square.
Do. do. 5 Otis Place.
Do. do. 6 do.
Do. do. 7 do.
Do. do. 6 Winthrop Place.

Respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) E. A. BOURNE.

Gentlemen,—

I would give you notice that I am liable to be taxed, as trustee and guardian, upon the same real estate as last year, in the city of Boston. I shall be domiciliated in my house out of this city, on or before May 1st, 1850, where I shall be taxed upon my personal property, for the future, as heretofore.

Respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
E. A. BOURNE.

To the permanent and assistant Assessors of the city of Boston.

April 26, 1850.

I would give you notice that I am liable to be taxed, as trustee and guardian, upon the same real estate as last year, in the city of Boston.

I shall be domiciliated in my house, out of this city, on or before May 1, 1851, where I shall pay all taxes upon my personal property, for the future, as heretofore.

Respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) E. A. BOURNE.

To the permanent and assistant Assessors of the city of Boston.

April 26, 1851.

The following witnesses were then called, sworn, and examined, on behalf of the plaintiff:—

Charles Stearns.—I reside in Brookline, in Norfolk County. I was, in 1848, 1849, 1850, and 1851, an assessor for the town of Brookline. I know the plaintiff, Ezra A. Bourne. He was assessed as an inhabitant of Brookline in 1848 and 1849. I found him in Mr. Francis's house, in the north part of the town, when I went to assess the taxes. It was on the 1st day of May, 1848. I saw him myself. He gave us notice, in April, of his intention to reside in Brookline. I

saw him there at other times. He was also assessed in 1849. He paid his taxes in each of those years. I live within three quarters of a mile of the house in which he lived in Brookline. I saw him frequently.

Cross-examined.—I could not say what day in April he gave notice to the assessors. It was by letter. The letter was dated in Boston. I looked for it the other day, and could not find it. This letter stated that he intended to reside in Brookline, and wished to be taxed there. I found him, on the 1st of May, in Mr. Eben. Francis's house. It was in the north part of the town, between the mill dam road and Charles River. It is remote. No road passes by it. The land was taxed to Mr. Francis; the house to Mr. Bourne. His tax, in 1848, was $136.55. His tax on the house was about $6. His whole tax, as trustee and guardian, was $136.55. I cannot tell what the items were, as I did not take them down. I don't recollect whether any return of stocks were made from the officers of corporations to the assessors of Brookline. We doomed him.

Otis Withington.—I have been collector of Brookline since March, 1849. Mr. Bourne paid me taxes in 1849. I left his bill at the house owned by Mr. Eben. Francis. I did not see him then. He came to my house and paid the taxes, just before the 1st of October. I was not collector in 1848.

Cross-examined.—The amount of Mr. Bourne's tax, in 1849, was $147.50. His tax as trustee was $70; as guardian, $50. He was taxed for his poll, $1.50; for real estate, $6; personal estate, $140. I do not know whether he requested to be taxed on his house. I had no tax against him in 1850. The house was remote, on the banks of Charles River.

Direct resumed.—The house was just off of the mill dam road. An avenue leads to it. It is a large house.

Cross-examined.—The house might rent for $400 or $500 this year; it might for more. I should think $150 would be a cheap rent.

Direct resumed.—Another family lived in the part called

the farm house. One part is called the farm house, and the other part the mansion house. A farmer carried on the farm.

Charles Stearns, recalled by the defendant. Mr. Bourne's whole tax was less in 1848 than in 1849. We did not tax him in 1850. I did not find any body in the house in 1850.

Mr. Welch then put in the following depositions :—

DEPOSITION OF NATHAN B. HAMMETT,

OF NEWPORT, R. I.

Questions by the plaintiff's counsel.

1. What town office did you hold in the year 1850? what in the year 1851?

Ans. I was one of the assessors of taxes, and one of the town auditors, in the years 1850 and 1851.

2. Do you know the plaintiff in this suit, Mr. Ezra A. Bourne?

Ans. He saith that he is acquainted with the said Mr. E. A. Bourne.

3. Whether or not was the said Bourne an inhabitant of the town of Newport during the years 1850 and 1851, or either of them?

Ans. The said Ezra A. Bourne was an inhabitant of said Newport, in the years 1850 and 1851.

4. Whether or not was any tax assessed upon him, as upon personal property or his poll, during said years, or either of them; and if yea, did he or not pay the same?

Ans. Mr. Bourne was assessed a personal property tax, on the sum of ten thousand dollars, in the year 1850, and a personal property tax on thirty thousand dollars, in the year 1851. The tax book shows that he paid the said taxes.

Cross interrogatories by the defendants' counsel.

1. How long have you known the plaintiff, and how long has he, to your knowledge, been a resident of Newport?

Ans. I first became acquainted with him in the year 1850. I cannot tell how long he has been a resident of Newport.

2. At what time of the year are taxes assessed upon the inhabitants of Newport?

Ans. In August of each year.

3. At what time is the residence of individuals fixed to render them liable to be taxed, and at what time is their residence taken for the purpose of assessing them?

Ans. Whenever the assessors of taxes ascertain that a person has become a resident of the town. There is no particular time, except that the person resides here, previous to the tax being ordered.

4. If you answer to the 4th interrogatory that the plaintiff did pay a tax in Newport, either in 1850 or 1851, or during both of these years, please annex copies of his tax bills to your answers. If you have not his tax bills or copies, please annex extracts from your tax books, showing the amount of personal property for which he was taxed in Newport in any capacity, and the amount of taxes he paid therefor.

Ans. I can only say that he was taxed on ten thousand dollars for the year 1850, and thirty thousand for the year 1851. The tax collectors collect the taxes, give receipts, and keep the books.

5. State the number of years the plaintiff has been taxed in Newport, the amount for which he has been taxed in each year, and the amount of taxes he has paid in each year.

Ans. Mr. Bourne has been taxed three years in this town; on ten thousand, personal property in 1850; on thirty thousand, personal property in 1851; on thirty thousand, personal property in 1852. The tax book shows that he paid thirty-two dollars for 1850, eighty-seven dollars for 1851, and one hundred and twenty-three dollars for 1852—the rate of taxes having been increased.

Additional direct interrogatory by the plaintiff.

5. Whether or not did you receive a notice, of which the annexed is a copy, and, if so, when?

(Copy.)

NEWPORT, APRIL 30TH, 1850.

Gentlemen,—

This is to give you notice that I have become an inhabitant of Rhode Island, and a citizen of Newport, and that it is my intention to make this my permanent residence, and it is my wish to pay my tax here upon my personal property. I occupy a small house on Kay street. Hoping and trusting you will exercise your power with clemency and moderation,

I am, with great respect,

Your obedient servant,

E. A. BOURNE.

To the Assessors of the town of Newport.

Ans. He says that he received such a notice, and believes it was about the time of the date.

DEPOSITION OF OLIVER READ.

Interrogatories by the plaintiff's counsel.

1. What town office did you hold in the year 1850? what in the year 1851?

Ans. I was collector of taxes for the year 1850. I held no office in the year 1851, except one of the investing committee of the school fund.

2. Do you know the plaintiff in this suit, Mr. Ezra A. Bourne?

Ans. I know the said Ezra A. Bourne. I called at his house when collecting taxes; and Mr. Bourne afterwards came to my office, and paid me his taxes, himself.

3. Whether or not was the said Bourne an inhabitant of the town of Newport during the years 1850 and 1851, or either of them?

Ans. I should think he was.

4. Whether or not was any tax assessed upon him, as upon personal property or his poll, during said years, or either of them; and if yea, did he or not pay the same?

Ans. In the year 1850 there was a tax of ten thousand

dollars assessed on his personal property, amounting to the sum of thirty-three dollars; which Mr. Bourne paid to me on my receipt to him for the same.

Cross Interrogatories by the defendants' counsel.

1. How long have you known the plaintiff, and how long has he, to your knowledge, been a resident of Newport?

Ans. In the month of June or July, 1850, Mr. Bourne was first pointed out to me. I cannot say how long Mr. Bourne has resided in Newport, but I believe that he resided here some time previously to June, 1850.

2. At what time of the year are taxes assessed upon the inhabitants of Newport?

Ans. The taxes are voted in June, and assessed in August, of each year, generally.

3. At what time is the residence of individuals fixed to render them liable to be taxed; and at what time is their residence taken for the purpose of assessing them.

Ans. Whenever a person gives notice to the proper authorities of his intention to become a citizen of this town.

4. If you answer to the 4th interrogatory that the plaintiff did pay a tax in Newport, either in 1850 or 1851, or during both of those years, please annex copies of his tax bills to your answers. If you have not his tax bills, or copies, please annex extracts from your tax books, showing the amount of personal property for which he was taxed in Newport in any capacity, and the amount of taxes he paid therefor.

Ans. I have no copy of the receipt of taxes paid by Mr. Bourne. The following is a correct transcript from the tax book of 1850:—

		Real.	Personal.	
Paid.	Bourne, E. A.		$10,000	$33.00.

The rate being thirty-three cents on a hundred dollars.

5. State the number of years the plaintiff has been taxed in Newport, the amount for which he has been taxed in each year, and the amount of taxes he has paid in each year.

Ans. I cannot say, as I have not had the charge of the tax books since 1850, and can only say that he was taxed for that year, and was not taxed the two years previous. The sum paid in 1850 was thirty-three dollars.

Additional interrogatory by the plaintiff.

(The same as in Mr. Hammett's deposition.)

Ans. He saith that he knows nothing of the notice.

DEPOSITION OF JAMES HORSWELL.

Interrogatories by the plaintiff's counsel.

1. What town office did you hold in the year 1850? What in the year 1851?

Ans. I held no office in 1850. I was collector of the town taxes in 1851.

2. Do you know the plaintiff in this suit, Mr. E. A. Bourne?

Ans. He says that he does.

3. Whether or not was the said Bourne an inhabitant of the town of Newport during the years 1850 and 1851, or either of them?

Ans. I considered him such, because he was assessed at his request.

4. Whether or not was any tax assessed upon him, as upon personal property or his poll, during the said years or either of them, and if yea, did he or not pay the same?

Ans. In the year 1851 he was assessed a personal property tax on thirty thousand dollars, and paid me eighty-seven dollars tax.

Cross Interrogatories by the defendants' counsel.

1. How long have you known the plaintiff, and how long has he to your knowledge been a resident of Newport?

Ans. I have known him about two years, and believe that he has been a resident for that length of time.

2. At what time of the year are taxes assessed upon the inhabitants of Newport?

Ans. The taxes are voted in June, and assessed in August.

3. At what time is the residence of individuals fixed to render them liable to be taxed, and at what time is their residence taken for the purpose of assessing them?

Ans. Whenever the assessors of taxes ascertain that a stranger has become a resident of the town. I know of no particular length of time necessary for a person to claim his residence here before being taxed. If he came here in September, he would not however be assessed and taxed until the following year.

4. If you answer to the 4th interrogatory that the plaintiff did pay a tax in Newport either in 1850 or 1851, or during both of those years, please annex copies of his tax bills to your answers. If you have not his tax bills or copies, please annex extracts from your tax books, showing the amount of personal property for which he was taxed in Newport in any capacity, and the amount of taxes he paid therefor?

Ans. I keep no copies of tax receipts or tax bills. The amount is set down in a tax book, and is marked as follows:

		Real.	Personal.		
Paid.	Bourne E. A.		$30,000.	$87.00.	"

This shows that Mr. Bourne was taxed eighty seven dollars on thirty thousand dollars of personal property, and that he had no real estate in this town.

5. State the number of years the plaintiff has been taxed in Newport, the amount for which he has been taxed in each year, and the amount of taxes he has paid in each year.

Ans. I cannot say except as regards the year 1851, when I was collector of taxes. Mr. Bourne paid in that year

eighty seven dollars tax, assessed on him for thirty thousand dollars of personal property.

Additional interrogatory by the plaintiff.

(The same as in Mr. Hammett's deposition.)

Ans. I have no knowledge of that notice.

DEPOSITION OF BENJAMIN B. HOWLAND.

Interrogatories by the plaintiff.

1. What town office did you hold in the year 1850? What in the year 1851?

Ans. I was town clerk in the years 1850 and 1851.

2. Do you know the plaintiff in this suit, Mr. Ezra A. Bourne?

Ans. I am not personally acquainted with him to my knowledge.

3. Whether or not was the said Bourne an inhabitant of the town of Newport during the years 1850 and 1851, or either of them?

Ans. I suppose that he was, because he was taxed on personal property in the years 1850 and 1851.

4. Whether or not was any tax assessed upon him, as upon personal property or his poll, during said years or either of them, and if yea, did he or not pay the same?

Ans. There was a personal property tax assessed on him in both of the said years, and the returns made by the tax collectors on the books in my office, show that he paid the tax assessed on him for the year 1851.

Cross interrogatories by the defendants' counsel.

1. How long have you known the plaintiff, and how long has he to your knowledge been a resident of Newport?

Ans. I do not know the plaintiff, and have no means of ascertaining his residence except from the record.

2. At what time of the year are taxes assessed upon the inhabitants of Newport?

Ans. Generally in August.

3. At what time is the residence of individuals fixed to

render them liable to be taxed, and at what time is their residence taken for the purpose of assessing them?

Ans. Whenever the assessors of taxes suppose that a person has made this place his residence.

4. If you answer to the 4th interrogatory that the plaintiff did pay a tax in Newport, either in 1850 or 1851, or during both of those years, please annex copies of his tax bills to your answers. If you have not his tax bills or copies, please annex extracts from your tax books, showing the amount of personal property for which he was taxed in Newport in any capacity, and the amount of taxes he paid therefor.

Ans. The following are copies from the tax books of 1850 and 1851:

1850.	Real.	Personal.	
Bourne E. A.		$10,000.	$33.00.

1851.	Real.	Personal.	
Bourne E. A. (in Eng's house,)		$30,000.	$87.00.

Mr. Bourne was taxed thirty three dollars on ten thousand dollars in 1850, and eighty seven dollars on thirty thousand dollars in 1851.

5. State the number of years the plaintiff has been taxed in Newport, the amount for which he has been taxed in each year, and the amount of taxes he has paid in each year?

Ans. Mr. Bourne has been taxed three years. In the year 1850 he was taxed thirty three dollars on ten thousand dollars of personal property. In the year 1851 he was taxed eighty seven dollars on thirty thousand dollars personal property, and in 1852 he was taxed one hundred and twenty three dollars on thirty thousand dollars personal property.

Additional interrogatory by the plaintiff.

(The same as in Mr. Hammett's deposition.)

Ans. I have no recollection of ever receiving any such notice.

Mr. Welch then put in a lease from Mrs. Engs to Ezra A. Bourne. This lease had no date, except of the year 1849. It was acknowledged the 24th of April, 1849. It was a lease of a dwelling house on Kay street, in Newport, R. I., for four years from June 1, 1849, at the rent of $200 a year, payable quarterly; the first payment to be made on September 1st, 1849.

He also put in the following depositions:

DEPOSITION OF MRS. ELIZABETH F. RICE,

OF BALTIMORE, MD.

Questions by the plaintiff's counsel.

1. How are you related or connected with the plaintiff in this suit?

Ans. He is my stepfather.

2. Whether or not were you in Boston in a part of the spring and summer of 1851? If yea when did you come, for what purpose, at what house did you stay, when did you leave, and for what place?

Ans. I was in Boston during a part of the spring and summer of 1851. I came on in April, the last of April, to be confined. I staid at my mother's house, No. 19 Pemberton Square. I left in July of the same year for Newport.

3. What was your object in being confined in Boston?

Ans. It was so as to be under the care of Dr. Warren. I preferred him because he had always been my family physician, and understood my constitution.

4. Whether or not was the plaintiff in Boston on the first of May, 1851, to your knowledge? and state anything which you know in relation to his movements, and of any of his family, immediately previous to 1st of May.

Ans. He was not to my knowledge. He was here in

Boston when I came on; and the last of April he left here for Newport. Mrs. Bourne, my mother, went to Newport with Mr. Bourne the last of April.

5. When did you again see your mother, after she left in April?

Ans. I know that I saw her in June, but don't remember whether I saw her before that.

6. How do you fix the time of your seeing her as in June? Was it or not by her being present when you was confined?

Ans. It was by her being present when I was confined.

7. When did you again see Mr. Bourne after he left in April, and at what time? was it or not when your child was born?

Ans. It was in June, just before the birth of my child.

8. When you went to Newport after the birth of your child, to whose house did you go?

Ans. To my mother's house.

9. State the street and number if you know it, and who lived there besides your mother.

Ans. Kay street. I don't know that it had a number. It was next the Jewish burying ground. Mr. Bourne and my two sisters lived there besides my mother.

10. Had you any of your own servants with you while you were in Pemberton Square, Boston?

Ans. I brought one with me, and had another one after I came.

Cross interrogatories proposed on behalf of the City of Boston.

1. When Mr. and Mrs. Bourne went to Newport the last of April, as you have stated in your answer to the 4th question, did the house in Pemberton Square remain open as usual?

Ans. Yes.

2. When did Mr. Bourne or your mother, or either of them, return to the house after their return in June?

Ans. I don't know. They came up in the course of the summer for a day or so; the time I don't know.

3. When did you next see Mr. Bourne after he left for Newport as you have stated? Can you fix the day or week? Are you confident it was not in May?

Ans. I saw him in June. I don't remember whether I saw him before June. I can't fix the day or week. I am not confident it was not in May.

4. When Mr. Bourne was in Boston in the summer of 1851, did he live in the house in Pemberton Square?

Ans. He stopped at the house.

5. How long did your mother remain in the house when she returned in June? Was Mr. Bourne here as long as she was?

Ans. She remained several weeks. Mr. Bourne was not here so long. He was here only for a few days.

6. When did you leave Boston for Newport, and how long did you remain there? Was not the house in Pemberton Square left open as usual in the care of servants?

Ans. I left in July, the first part of July. I staid at Newport till the middle or last of September. The birth of my child was on the 18th of June. I returned from Newport to Boston with Mr. and Mrs. Bourne, and remained a week or so, and then left for New York. I am not certain that Mr. Bourne returned from Newport with us in September. The house was left open as usual in the care of servants. Mr. and Mrs. Bourne joined me at New York, and we went South together.

7. Did Mrs. Bourne return to Newport after she came to Boston in September?

Ans. She did not.

8. Did not Mr. and Mrs. Bourne reside in the house in Pemberton Square during the winter of 1851–2? Did you reside with them, and have you resided with them since?

Ans. They did reside there that winter. I made a visit that winter in December of perhaps about ten days. I have not been here since until my present visit.

9. How long have Mr. and Mrs. Bourne resided in the house in Pemberton Square?

Ans. I can't tell how many years; about eleven years I should think.

10. Has it been for that length of time the family residence in Boston?

Ans. When they have been in Boston they have always lived in this house.

11. Have they during that length of time passed most of their time in Boston?

Ans. I don't think they have. I should think more than half their time has been passed away from Boston.

12. Where have they passed most of their time, if not in Boston?

Ans. I should say in Brookline, Newport, and Maryland.

13. What years in Brookline? what in Newport? what in Maryland? Had they any residence in Brookline or Maryland, or were they merely visiting in the last named places?

Ans. Four or five years in Newport, as near as I can recollect. They have made a visit to Maryland during the spring and fall of every year. The two years previous to going to Newport they went to Brookline. They had a residence both in Brookline and Maryland.

14. Have they spent every winter in Boston? Can you state the months when they usually resided in Brookline, Maryland, and Newport?

Ans. I believe they have spent every winter in Boston. They went to Brookline, I think, in April of each year, and remained there until they went to the South in the fall. I can't tell exactly the months they resided in Maryland. They left here for Newport always in April, and remained until their return to Boston or going to the South.

15. Did they go to Brookline or Maryland in the year 1851?

Ans. They went to Maryland sometime in May, and about October in the fall.

Further direct interrogatories proposed by the plaintiff.

1. Do you recollect seeing Mr. Bourne at any time after he left for Newport in April, 1851, till he came to Boston shortly before your confinement?

Ans. I don't think I did, but I can't say certainly.

2. You have stated that in the fall of 1851 Mr. and Mrs. Bourne spent some time in Maryland; when they left Maryland that year, do you know whether they went to Boston or Newport?

Ans. I don't know of my own knowledge.

EZRA A. BOURNE, *v.* THE CITY OF BOSTON.	*Norfolk Supreme Judicial Court.*

It is agreed that the deposition of Elizabeth F. Rice be taken on behalf of the plaintiff in the above action by A. S. Wheeler, at No. 19 Pemberton Square, this day. The same to remain open off the files for the use of either party.

December 30th, 1852.

(Signed) SOHIER & WELCH *for Plaintiff.*

P. W. CHANDLER *for Defendants.*

DEPOSITION OF JAMES HAMMOND,

OF NEWPORT, R. I.

Interrogatories by the plaintiff's counsel.

1. Do you know the plaintiff in this suit, Mr. Ezra A. Bourne? and how long have you known him?

Ans. I know him; and think I have known him for two years or more.

2. Whether or not was the said plaintiff residing in Newport on the first day of May, 1851? and if yea, state how you know the fact of his residence. How do you remember the same?

Ans. He was residing in Newport on that day. I know that he was residing in Newport, because I received a call from him on that day.

3. At what hour or hours, and in what place or places, did you see the plaintiff on that day?

Ans. I saw him in my counting room and in my store; and I believe it was in the morning, somewhere about noon.

4. Where did the plaintiff live? in what street? and did he occupy a house, or did he board?

Ans. The plaintiff lived in Kay street, in this town, and occupied the house. He kept house, I know.

Cross interrogatories by the defendants' counsel.

1. Do you know the family of the plaintiff? Of how many persons does it consist, and what are their names?

Ans. I know the family of the plaintiff personally. I do not know their names, nor how many it consists of; it varies at different times. He has a coachman, and other servants.

2. Whether or not did you see any member of the plaintiff's family in Newport, on the first day of May, A. D. 1851? if yea, whom did you see, and where, and for how long a time did you see them?

Ans. I saw Mr. Bourne in Newport on that day, and I believe one other member of his family. I saw Mr. Bourne in the street, and at my store. I saw the other member of his family, I think, in the street and at my store. I don't now recollect whether it was Mrs. Bourne or one of the daughters. They paid me a pretty long visit at my store.

3. For how long a time had the plaintiff been in Newport on the first day of May, 1851? State in detail how often you had seen him in Newport before that day, and at what times, and in what places.

Ans. I cannot answer that question precisely.

4. If in answer to the 2d cross interrogatory you say that you saw none of the plaintiff's family on said first day of May in Newport, state whether or not you knew where the plaintiff's family were residing at that time.

Ans. The plaintiff's family were residing at Kay street; they always lived there.

5. If you had any conversation with the plaintiff, at or about the time above named, about his family, or their residence, or his own residence, please give the same, according to your best recollection.

Ans. I cannot say whether our conversation related to that subject or not; knowing that he resided here in Kay street, I did not question him as to that.

Additional interrogatory by the plaintiff's counsel.

5. Whether or not did you see the plaintiff after the first of May, 1851, in Newport. If yea, how often, and generally in what place or places? and for how long, as far as you can recollect, did you continue to see him at times?

Ans. I saw him at various times; how often I cannot say, but very often. The places where I have seen him are either in the street or at my store. Mr. Bourne very frequently calls at my store, and also his family. I saw him and his family at different times, very often during the season, and late in the season.

DEPOSITION OF MRS. ADELINE TIRRELL.

OF NEWPORT, R. I.

Interrogatories by the plaintiff's counsel.

1. Where did you reside on the first of May, eighteen hundred and fifty, and the first of May, eighteen hundred and fifty-two?

Ans. I resided in Newport, in the State of Rhode Island.

2. Do you know the plaintiff in this suit, and how long have you known him?

Ans. I know him, and have been acquainted with him eight or nine years.

3. Whether or not was the plaintiff residing in Newport on the first day of May, eighteen hundred and fifty-one; and if yea, whether with or without his family? and state how you know the fact of his residence.

Ans. Mr. Bourne, the plaintiff, was residing in Newport on that day; his wife was with him. I know that fact, because myself and daughter dined with him on that day at his house. I recollect it because it was May-day.

4. At what time or times, and in what place or places, did you see the plaintiff on that day?

Ans. I only recollect seeing him at dinner, and at his house.

5. Where did the plaintiff live? in what street? did he occupy a house, or did he board? and how near did you live, and how intimate, or otherwise, were you with him and his family?

Ans. He lived at his house in Kay street. He occupied his own house. I lived on Man avenue, the second house from the corner of Kay street. Mr. Bourne lived in the house next the Jews' burying ground. We were intimate; Mr. Bourne is my brother-in-law.

6. How long did the plaintiff remain in Newport in said year of eighteen hundred and fifty-one?

Ans. He spent the summer here. I do not know how much longer he stayed. He went from here some time in the fall.

7. Whether or not was the plaintiff residing in Newport on the first day of May, eighteen hundred and fifty? and state whether with or without his family.

Ans. Mr. Bourne was residing in Newport on the first of May, 1850, with his family. I stayed at that time in his house a few days, while my house was being prepared for me.

8. Where did the plaintiff live in eighteen hundred and fifty, on the 1st day of May? in what street? did he board, or occupy a house with his family? and if the latter, was it the same house he occupied in May, eighteen hundred and fifty-one; and does he or not occupy said house now?

Ans. He was living in Newport on that day, in his own house; his family was with him. He occupied then the same house that he does now.

9. Do you know the distance between Boston and Newport? and if yea, state the same.

Ans. I believe it is about seventy miles, but am not sure.

10. Do you or not know what were the public modes of conveyance between Boston and Newport on the first day of May, eighteen hundred and fifty-one? and if yea, state the time or times of starting from Newport to Boston after three

o'clock, P. M., on that day, of each of said public modes of conveyance.

Ans. I believe they were pretty much the same as they are now,—railroad and steamboat. I have not the least recollection of their hours of starting.

Cross interrogatories by the defendants' counsel.

1. Whether or not are you related to the plaintiff in this action? If yea, what is your relation to him, and where have you resided for the last five years?

Ans. I am connected by marriage. He is my brother-in-law. I resided the first part of that time in Alabama, then one summer in Virginia, and then removed to Newport, Rhode Island, where I now reside.

2. Of how many persons did the family of the plaintiff consist on the first day of May, 1851? Give their names.

Ans. I only know of the plaintiff and his wife; I do not know of their family arrangements.

3. Where did you reside, and where were you on that day? where were the members of the plaintiff's family on that day? whom of them did you see on said first day of May, 1851, and where did you see them?

Ans. I resided in Newport in my own house. Mr. and Mrs. Bourne were in Newport at their own house. I only remember seeing Mr. and Mrs. Bourne, and at their own house.

4. Where did the family of the plaintiff reside during the months of November and December, 1850, and January, February, March, and April, 1851? Did you see the plaintiff or his family during that time? If yea, when and how often did you see him or them?

Ans. I do not know; I do not remember of seeing them during the times mentioned.

5. In the years 1850 and 1851, how many servants, or persons in the capacity of servants, did the plaintiff have in his family?

Ans. I do not know.

6. During the years 1850 and 1851 did the plaintiff and his family reside in the same or different towns or cities, and

in the same or different houses? If he changed his residence with his family at any time or times, during those years, state the towns or cities from and to which he removed with his family, and the streets and numbers of the houses from and to which he moved. State also the times of these changes, their number, and dates.

Ans. They have lived in Newport, in the same house, ever since April, 1850; how much longer they have lived there I do not know. I came with them from Boston in the latter part of April, 1850, and remained at their house, on a visit, a short time.

7. If you answer to the last interrogatory that the plaintiff did move with his family, in whose charge and keeping were the houses or house, from or to which he moved, left? and did the persons having the charge of such house or houses receive compensation for their services from the plaintiff or any of his family?

Ans. I know nothing about it.

Mr. Welch stated that it was admitted that Mr. Bourne was trustee for the Misses Thorndike, and guardian for the minor Miss Thorndike.

Mr. Chandler then opened for the defendants.

The case, he said, was one of great importance in more respects than one. Important as involving principles affecting the rights of every tax payer, but more especially as relating to the public morals. The public burthens ought to be shared equally by all the citizens in proportion to their property. Equality was equity; and whenever by any management one man was able to avoid his just portion of the expenditures which are for the benefit of all, an injustice was done to the whole body politic. A man has a right to live where he pleases. He may change his domicil whenever he desires to do so; and he is not bound to assign any reason therefor. But such change must be actually made, and it must be made in good faith. No man has a right to have an

actual domicil in one place, and a pretended or fictitious domicil in another place. He cannot reside in, and have the benefits of, one town, and elect to pay his taxes in another town, because they are less than in the town where he actually lives.

Nor had one city or town the least right to complain because any citizen chooses to remove therefrom, and that because his municipal burthens would be less in his new residence. But any *evasion* of law, any *pretended* removal, any attempt by a citizen to enjoy the advantages of one place, and not to share with others in his just proportion of the expenses of that place, was abhorrent to every honorable mind.

The plaintiff had been taxed in Boston in 1851, on the ground that he was a citizen there on the first day of May in that year. He had paid the tax under protest, and now sought to recover it back on the ground that he was not a citizen of Boston on that day. On this point the defendants took issue; they contend that the plaintiff did have his legal domicil in Boston on that day, and that he was legally taxable there for 1851.

Mr. Chandler then proceeded to state the legal definition of domicil, and cited and commented upon various decisions upon the question of domicil, and contended that if the plaintiff, having his home in Boston, made annual visits to Newport, but with the intention when he left Boston in the spring to return in the autumn, this was not a change of domicil for the purposes of taxation. Still less was it so, if his going to Newport before May 1st was not with the *bona fide* intention of changing his home, but was fraudulent and for the purpose of avoiding his share of municipal burthens in Boston. It would be safe to admit all that was alleged by the plaintiff's counsel, and all that he attempted to prove. Suppose the plaintiff was in Newport on May 1st. If he intended to return, if he did not intend to make Newport his permanent home, it was of no consequence where he was on that day.

Where was the *home* of the plaintiff in 1851? This was the question, and upon this point he (Mr. C.) should offer

such conclusive testimony as would save the jury much trouble in coming to a decision.

Ezra A. Bourne, the plaintiff, a gentleman of considerable wealth, retired from active business several years ago, having been president of the State Bank for about twenty years. A few years since, he married the widow of Charles Thorndike, a lady of large wealth. He subsequently became trustee of her property, and trustee for several of her children, and guardian of others. Prior to 1848, and for a long series of years, the family had resided in a mansion, suitable to their condition, in Pemberton Square, and Mr. Bourne had been a tax payer in the city of Boston. In 1848 and in 1849, he went to Brookline with his family, and gave notice to the Boston assessors that he had taken up his permanent residence there. He was taxed there in those years. He spent the winters in Boston, and in the spring of 1850, having hired domestics to keep the house in Boston open for the use of the family, when they desired to use it in the course of the summer, he undertook to go out of the state and to gain a domicil in Newport; and this, as the defendants would show, not *bona fide*, but with the intention, and solely for the purpose, of not being taxed in Boston. He gave notice to the Boston assessors that he should be at his home out of the city, and he was not taxed in Boston. In 1851, the plaintiff undertook a more hazardous experiment. He then undertook not only to keep his house open in Boston for use and occupation when necessary, and to pay no taxes there, but as the circumstances of a part of his family or relations render it convenient, he thought he might venture to let all his family remain in Boston, and merely ride down to Newport with his wife and pass a day or two; thence, after a journey to the South, returning and spending nearly the whole summer in town. If an experiment like this could succeed, there was an end of anything like firm and just taxation in Boston. But it could not succeed. The defendants averred and would prove, that the whole arrangement was a sham; he would not say a disgraceful sham—the facts would speak for themselves—but he would say it was a sham that would not even have the merit of success.

It would appear in evidence that the family of the plaintiff consisted of about a dozen persons, and that the whole of them were in the house in Pemberton Square during the whole of May, a large part of June, and into July, with the exception of a visit made by Mr. and Mrs. Bourne to Maryland in May, and a day or two's absence of the same persons about the first of May in Newport. During the winter of 1850–1, the house in Newport was closed and uninhabited. The servants went down to open and clean it about the middle of June. One of those servants would be upon the stand, and would describe the appearance of the house at that time. The cook, who was hired in Boston expressly to work at Newport, did not leave the former city until about the middle of June. Evidence had been introduced by the plaintiff to show that Mr. and Mrs. Bourne dined in their Newport house on May 1st. The jury, from the evidence to be introduced, would judge whether that was true ; and if so, they would consider the peculiar circumstances under which that dinner took place. It was not until July that the family of Mr. Bourne went to Newport, and even then the house in Boston was left open in the charge of servants, and so remained the whole period of their absence. They returned early in September. To say that there was any change of domicil, or that the plaintiff was not taxable in Boston on May 1st, was preposterous.

These facts would be proved, and by the very persons who best knew them. Some of the witnesses came here with great reluctance, but were brought here by the summons of this court. The family cook in Boston, the person who was hired to keep the house open in 1850, would be produced here to testify. The cook in 1851, the person who lived in the house during the whole summer, would be here. The Newport cook would also appear. The man-servant, who went with the family to Newport and returned with them to Boston, was here present. He should also place upon the stand the plaintiff's grocer, his provision dealer, his milk-man, his baker, the person who kept his horses in Boston, with their books of account, and the jury would judge from their

statements whether the plaintiff's home was in Boston on May 1st, or in Newport. He should also read in evidence, deeds and other documents, and let the jury see how the plaintiff described himself as to residence. He should also call the clerks of the various corporations in which the plaintiff owned stocks, and the jury would see how they regarded the plaintiff's residence.

It would also appear, or rather, it had already appeared, that the plaintiff had strong inducements in a pecuniary point of view to be taxed out of Boston. For two years past he had been taxed as follows :—

1848.	Brookline, - - -	$193.55
1849.	Brookline, - - -	261.50

Even this dissatisfied him, and in 1850, when he went to Newport, he wrote the following significant letter :—

(Copy.)

NEWPORT, APRIL 30TH, 1850.

Gentlemen,—

This is to give you notice that I have become an inhabitant of Rhode Island, and a citizen of Newport, and that it is my intention to make this my permanent residence, and it is my wish to pay my tax here upon my personal property. I occupy a small house on Kay street. Hoping and trusting you will exercise your power with clemency and moderation,

I am, with great respect,

Your obedient servant,

E. A. BOURNE.

To the Assessors of the town of Newport.

The "clemency and moderation" exercised by the assessors of Newport, appears from the fact that they taxed Mr. Bourne, in 1850, the large sum of $33, and in 1851 the larger sum of $87. This was the whole tax paid by the whole family. The tax in Boston, in 1851 alone, and it was a just and fair tax, was $3571.50.

There was an obvious saving to the pocket, but how the honor stood affected the jury would be better able to judge when they had heard the evidence.

The following witnesses were then called and examined on behalf of the defendants.

Clement Willis.—I reside in Essex street, in Boston. I was an assessor in 1850 and 1851. I know Ezra A. Bourne, the plaintiff in this suit. I have known him 20 years or more. He was president of the State Bank before he retired from business. His house is numbered 19 Pemberton square. It is a very large house. I was a *per diem* assessor, and his house was in my ward. I visited the house in May, 1851, somewhere from the 12th to the 20th. I called, rung, and inquired for Mr. Bourne.

Mr. Chandler.—What was the appearance of the house?

Mr. Welch.—I object to any testimony as to the appearance of the house.

The Court.—He may state what he saw.

Witness.—They stated that he had gone to Rhode Island.

Mr. Chandler.—What was the appearance of the house outside?

Mr. Welch objected to the question.

Mr. Chandler.—I mean to prove an evasion of the law, by showing the appearance of the house. I intend to show that the plaintiff's going to Rhode Island was for the mere purpose of evading his taxes.

Mr. Welch.—He had a right to go to Rhode Island, and pay his taxes there, if he chose.

Witness.—The house looked as if it was inhabited. The carpets were not taken up. The front of the house was shut up, and every blind closed. The back part of the house was open. I passed the house almost every week day in May. Every day I saw the front blinds closed, and those on the back part of the house open.

Mr. Chandler.—Did this fact make an impression on your mind, so that you spoke of it to others?

Mr. Welch objected to the question, and it was ruled out.

Witness.—I frequently saw the carriage stop at the door.

Cross-examined.—I usually passed the house about one o'clock. The house fronts the east nearly; the rear is west.

It is the house taxed to the plaintiff as trustee for his wife I had something to do with assessing this tax. I advised the assessment. I took the place of a permanent assessor, and my duties were the same. I think it was after May 12, that the taxes were assessed. I have not been active in getting up this case ; not at all.

Direct resumed.—I noticed always, when I passed, that the front of the house was shut, and the back part open. I passed about one o'clock, or a little after.

Cross-examined.—There are large houses in the rear, standing above it. This is a corner house. There is a large open space in front.

Direct resumed.—I don't recollect any end windows.

Samuel G. Studley.—I am the book-keeper for S. S. Pierce, grocer. I know Ezra A. Bourne by sight only. He dealt with that concern in 1851, and in previous years. Articles were delivered at his house during the summer of 1851. Mr. Bourne paid for them. I have the books here. (Here he opened to Mr. Bourne's account on the leger.)

Mr. Welch objected that books were not admissible.

Mr. Chandler.—I wish to show that Mr. Bourne paid this very account.

Witness.—I was with Mr. Pierce at that time. There are charges upon his books, to Mr. Bourne, on the following dates : 1851, January 1, 4, 6, 8, 9 11, 15, 16, 18, 22, 23, 25, 28, 29, 30 ; February 1, 4, 5, 6, 8, 12, 14, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 24, 26, 28 ; March 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 15, 17, 18, 19, 22, 24, 25, 29 ; April 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 14, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 24, 28, 29 ; May, 1, 2, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 14, 16, 19, 21, 24, 26, 27, 31 ; June 5, 6, 9, 10, 14, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 26, 27 ; July 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 18, 19, 24, 31 ; August 6, 19, 22 ; September 1, 3, 10, 11, 16, 17, 18, 20, 23, 24, 25, 27 ; October 3, 6, 8, 9, 10, 13, 16, 21, 24, 31 ; November 1, 7, 8, 10, 11, 14, 20, 28, 29 ; December 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 30. This account was settled by Mr. Bourne, January 27, 1852. The articles were delivered in the same way in May as in previous

months. I know no change. I drew off a statement of the items at the request of the defendants' counsel. This is the statement.

Mr. Sohier.—I object to the admission of the account in evidence. The fact that Mr. Bourne had articles in those months is admissible, but not what those articles were.

Witness.—These items were on Mr. Bourne's pass book, and the pass book was receipted.

Cross-examined.—These articles were delivered in the same manner as in previous months. The servants came for them, and brought a pass book. The general order was to deliver no article without the pass book. I don't recollect seeing Mr. Bourne during this time. The same course was pursued during the years 1848, 1849, and 1850.

Direct resumed.—I had no account with Mr. Rice. I have heard of him. I never sold him anything.

Sylvester Seaverns.—I am a provision dealer. I keep at No. 26 School street. The name of the firm is A. Seaverns & Co. I know Ezra A. Bourne. I have known him for five years. I have dealt with him for about the same time. He lives in Pemberton square, No. 19. I had an account with him in 1851. I have it here. There is no charge in February or March, 1851. The account started 29th April, 1851. October 1, 1849, is the first charge on this book. From August 1850, to April 1851, he had very few things. I know no reason for that. The young man carried these things to Mr. Bourne's house. I don't know who ordered them. An order was sent to the store by our young man. He went up to the house. The order was always in writing. We kept all the orders. It was their wish that the orders should be so preserved. It was the wish of Mr. and Mrs. Bourne. Nothing particular was said at the time. Those orders were to serve as checks by which to pay the bills. They had a pass book besides. Mr. Bourne paid these bills. Each item was compared with these orders, and settled with Mr. Bourne, and the orders given to him. There were charges on the following dates: 1851, April 29, 30; May 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8,

9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31; June 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30; July 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 30. Those were also delivered on orders. The orders were preserved, and returned, and settled. I will give a copy of these items. I cannot to-night.

Cross-examined.—The pass book was a small book kept at Mr. Bourne's house. The book was not sent down. On these orders was put down the article that was wanted, such as "a piece of beef to roast," or "a piece of mutton to boil." They were brought down by our boy. The boy goes round first to customers to see what is wanted. He brings the order to the shop, and then the article is carried up, and put on the pass book. The order does not bear any formal signature.

Robert Campbell.—I am the boy. I was in the employ of Mr. Seaverns in 1849, 1850, and 1851. I delivered the principal part of what they wanted in Pemberton square. Sometimes somebody else carried them. The orders were given by different persons. They were given by Mrs. Bourne when she was at home. I delivered the articles at No. 19 Pemberton square; the corner house.

The witness was not cross-examined.

George E. Adams.—I reside in Medford. My business is that of a farmer. I supplied Mr. Bourne with milk in 1851, all the time that the house was opened. I cannot say whether the house was shut any part of the time. I did not deliver it myself all summer. I delivered till the first part of July. The bills were sometimes paid by Mrs. Bourne; sometimes the money was left by her. It was mostly paid to my man. My man left the milk after the 1st of July. I think that the money was paid to me.

Cross-examined.—I never saw Mr. Bourne but once. I delivered less milk in the summer than in winter.

Direct resumed.—My man was Sumner Winslow.

Sumner Winslow.—I was in Mr. Adams's employ. I delivered milk in the summer of 1851, at Mr. Bourne's, in Pemberton square. I went on the cars alone from the 5th of July to the 9th of September. I rendered my account to Mr. Adams.

The witness was not cross-examined.

John Taylor.—I am a baker. I do business at No. 134 Pleasant street, Boston. I know Mrs. Bourne. I don't know all the family. I delivered bread at Mr. Bourne's in 1851. I think I stopped in May or June. Bakers keep a book in each house, and enter articles. When I stopped delivering bread Mrs. Bourne said she wanted to change her baker, and asked me to leave the book. I delivered bread at Mr. Bourne's in 1850.

Cross-examined.—I delivered bread in 1848 and 1849. I did not for the whole summer. I think I did not leave any during the summer months.

Nelson E. Nims.—I keep a stable in Chardon street. I know Mr. Bourne. I keep his horses. I kept them in April, May, and June, 1851. They went away on the 3d of July, 1851. I suppose they went to Newport. He kept a coachman, who lodged at his (Mr. Bourne's) house. The carriage was out constantly in May and June. The coachman came to get it. The carriage went from my stable to the house, and then went away. They generally rode when it was pleasant.

Cross-examined.—A hack from my place carried Mr. and Mrs. Bourne to the railroad station, April 29, 1851.

Direct resumed.—I could not say what time of day.

Cross-examined.—They went by the Old Colony Railroad. They don't generally go in their own carriage to railroads when there is baggage.

E. A. Danforth.—I am a clerk in the Transcript office. I have the entire charge of the mail book. That book shows the time when persons out of town commence taking their

papers, and when they stop. Mr. Bourne takes the paper. The change was made in 1851, July 12, from No. 19 Pemberton Square, Boston, to Newport, R. I. The book shows that it was sent to Pemberton Square up to that time.

The witness was not cross-examined.

Henry Sargent.—I am one of the assessors of Boston. I have been an assessor for about eight consecutive years.

Mr. Chandler.—Are these the returns received by the assessors of Boston from the offices of different corporations, showing the amount of stocks held in such corporations?

Mr. Welch.—We object to the evidence.

Mr. Sohier.—We admit that they are the returns for the years in question; but we do not admit that they are legal evidence in this case.

Mr. Chandler.—I offer to put them in for two reasons; 1st, as tending to show an evasion of the tax law of Boston, and 2d, as tending to show that Mr. Bourne's residence was in Boston.

These returns were made by persons acquainted with him, and notwithstanding he claimed to be a resident of Brookline and of Newport, these returns were always sent to Boston; while no returns were ever sent to Brookline or Newport; and this was well known to the plaintiff, and was allowed to go on for years.

The Court excluded these returns as incompetent evidence, unless they were shown to be connected with Mr. Bourne.

Ellen Murphy.—I reside in Boston. I am cook at Mr. Wm. Appleton's. Mr. Appleton is now away, and I am with Mr. Coolidge. I was in Mr. Bourne's employ from the 22d of April to October 15, 1851. Mrs. Bourne employed me. She employed me to do cooking. I did cooking from the time I went till the last week in July. I was in the house at Pemberton Square all that time, and took care of the house when Mrs. Bourne was away. Mr. Bourne left either on the 29th or 30th of April. I think Mrs. Bourne went with him. She went South, and returned in two or three weeks. I think she

went to Newport with Mr. Bourne, but am not certain. She came back from the South in May. Mrs. Bourne kept seven servants. She did not all times have that number, owing to changes. There were two chambermaids, a seamstress, a laundress, a coachman, an inside man-servant, and a cook. The coachman, the inside man-servant, and the seamstress, went to Newport. The seamstress went in June. The coachman went in July. The inside man-servant went when Mr. and Mrs. Bourne went, about the last week in July. Mrs. Bourne came back from the South, and was in Boston about the last week of May. She remained in Boston till, I think, the last week in July. She was in New York a day or two, and that was all. Mrs. Rice was there till they went to Newport, the last week in July. Mrs. Rice had two servants; a waiting maid and a monthly nurse. I knew no other mistress but Mrs. Bourne. No servants went from the house when Mr. and Mrs. Bourne went on the 29th of April. The seamstress, and a woman hired to do the cooking at Newport, were the first that went. The woman hired to do the cooking at Newport, came and staid at the house in Pemberton Square ten days or a fortnight before she went to Newport. The seamstress and this woman were the first servants that went to Newport that I knew of. I should think that was about the 10th or 12th of June. I did not hear Mr. Bourne give any orders respecting it.

Mr. Sohier.—I object to testimony of any orders, unless given by Mr. Bourne.

Witness.—The man-servant generally slept in the house, but slept out of the house when the Newport cook was there. I think she occupied his room. I think the carriage went on the 5th of July.

Mr. Sohier.—We admit that the carriage went to Newport on the 5th of July, or on the 3d.

Witness.—The ladies rode out, sometimes, in Mr. Bourne's carriage, driven by the coachman. I saw no difference in the use of the carriage. One of the Miss Thorndikes was married on the 2d of October, 1851. She went from the house to be married. I remained in the house after the family

went. I kept house. The house was kept open. The chambermaid staid. Miss Anna, Miss Martha, the seamstress, and Mr. Bourne, came there and staid after the family went to Newport. The family returned from Newport about the 15th of September. They did not return to Newport after that time.

Cross Examined.—Miss Thorndike was not married at the house. She went away to be married. Mrs. Rice came there and was confined. Mrs. Rice was taken sick on the 16th of June. Her mother staid with her till she could go to Newport. Mr. Bourne came up and staid awhile; and then went to Newport. They went South in October.

Direct resumed.—I think Mr. Bourne was at the house when the child was born.

Mary Coughlan.—I reside in Boston. I know Mr. and Mrs. Bourne. They live in Boston, in Pemberton Square. Mrs. Bourne engaged me to do cooking in Newport. She engaged me about the last of May, to go to Newport in the summer season. I remained one week in the house in Pemberton Square. I then went to Newport about the 13th of June, and did the cooking. Miss Low, the seamstress, went with me. When I got to Newport I commenced house cleaning. No one was there. The house was shut up. The key was at Mrs. Tirrell's. The house was very damp and cold. The first thing I did was to make a fire. There was nothing there to eat. I found a piece of old cheese that looked as if something had been at it, more than human beings. It was maggotty. Every thing in the house was in a very filthy condition. It took me some time to clean them. The house had the appearance of having been shut up for some time. I did not come back with the family.

Cross-examined.—I did not find dishes lying about unwashed.

Direct resumed. The full complement of servants, as well as I could understand, was at the house in Pemberton Square when I went there. Mrs. Bourne was there when she engaged me. Mr. Bourne was there when I went to Newport.

Cross-examined.—I don't know who the man was who first came and talked with me about my testimony in this case. I did not come back with the family from Newport.

Joseph Williams.—I am termed an in-door servant. I live now with Mr. Nat. Thayer. My native place is Salem. I lived with Dr. Bigelow in April and May, and three or four days in June, 1851. I went from Dr. Bigelow's to live with Mr. Bourne, at No. 19 Pemberton Square. I don't know whether Mr. Bourne was present when I was engaged or not. I had seen him before. Mrs. Bourne engaged me, and came to Dr. Bigelow's after me. I went to Mr. Bourne's to live, on the 5th of June. There were then a cook, two chamber-maids, a seamstress and a coachman. I don't know whether there was a laundress or not. There were also two women of Mrs. Rice's; a lady's maid and a nurse. Mrs. Rice, Mrs. Bourne, and one of the Miss Thorndikes were there. I am not sure whether Mr. Bourne was there or not; he was soon after. I had, for a short time, to sleep out of the house, it was so full. Mary Coughlan occupied my room. Mary Coughlan and Margaret went down to Newport first. It was in June, and after I went there. I think it was before June 15th. I think West, and the carriage, and Mr. Bourne went next, July 3. I think I went the last of July. The family went the day before I went; Mrs. Bourne, Mrs. Rice, Miss Thorndike, and Mrs. Rice's two maids. I went down to the depot and saw them off. I went the next day. I went down in April, 1852, to open the house. It was shut up and unoccupied.

Mr. Sohier.—I admit that the house was shut up in the winter.

Cross-examined.—A person came to me a few days ago, and asked me if I had lived with Mr. Bourne. I don't know his name.

The hour of six having arrived, the Court now adjourned to the next morning, at nine o'clock.

SECOND DAY.

THURSDAY, March 3, 1853.

At the opening of the Court, Mr. CHANDLER applied for a capias for Ebenezer Francis, to compel his attendance as a witness. He said the officer who served the summons was not present, but Mr. Francis, after he was summoned, came into his (Mr. CHANDLER's) office, and stated that he was not able to attend, and would not attend. That was on a very stormy, unpleasant day, and if Mr. Francis was able to be at his office on such a day, he thought he was able to attend the Court now.

Mr. WELCH produced letters from Dr. Jackson, to the effect that it would be unsafe for Mr. Francis to attend Court.

Mr. WELCH said he would admit Mr. Francis's written statement; and that he had offered to have Mr. Francis's deposition taken.

Mr. CHANDLER said that Mr. Francis did not answer one question, which he had a right to have answered; but he disliked to press a matter of this sort, especially with a gentleman of Mr. Francis's age.

Mr. CHANDLER then put in Mr. Francis's statement as follows:—

"I hereby certify that I have examined my books, and find the following entries, under date of October 7, 1848.

"Cash, Dr. to Cedar Grove Farm, $175
For rent of Mr. Bourne of house, from April 1 to November 1."

Also from my waste book under date October 1, 1849,—

"Cash Dr., Farm Cedar Grove, for rent Mr. Bourne, $150

EBEN. FRANCIS.

Boston, Feb. 28, 1853.

"Several days since, immediately after being summoned, I wrote Mr. and sent him the substance of the above, it may

not exactly be the same as the above, as I had not time to look so particularly as I have had this day.

Cedar Grove Farm is in the town of Brookline."

Mr. Chandler.—I propose to prove the dividends (a part of them) which were paid to Mr. Bourne, and personally received by him from different corporations, during the years 1850 and 1851. I have had the clerks of the corporations in attendance; and now have the statements made by them.

Mr. Welch.—Why are these admissible?

Mr. Chandler.—To show that Mr. Bourne was an active man, attending to business and collecting dividends; and to show that he was in Boston at the dates.

Mr. Welch.—We have always admitted that he came up to Boston and received his dividends.

The Court.—All the acts of the party are competent. As to the effect and weight of the testimony, that is another question.

Mr. Chandler was then proceeding to read the paper.

Mr. Sohier.—This is only admissible to show the dates.

The Court.—It is admissible to show that he was, at those dates, transacting business in Boston.

Mr. Chandler.—A question of domicil, of habitancy, of residence, involves a vast number of considerations. On the question of changing a person's domicil, it is competent to show his wealth, and his station in society. Suppose a man worth half a million, owning a large mansion and costly furniture, keeping a large number of servants, attempts to show a change of residence to a place obviously unfitted to his circumstances. We propose to show Mr. Bourne's wealth, his condition, his position in society, and to argue from these that it was not his *bona fide* intention to change his residence to Newport. This must depend upon a vast variety of circumstances. We might safely admit (but we do not) that he went to Newport in order to spend two or three summer months in Newport. If he had been a man of moderate means, we might suppose that he intended to change his home to the small house on Kay street, mentioned in the plaintiff'

letter. But we cannot think so, when we consider the great wealth of this family. It is not to be believed a moment.

Mr. Welch.—Mr. Bourne has two residences. There is no doubt about that. The only question is, which was his residence for purposes of taxation.

The Court.—I doubt that point very much. I doubt whether a man can have two legal residences, for any purpose.

Mr. Welch.—He may have two residences, but he can have only one for purposes of taxation, and the enjoyment of municipal rights. He has only one residence, in a legal sense.

The Court.—This evidence has a tendency to show that the interests of the plaintiff were likely to keep him in Boston.

Mr. Sohier.—So far it is admissible; but it is immaterial. It is not admissible to show that he was a rich man, and therefore likely to live in Boston.

The Court.—Is there any controversy, Mr. Chandler, as to the tax assessed to Mr. Bourne, as trustee of Miss Thorndike?

Mr. Chandler.—That will be a question of law, on which I will address the Court. I have some authorities on that point.

Mr. Chandler then read the following statement, made out by the officers of the several corporations named below:—

Dividends received and receipted for by the plaintiff in 1850 *and* 1851.

Declared.	Paid.	
	20 shares Mass. Cott. Mills.	
Jan. 28, 1850.	Jan. 28, 1850, - - -	$600.00
July 22, "	July 27, " - - -	600.00
Jan. 27, 1851.	Jan. 27, 1851, - - -	600.00
	12 shares Boott Cotton Mills.	
Feb. 15, 1850.	Feb. 18, 1850, - - -	$360.00
Aug. 15, "	Aug. 16, " - - -	360.00
Feb. 15, 1851.	Feb. 15, 1851, - - -	360.00
Oct. 29, "	Nov. 10, " - - -	360.00

As trustee and guardian; 8 shares Mass. Cott. Mills.

Declared.	Paid.		
Jan. 28, 1850.	Jan. 28, 1850,	- - -	$240.00
July 22, "	July 27, "	- - -	240.00
Jan. 27, 1851.	Jan. 27, 1851,	- . -	240.00

Appleton Co.; for himself, and as trustee and guardian.

June 21, 1850.	June 21, 1850,	14 shares,	$420.00
Dec. 20, "	Dec. 20, "	do.	420.00

Hamilton Manufacturing Co.; for himself, and as trustee and guardian.

June 21, 1850.	June 21, 1850,	30 shares,	$900.00
Dec. 20, "	Dec. 20, "	do.	900.00
June, 1851, no dividend.			
Dec. 16, 1851.	Dec. 16, 1851,	do.	630.00

Washington Insurance Co.; 10 shares.

April 9, 1850.	April 9, 1850,	- - -	$60.00
Oct. 8, "	Oct. 10, "	- - - -	60.00
April 8, 1851.	April 11, 1851,	- - -	60.00
Oct. 14, "	Nov. 8. "	- - -	60.00

Hope Insurance Co.; 10 shares.

April 4, 1850.	April 16, 1850,	- - -	$50.00
Oct. 4, "	Oct. 5, "	- - -	50.00
April, 1851.	April 9, 1851,	- - -	50.00
Oct. "	Nov. 8, "	- - -	50.00

National Insurance Co.; for himself, and as trustee and guardian.

April 3, 1850.	April 3, 1850,	93 shares,	$465.00
Oct. 9, "	Oct. 14, "	do.	372.00
April 9, 1851.	April 9, 1851,	do.	465.00
Oct. 8, "	Nov. 8, "	do.	465.00

Firemen's Insurance Office, 40 shares.

Jan. 4, 1850.	Jan. 14, 1850,	- - -	$100.00
July 2, "	July 25, "	- - -	100.00

Declared.	Paid.		
Jan. 4, 1851.	Jan. 15, 1851,	- - -	100.00
July 3, "	Aug. 1, "	- - -	100.00

Western Railroad; 286 shares as trustee.

Jan. 1, 1850.	Jan. 1, 1850,	- - -	$1144.00
July 1, "	July 1, "	- - -	1144.00
Jan. 1, 1851.	Jan. 1, 1851,	- - -	1144.00
July 1, "	July 1, "	- - -	1144.00

State Bank; for himself, and as trustee and guardian.

April 1, 1850.	April 1, 1850,	666 shares,	$1398.60
Oct. 7, "	Oct. 5, "	do.	1398.60
April 7, 1851.	April 5, 1851,	do.	1398.60
Oct. 6, "	Oct. 4, "	do.	1398.60

Manufacturers' Ins. Co.; 30 shares in his own name.

April 10, 1850.	April 10, 1850,	- - -	$300.00
Oct. 9, "	Oct. 14, "	- - -	300.00
April 9, 1851.	April 9, 1851,	- - -	300.00
Oct. 8, "	Nov. 8, "	- - -	450.00

Lawrence Manufacturing Co.; in his own name.

March 14, 1850,	25 shares,	$1000.00
Sept. 20, "	do.	750.00
March 14, 1851,	do.	500.00

Mr. Chandler.—I now offer to put in the returns from several corporations to the assessors of Boston.

Mr. Welch.—I object to their admission, as being merely the statements of the clerks, and therefore not legal evidence.

Mr. Chandler.—The clerks will be here, and will testify t hat their books show that such stock stands thereon in Mr. Bourne's name. This testimony was only ruled out when

offered for the purpose of showing the residence of Mr. Bourne.

Mr. Welch.—We will admit that Mr. Bourne owned such stocks, if Mr. Chandler will make out a list of them from the returns.

Mr. Chandler accordingly asked Mr. Sargent (the assessor who had testified) to make out such a list.

Mr. Chandler.—I now offer to put in the account of Mr. Bourne, as guardian of these two daughters, rendered April 22, 1850. I offer it for the same purposes.

Mr. Welch.—I object to evidence respecting that property which was held by Mr. Bourne as trustee and guardian.

The Court.—It all has a tendency to show that his interests were in Boston.

Mr. Chandler then put in the first account of Ezra Allen Bourne, guardian of Elizabeth Francis and Martha Sylvester Thorndike, of Boston, in the County of Suffolk, minors, settled April 22, 1850.

A schedule of personal property was annexed, amounting to $211,802.01.

The Court.—Was the plaintiff guardian in 1851? When did the guardianship terminate?

Mr. Chandler.—I will read the whole paper. That will show when his guardianship of Miss E. F. Thorndike terminated. (He then read further from the account, showing a settlement with her, and her receipt dated April 22, 1850.)

Mr. Chandler.—I now propose to put in certain deeds from and to Mr. Bourne.

The Court.—You should call the attention of the jury to all those parts of the account on which you intend to argue.

Mr. Chandler.—I intend to rely upon the whole account, and every item of it. I will read it if desired. I propose to show that these persons who are named in the account, all, or most of them, reside in Boston, or have offices in State street.

Mr. Welch.—I shall object to any argument respecting the property held in trust for Miss Thorndike.

Mr. Chandler.—I now offer several deeds, covering the space of time in question, in which Mr. Bourne describes himself as of Boston.

Mr. Welch.—I object to the evidence. People residing out of town, but doing business in Boston, frequently describe themselves as of Boston. I do myself, although I reside in Waltham. In 5 Vesey's Reports, page 789, *Somerville* v. *Somerville*, the Master of the Rolls says that he lays no stress whatever on such a description; that it was totally immaterial how a party described himself.

The Court.—I regard that case as merely showing the opinion of the Master of the Rolls, as to the operation of the fact upon his own mind, in that particular case.

Mr. Welch.—Perhaps it is so; and is a mere question for the jury. But I thought it my duty to raise the objection.

The Court.—All the facts and circumstances are open to the jury.

Mr. Welch.—Are the deeds received by Mr. Bourne admissible?

The Court.—The fact that he received a deed in which he is described as of Boston, is a fact for the jury; and they are the sole judges of the weight and effect of such a fact.

Mr. Chandler.—They were put on record by the grantee.

Mr. Welch.—That does not appear.

The Court.—Merely the fact that he *takes* a deed in which he is so described, is a fact for the jury.

Mr. Chandler then put in the following papers:—

Letter of guardianship, by Hon. Edward G. Loring, Judge of Probate for the County of Suffolk, to Ezra A. Bourne, of Boston, in said County, Esquire, appointing him guardian of Elizabeth I. Thorndike and Martha S. Thorndike, both of said Boston, minors, above the age of fourteen years, and children of Charles Thorndike, late of said Boston, merchant, deceased; dated July 10, 1848.

The guardian's bond of Ezra A. Bourne, Esquire, as principal, and William Shimmin, Esquire, and H. K. Hall, all of Boston, in the County of Suffolk, as sureties; dated July 10, 1848.

An indenture made March 27, 1849, by and between Mary Adeline Thorndike of Boston, single woman, of the first part, and Ezra A. Bourne, of said Boston, gentleman, of the second part; respecting the income of her trust property. Acknowledged March 27, 1849; recorded March 22, 1851. Lib. 618, fol. 175.

An assignment of a mortgage, by Ezra A. Bourne, of Boston, in the County of Suffolk and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, as trustee of Anna D. Thorndike, to Elisha T. Loring, of Dorchester, in the County of Norfolk and said Commonwealth, merchant; date, June 19, 1850; recorded June 27, 1850. Lib. 611, fol. 230.

An indenture, made March 21, 1851, by and between Anna D. Thorndike, of Boston, single woman, of the first part, and Ezra A. Bourne, of said Boston, gentleman, of the second part, respecting the income of her trust property. Recorded March 22, 1851. Lib. 618, fol. 173.

Mr. Chandler.—I now offer an indenture, dated October 2, 1851, between Richard T. Parker of Staten Island, in the State of New York, gentleman, and Martha S. Parker, wife of said Richard, late Martha S. Thorndike, of Boston, in the County of Suffolk and Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Mr. Sohier.—What has Mr. Bourne to do with that deed? He is no party to it.

Mr. Chandler.—Mrs. Parker was one of this family, and Mr. Bourne was her guardian.

The Court.—The residence of a minor does not show the residence of her guardian.

Mr. Chandler.—I withdraw it. I don't wish to put in anything which may raise any question of law. I will put in another.

I now put in the resignation of Mr. Francis, and the appointment of Mr. Bourne, as trustee of Mrs. Bourne in 1846.

Mr. Sohier.—What is the object of that?

Mr. Chandler.—To show that Mr. Bourne is the trustee. They rely upon his being trustee in order to support their action.

Mr. Welch.—Mr. Bourne was not liable as trustee, but as

the husband of Mrs. Bourne. I wish to have the object of this testimony stated.

Mr. Chandler.—I intend to argue this question to the jury on two grounds.

1st. A change of domicil requires not only an intention to change the domicil, but also the actual carrying of that intention into effect.

2d. If it was the intention of Mr. Bourne to evade taxation anywhere, and he made an arrangement of the property of the family for that purpose, a change of domicil does not avail him. I wish to show a change of property in 1847, so that Mr. Bourne should represent all the property. One object was, to secure the property from the tax collector anywhere. The trust property was never taxed in Newport.

The Court.—How does the change of the trustee affect the taxation? Mr. Bourne was liable to be taxed while Mr. Francis was trustee.

Mr. Chandler.—This was a part of the whole arrangement. If a husband reside out of the State, the property is taxable to the trustee; but if he reside in the State, it is taxable to the husband.

The Court.—I think the testimony is competent.

Mr. Chandler then put in the following papers.

1. Indenture, made January 1, 1846, by and between Ezra A. Bourne, of Boston, merchant, and Mary M. Bourne, wife of said Ezra, of the one part, and Ebenezer Francis, of Roxbury, Esquire, of the second part; by which the trust property formerly held by Mr. Francis for Mrs. Bourne, was transferred to Mr. Bourne as trustee. Acknowledged January 19, 1846; recorded Lib. 556, fol. 175.

2. The resignation of Ebenezer Francis as such trustee, and the appointment of Ezra A. Bourne, January 19, 1846; recorded Lib. 556, fol. 174.

3. The assignment of various mortgages, by Josiah Quincy, Jr., guardian of M. A. P., and A. D. Thorndike, to E. A. Bourne, Esq., trustee of Mary A. P. Thorndike, of the City of Boston, dated March 26, 1847, acknowledged April 6, 1847; recorded Lib. 574, fols. 280, 281, and 282.

4. An agreement, made March 24, 1848, by and between Anna Dodge Thorndike, of Boston, in the County of Suffolk, single woman, of the first part, and Ezra Allen Bourne, of said Boston, Esquire, of the second part, by which she conveyed to him her property in trust for "her own separate use, and to be in no wise liable for the debts, or subject to the control of any future husband of said Anna." Acknowledged March 24, 1848; recorded Lib. 588, fol. 164.

5. A mortgage deed, by Charles Maverick Parker, of the City, County and State of New York, gentleman, formerly known as Charles Parker, to Ezra A. Bourne and Samuel Frothingham, both of Boston, in the County of Suffolk and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, gentlemen, as they are trustees under the last will and testament of John Parker, late of said Boston, merchant, deceased; dated June 28, 1848; acknowledged July 3, 1848; recorded Lib. 591, fol. 290.

6. Assignment of a mortgage, by Ezra A. Bourne, of Boston, in the County of Suffolk, trustee of the property of Anna D. Thorndike, to Thomas Thompson, of Brighton, in the County of Middlesex, formerly of said Boston, gentleman, dated December 15, 1851. Lib. 627, fol. 262.

Mr. Chandler then stated the points of law on which he relied in relation to the form of the tax assessed upon the plaintiff. The tax of the plaintiff in 1851 was this:—

His own personal and poll tax, - - -	$876.50
As trustee of Mrs. Bourne, - - - -	875.00
As trustee and guardian of the Misses Thorndike,	1,820.00
	$3,571.50

The two first items were correct in form beyond all question, and he did not understand that they were objected to on that account. The objection to the last item was, that one or more of the Misses Thorndike having arrived of age, this property was held by Mr. Bourne *in trust*, and the tax should have been made out to them by virtue of the tenth section of chapter 7, of the Revised Statutes, clause 5, which was in these words:

"All personal property, held in trust by any executor, administrator, or trustee, the income of which is to be paid to any married woman or other person, shall be assessed to the husband of such married woman, or to such other person, respectively, in the town of which he is an inhabitant; but if such married woman, or other person reside out of the state, the same shall be assessed to said executor, administrator or trustee, in the town where he resides."

But it was to be remembered, that the plaintiff was guardian of one of the Misses Thorndike, and her property was taxable to him by virtue of the Revised Statutes ch. 7, sec. 10, clause 4, which expressly provides that personal property of minors shall be assessed to their guardians in the towns where the guardians reside. Now, then, as a *portion* of this tax was correct, the whole must stand, *so far as this suit was concerned*, because the plaintiff's remedy was by *appeal* to the mayor and aldermen, and not by a suit. Nothing was better settled in law than this: Where any portion of a tax is correct, and a party is dissatisfied with the amount, and alleges that he is taxed for more than he has, or in a capacity which he does not fill, or for what he does not own, then his remedy is by *appeal*, to the county commissioners, in the various counties, except Boston, where the appeal is to the mayor and aldermen. It is only where a party complains that his *whole* personal tax, or his *whole* real estate tax is wrong, *that he is not taxable at all*—it is only in these cases, that suits at law can be maintained.

Where one is overrated by assessors, whether by including, in the valuation, property of which he is not the owner, or that for which he is not liable to be taxed, his only remedy is by an application for an abatement, pursuant to the statute. *Osborn v. Inhabitants of Danvers*, (6 Pickering's Reports 98.)

The same doctrine was laid down in the cases of *Howe v. City of Boston*, recently decided, and *Bates v. City of Boston*, (5 Cushing's Reports 93.) The last case was very similar to the present. The plaintiff there was a member of the firm of Bates & Thaxter, which firm was taxed as such.

There was certain property of which his wife was entitled to the income, and for which he was taxed. He contended that this was not taxable, and brought a suit to recover the tax back. But the Court held, that, as he had some personal property liable to taxation, other than his partnership property, and as the whole tax was set to him, as for his personal property, it was therefore, if wrong, obviously a case of over-valuation, for which his only remedy was by appeal.

Applying these principles to the present case, it is obvious that the tax must stand, even on the plaintiff's own ground, because a portion of it was taxable to the plaintiff, and if it was *too large*, the remedy was by appeal. Besides, it is a mere technical ground, and not to be favored. Suppose the tax bill ought to have been made out in the name of Miss Thorndike instead of the name of the plaintiff, it was clear that he held her property as trustee, and he would pay the tax. He never before made any objection to the form of it or it would have been changed at once; and now the objection was merely technical and formal, and did not affect the legality of the tax in the least.

Mr. Chandler remarked, that the tax bills which were actually paid, were lost. The bills put in, were taken by the assessors from their books; and were not copied from the originals.

Mr. Welch. I recollect that these are like the bills that are lost.

Mr. Chandler. I would suggest that it would be the more convenient ruling, to rule this point in favor of the defendant. In that case, if the verdict should be rendered for the defendants, and the whole bench should think the ruling incorrect upon this point, the plaintiff might have judgment for the amount of the tax assessed upon him as trustee for Miss Thorndike, without having a new trial upon the whole question. But if the ruling should be in favor of the plaintiff, and should be reversed by the full bench, we should be obliged to try the whole case over again.

The Court. My impression is, that in *Lincoln* v. *Worcester*,

a case which was decided last October, and is not yet reported, there was a tax to the plaintiff as trustee, and the Court took the ground now taken by the defendants' counsel. They held that it was a question of over-valuation.

Mr. Welch. The present case is different. Here it appears on the very face of this judicial act of the assessors, if it may be so called, that there has been an error.

The Court. In the case of *Bates* v. *Boston*, there was no difficulty as to the person taxed. The only difficulty in the present case is, as to the person to be taxed.

Mr. Chandler. Precisely the same argument was used in the case of *Bates* v. *Boston.* Suppose Mr. Bourne had been taxed as guardian, and the word trustee had been omitted?

The Court. There would have then been no difficulty.

Mr. Chandler. The whole tax should not be avoided for a technical inaccuracy.

The Court.—It has been decided that inaccuracy in description shall not avoid a tax. But when there is an uncertainty as to the *person* to be taxed, a different question is presented. I do not wish to anticipate what the counsel for the plaintiff may say, but merely to suggest the difficulty which arises in my own mind.

Mr. Welch.—Your honor has stated it much better than I could.

Mr. Chandler.—It would be more convenient to rule *pro forma* for the defendants on this point, if indeed the Court has any doubt upon it.

The Court.—My impression is, that the case of *Lincoln* v. *Worcester* decides this point in favor of the defendants.

Mr. Chandler then called as a witness

Pamelia Sprague.—I reside at Charles P. Curtis's, in Mt. Vernon street, Boston. I am his cook. I have lived in his family about 20 years altogether. I went to live with Mr. Bourne, in Pemberton square, in the first part of December, 1849. I staid through the winter. I was engaged to stay through the summer, if I could, and keep the house open. I had another

woman with me. I kept the house open till about the middle of July. I lost a relative, and had to go home. Mr. Bourne was at home himself a part of the time; I think about a fortnight at a time. I could not tell exactly. Mr. Bourne told me he should be at home a part of the time. It was said, when I was engaged, that the family would be up some of the time; that Mrs. Bourne would.

Cross-examined.—Mr. Bourne, at one time, was there about a fortnight. I could not recollect exactly what month. I think it was the first part of the time. Mr. and Mrs. Bourne went to Newport in the spring. They wanted me to keep the house in such order, that if any of the family came to Boston they would have a place to stop.

Mr. Welch then called the following witnesses for the plaintiff:—

Ira Martin.—I was in Mr. Bourne's employ in 1848 and 1849.

Mr. Chandler.—What is the object of this testimony?

Mr. Sohier.—The defendant has shown that the house was open in 1850 and 1851. We wish to show that precisely the same thing was done in 1848 and 1849.

Mr. Chandler.—I feel inclined to have the fact in; but I think the principle is a bad one. I have been rebutting their testimony. They admitted that Mr. Bourne kept the house open. I merely showed how and why it was done.

Mr. Sohier.—They try to show that Mr. Bourne gained a new residence in Boston in 1850. I wish to show that he did nothing more than in 1848 and 1849.

The Court.—The only question is, whether this is new matter or not.

Mr. Sohier.—They admitted that Mr. Bourne had a residence in Brookline, and they try to show that he gained a new residence in Boston.

Mr. Chandler.—The point is this, no new matter was put in by the defendants. The plaintiff put in the fact of keeping the house open.

The Court.—You put in evidence to show that it was kept open for a different purpose. I shall admit the testimony, if insisted on.

Mr. Sohier.—Rather than have any question raised, I will waive it.

Margaret Low.—I lived in Mr. Bourne's family in 1851, and some time previous.

Mr. Welch.—Did you go down to Newport in June, 1851?

Mr. Chandler.—I object to the testimony, as not rebutting.

Mr. Welch.—We intend to prove, by this witness, that she found that the house had been inhabited, that the beds were not made, and that they found there the remains of a breakfast.

Mr. Chandler.—If that is the extent, I admit it. Go ahead; I don't object.

Witness.—I was at Newport in 1850. The house was shut up quite late, and I was not the last one who was there. It was put in *some* order when I left. I went down in June, 1851. I went down with a woman who was engaged for that purpose. I opened the house, and engaged a colored woman. The house looked as if it had been inhabited a short time before I went down. I remained there until August.

Cross-examined.—In June I found the house locked up. I opened it. I think I had the key with me, but can't remember. I found the remains of a meal in the dining room, which had not been cleared away. I have lived with Mr. Bourne about 16 years. One of the daughters was married at Newport that summer. She was married at church. I suppose she went from Mrs. Tirrell's. I suppose she had been staying at Mrs. Tirrell's from the 19th of June. She had not been staying at the small house on Kay street. I did not remark that it would not do for Mr. Bourne to go to Boston, or he would have to pay taxes. I don't think I ever made a remark upon it.

Mary Coughlan was recalled by the defendants' counsel.

Mr. Chandler.—Did the last witness state to you anything about Mr. Bourne's taxes in 1851?

Mr. Sohier.—I object to the question.

The Court.—It is incompetent. The question put to the last witness was purely collateral.

Mr. Chandler closed the case for the defendants, substantially as follows:—

Every thing in art and nature, he said, had certain specific and distinctive characteristics which distinguish it from every other thing, and which stand out in such bold relief that the mind is impressed with its general quality, without reference to the details which produce the effect. We say of a picture that it is pleasing, without the least knowledge of the rules of art, and perhaps with an entire inability to point out the reasons for the impression left on the mind. We admire certain countenances; we pronounce them beautiful without reflecting upon the reasons of our judgment. So of certain transactions; we are painfully or otherwise affected by them, according to the general impression which they leave; we do not stop to analyze them carefully, but we praise them or we denounce them as they appear to us as a whole. So of legal controversies. After wading through a mass of evidence until the mind is weary, and many of the details of proof are dimly remembered—perhaps forgotten entirely—we get a distinct impression of the whole matter without being able to recall at once the reasons for such a result or readily to defend it. We take a comprehensive view of the whole thing. We are strongly impressed with certain prominent facts, which stand out in bold relief, and throw a shadow upon the minor details of the picture. We unhesitatingly arrive at certain conclusions; we exclaim that it is a fair, honorable, and just claim, one that ought to be enforced; or perhaps we denounce it as an unjust, dishonorable, possibly a mean cause, and one that ought not in good conscience to succeed, although the technical rules of law may be in its favor.

Regarding the present case, as it now stood, upon the whole

evidence, what impression had it made upon the minds of the jury? Did it strike them as a claim which ought to succeed; which, upon the plaintiff's own showing, was entitled to favor; or did it seem to them like a claim which was entitled to no favor whatever, and one which ought not to succeed, unless the strict rules of law gave it a title to success.

Before examining the details of the evidence, he desired the jury to look at the broad features of the case; to consider certain facts which were not in dispute on either side.

In 1851 the authorities of the City of Boston declared that the plaintiff's proportion of the municipal burthens of that year was $3,571.50; and they ordered him to pay that amount for his own personal tax, and for the tax on certain property owned by his wife and by her daughters, of which he had the custody. The plaintiff paid this amount, and has brought this suit to recover it back, on the ground that he was not liable to be taxed at all in Boston on his personal property, nor for that held by him in trust, because he says he was not a citizen of Boston, and consequently not liable to taxation there.

This sum, if recovered by the plaintiff, is to be made up by the other tax-payers of Boston. Their rates in the coming year must be increased sufficiently to cover this amount; and the question here is really one between him and them.

It was not denied that the plaintiff and his family were very wealthy. It appeared that he was trustee of the property owned by his wife and by some of her daughters, and guardian of those who were under age. On April 22, 1850, he paid over to one of these daughters $105,901.01, as her individual share. The other daughters and the wife had each at least an equal amount, and it was clear that there was more than half a million of personal property which ought to be taxed *somewhere.* Property, too, which was extremely well invested, and yielded a very large and certain income. This property was almost entirely invested in this Commonwealth, and most of it in corporations doing business in the city of Boston. It was protected by Massachusetts legisla-

tion. The expenditures for municipal purposes were for the benefit of the plaintiff in proportion to his large estate. While he slept, the watchful guardian of the night protected his property. At any lawless aggression upon his person or upon his rights, the whole power of the city, civil and military, would be instantly brought to his aid. For him the policeman made his hourly round. For him the firemen was ready at a moment's warning, to toil, to struggle, and perhaps to die. He had all the rights, immunities, and privileges of every other citizen, and he makes no complaint that the public authorities have not done their whole duty so far as the protection of himself and of his property are concerned.

What would the insurance, bank, and other stocks of Mr. Bourne be worth if there were no watch, no police, no fire department, no city government? Why, if these institutions were blotted from existence, the plaintiff would go from this court house comparatively a poor man.

So also of the public schools. The plaintiff sends no children to them. Personally, he and his family have never used them, perhaps. But they exist nevertheless, for his and their benefit. All property—all personal property—depends entirely upon the laws for its protection. The laws are but the will of the people, expressed in an organized form; and what security is there to wealth—upon what basis does property rest, where knowledge is not generally diffused? where the wildest theories are the current coin; where lust is uncontrolled; where every wicked passion rages with fury, unrestrained by the light of truth or the fear of God? The New England school-house is the real protector of property, and every child who leaves its walls is ready to guard the rights of others as well as to protect his own.

It is admitted that the plaintiff, with his accomplished and amiable family, passes all his winters in Boston. Here is his home. Whatever technical arguments may be made, or nice distinctions drawn upon the question of domicil, it is impossible not to see that Boston was, and is, in reality, the home of this family. Here were the plaintiff's friends. Here he entertains in a style of liberal and generous hospitality; and

to the order, cleanliness, and good repute of Boston, he and the ladies whom he represents in this matter, were as much indebted as any other persons living.

Now, there is no pretence here that the plaintiff has been taxed more than his proportionate share for all these purposes. If he were so taxed, he had a plain and adequate remedy for such over-valuation. But he contends that he is not liable at all. He complains that *any* tax is assessed upon the personal property owned and represented by him. Why should he complain? The whole tax paid by this family in four years in Brookline and Newport, was $575. Their just tax in Boston for the same years would have been more than $12,000! The plaintiff's tax in Boston in 1851, (and, as before stated, it was a just and reasonable tax, in proportion to his property,) was $3,571.50. The Newport tax, which the plaintiff contended was the only tax he ought to pay, was $87!

Now then, the question is, can the plaintiff recover this sum back? Can he thus escape taxation? Can such monstrous injustice be worked under our laws? Is it possible for a citizen, whose proportionate and just tax is $3,571.50, to get off legally by paying one of $87? Can he have all the advantages of our laws, of our municipal regulations and expenditures, and not share in the common burthens; but compel other citizens exclusively to pay for what he enjoyed in common with them?

The defendants denied that this could be done. The City of Boston took issue on this point, and contended that neither in law or in equity, in good conscience or in good sense, was there any ground upon which the plaintiff could rest his cause.

The defendant corporation met the plaintiff on his own ground; in his own forum. He had come into this county, at great inconvenience to himself, and to his counsel, and to his witnesses. Why did he come here? Did it seem absurd to him, who is as well known in Boston as any citizen there, to go before a jury of his neighbors and deny that he was a a citizen, and try to convince them that they were all in an

error on this point? Or did he suppose that he stood better here, from the natural prejudice in the minds of a Norfolk jury, on this question of taxation? Did it occur to him as a reason for coming here, that the towns in this county have an advantage from persons leaving Boston to avoid taxation, and therefore would be more favorable to his cause? If he did reckon on any thing of this sort, he reckoned without his host! A Norfolk jury would try this case as fairly as any jury on earth. The inhabitants of this county, like those of every county in the state, hate meanness, or evasion of the law, whenever and wherever they find it. They believe in equality; that every man ought to be taxed his proportionate part of the common burthens of society. The question here was not whether the plaintiff should be taxed in Boston or in Norfolk, but whether he should be taxed at all. The question was, whether Massachusetts men could go out of the state nominally, and live here really, and yet avoid taxation here altogether.

To that question he addressed himself, and in reviewing the evidence, he should treat the whole matter with great plainness of speech. He should try this case precisely as if the plaintiff were the humblest citizen in the community, and where he alleged fraud, and proved fraud, he would call it fraud, and nothing else.

The only question of fact for the jury to pass upon was as to the domicil of the plaintiff on May 1st, 1852. Was it in Boston, or in Newport, R. I.?

The law required that a person should be taxed for his personal property "in the town where he shall be an inhabitant on the first day of May."

In the first place, then, it was necessary to understand what was meant by the term *habitancy?* The meaning was simply a person's home; and a person could have but one home. He might have several *residences*, but he could have but one domicil for purposes of taxation; and this was defined in the law as his *habitation fixed in any place, without any present intention of removing therefrom.* It had also been repeatedly decided, that if a person go out of the state, or county

or town, for a particular purpose, and do not take up a permanent residence elsewhere, he cannot be considered as having removed so as to affect his domicil or inhabitancy. The intention to abandon a domicil, and actual residence at another place, if not accompanied with the intention of remaining there permanently, or at least for an indefinite time, would not produce a change of domicil. Persons who went from home for specific purposes, travellers, seamen, members of Congress, the President of the United States, did not lose their domicil. Mr. Webster for many years occupied a house in Washington, but his home was in Marshfield. There he was taxed, and there he exercised his municipal and political rights. The case of *Sears* v. *City of Boston* (1 Metcalf's Reports, 250) was directly in point. The plaintiff left Boston to be absent several years in a foreign country. He leased his house in Boston; but the Court held that his domicil continued there, and that he was taxable there, because he had not abandoned the city, but was absent for a temporary purpose, and intended to return.

In the present case, if the plaintiff, having his home in Boston, made annual visits to Newport, but intending to return in the autumn, this was not a change of domicil.

Upon this view of the law, it was perfectly safe to admit all that the plaintiff had proved; and still he was not entitled to recover in this action. He was at great pains to prove that he was at Newport on May 1st, with his wife. Suppose he was; that alone did not make him a citizen there. The great question was, where was his *home?* This was, in one sense, a complex term. It was not merely where a man, or his wife, or even the whole family, happened to be on a particular day, that constituted the domicil. It was that large variety of considerations, facts, and circumstances, concurring to make up that endearing appellation, which no other language had any word to express in its full significance; what we understand by the term—*home.* Not alone did the head of the family compose it. The hearth-stone, around which infancy had sported, and old age had sat in peace; the library, the pictures, the furniture—familiar, old, and yet so dear—the servants; were these no part of the dom-

icil? The plaintiff did himself and the rest of his household great injustice, and unconsciously abused the term, when he supposed, that, by merely transporting himself, he changed the home of his family.

Here woman reigns; the mother, daughter, wife!

A great deal had been said as to a man's right to live where he pleased. There was no doubt of that, whatever. A man may change his home as often as he desires; he may make his home in France, Tartary, or Hindostan. But he must act in good faith. He must not pretend to go there, and, in point of fact, remain here. He cannot have all the advantages of a home in one place, and, at the same time, by his mere will, escape the public burthens which contribute to render that home agreeable.

The great question in the case was this: Was the home of this plaintiff on the first day of May, 1851, in his house on Pemberton square—that stately mansion, fitted up in a style of luxurious magnificence, suitable to his position, in which he and his family had resided for so many years, and which was never closed, summer or winter—or was it in the "small house on Kay street," as he described it in his letter to the assessors of Newport, "next the Jews' burying ground," as Mrs. Tirrell speaks of it, hired of Mrs. Engs, at a rent of $200 per annum, which was never occupied except in the summer months, and was closed and utterly abandoned the rest of the year?

The plaintiff averred, and asked for a verdict upon the ground, that the latter residence was his home instead of the former, and he offered evidence on this point which it was necessary to examine.

First, we had the testimony of the Newport assessors that they taxed the plaintiff in 1850 and 1851. But this was not of the least consequence, because their time of taxation was in August, and there was nothing to show that mere residence in Rhode Island, whether they have a fixed domicil there or not, was not sufficient for purposes of taxation. It

might therefore have been that he was taxable here and there too, an inconvenience that persons who undertake to reside in different states often suffer. Besides, it is quite noticeable, that the assessors speak of the plaintiff's requesting to be taxed there.

Then we had the testimony of Mr. James Hammond that he saw Mr. Bourne and "one other member of his family" in Newport on May 1st, 1851. "They paid me a pretty long visit at my store," he said. He gave no reason whatever, why they were at his store, or how he came to remember it so distinctly. But it would be very safe to admit that he was correct, and that the plaintiff and "one other member of his family" were at Newport on that day, and did pay Mr. Hammond "a pretty long visit at his store." Indeed, the next witness seemed to settle that point conclusively, and to her own satisfaction at least.

This witness was Mrs. Tirrell, Mrs. Adeline Tirrell; and her testimony was so singular and suggestive that it must receive a moment's consideration. Mrs. Tirrell, who is the sister of Mrs. Bourne, testifies that she dined with the plaintiff and his wife on that day at his house in Newport. She recollects it "because it was May-day." There was something a little singular in this matter of the dinner in more respects than one. In the first place Mr. and Mrs. Bourne left Boston on the very last or last day but one in April. They took no servant with them. The Newport house had been closed all winter. Mrs. Tirrell was living in Newport; and as it was not usual to invite persons to dinner on the very day of opening a house for the season, it seemed strange that Mrs. Tirrell did not *invite her sister to dine with her.* Probably this arrangement, however, would not suit the plaintiff's purpose in going to Newport on that day. It might be desirable to establish the fact that he was actually in his own house on that day. But there was another difficulty! Who cooked the dinner in the plaintiff's house on that day? He took no servants with him. His Newport cook did not go down from Boston until six weeks afterwards. When she arrived the house was closed, and had the appearance of

having been closed a long time. *Who cooked that dinner?* It would be easy for the plaintiff to show it. Why had he not done so?

He (Mr. C.) was not disposed to deny Mrs. Tirrell's statement that she dined in the plaintiff's house on that first day of May. Nor did he doubt that she took her cook with her! For this whole affair, as well as the "pretty long visit" at Mr. Hammond's store, was doubtless got up for the occasion. The plaintiff had a case to make out. He desired evidence that he was in Newport on May 1st, and that he was living at his own house. He invited company to dinner for this very purpose, and then he actually brings that company to testify to these facts.

By all means admit the fact of the dinner. It was an occasion to be remembered—that social re-union in a cold, disordered house, on that bleak shore—that dinner in the "small house on Kay street," "next the Jewish synagogue and burying ground," it was not in the least strange that the witness remembered it so well. Probably the plaintiff himself would not soon forget that May-day, 1851.

> Old men forget; yet all shall be forgot,
> But he'll remember, with advantages,
> What feats he did that day!

So much for the Newport witnesses. We next had the testimony of Mrs. Rice as to the state of things in the house in Pemberton Square. He approached this witness with some reluctance, because her relation to the party placed her in an embarrassing position, and ought to protect her from any remarks not strongly called for. But the defendants did not place her in the position of a witness. She was called by her step-father, and to prove facts which he might just as well have proved by others; because anything she knew, was known by others who might have been called by him. And it was a singular fact, that the defendants called the very witnesses which the plaintiff would naturally have called, if he had not feared their testimony.

Mrs. Rice says that she came to Boston the last of April,

1851; and she states the reason why she came. Was that object one that would be likely to drive her mother away, almost as soon as she came home? Was it credible that the sole object of Mrs. Rice in coming here was to be under Dr. Warren's care? Was it not much more reasonable to suppose that she desired, at that most trying period of her life, to be with her mother? and yet she would have us believe, that, although she arrived here the last of April, her father and mother immediately changed their residence to another state, and that this mansion in Pemberton Square was given into her hands at a time when her mind must have been occupied with thoughts and considerations utterly inconsistent with the management of this great establishment. There was something singular, too, in the way this witness speaks of the family mansion. She says, "I staid at my mother's house, No. 19 Pemberton Square." Her mother's house! True, but was it not also her father's house? Would she have us infer that he had no right there? that he was merely a visitor there? This was obviously her intention, because in answer to the question, whether, when Mr. Bourne was in Boston, he lived at the house in Pemberton Square; her answer was in these words, "He stopped there." Indeed! But what was the meaning of this excessively cautious manner of stating simple facts. One would almost suppose from Mrs. Rice's evidence, that Mr. Bourne was at most but a visitor at "her mother's house," a sort of day boarder; or that he "stopped there" as he would at an inn. Indeed the expressions used by this witness, and the whole evidence on the part of the plaintiff in relation to his peregrinations at Newport and elsewhere during that eventful summer, in search of taxation, recalled those fine lines of an old poet, as peculiarly applicable to his circumstances:—

> Whoe'er has travelled life's dull round,
> Where 'er his stages may have been;
> Must sigh to think he always found
> His warmest welcome in an inn.

So much for Mrs. Rice's testimony. It is objectionable, not so much for what she states, as for what she omits to state,

and for the impressions she leaves as to the occupation of the house in Boston. Great pains had been taken to show that Mrs. Rice had good reasons for coming to Boston at that time. The counsel on the other side had explained these in his opening, and almost the first question asked of the witness by the other counsel, referred to these reasons. Doubtless her reasons were good. So far as the evidence in this case went, they certainly were. But they did not alter the facts or the law. Every man had some good reason for living in one place rather than another. The fact that Dr. Warren lived in Boston induced Mrs. Rice to come at that time; and the fact that she desired to come induced the plaintiff and his family to remain there, and to offer her a home. The fact that Mrs. Rice desired the services of Dr. Warren did not fix Mr. Bourne's residence in Newport. It was very proper, doubtless, that she should come; very proper that she should find a home in her mother's house, and still more proper that the plaintiff should be taxed in Boston that year.

Now upon this point, as to the manner in which the Boston establishment was carried on, the defendants had called a number of witnesses, and they were the very persons who knew the most of these transactions. They had produced the plaintiff's grocer, his provision dealer, his milk-man, his baker, his stabler, his Boston cook, his Newport cook, and his man servant. It was unnecessary to recapitulate their testimony. It was uncontradicted, and it was too plain and clear to be misunderstood. It appeared that Mr. and Mrs. Bourne left, the last of April, for Newport; that they or one of them returned to Boston immediately, and then took their usual journey south. They soon returned to Boston, and Mrs. Bourne certainly was there for several weeks. All the servants they ever had were in the house. The carriage came often to the door. Every thing went on as usual until the first of July, when this family, like hundreds of others, left the city during the warm season. Even after this the house was kept open until September, when the whole family returned. During this whole period the house bills went on as

usual, and all were paid by Mr. Bourne. No servant in that house ever heard that there was any change in the head of it. Seven domestics were there under Mrs. Bourne, and knew no other mistress. Mrs. Rice brought one servant and hired another after her arrival; neither of whom were produced by the plaintiff. No one who supplied the establishment had anything to do with Mrs. or Mr. Rice, or ever heard of them as keepers of this house, so far as appears in evidence. As to the intimation that the house was in charge of the servants alone, it would not bear the least examination. If the jury would look at the grocer's account, and examine some of the items, it would put this intimation at rest. Was it Mr. Bourne's habit to furnish his servants with fine Otard brandy, and cases of claret, and articles of this description? It was an insult to common sense for the plaintiff to ask the jury to believe that he had given this house up to Mrs. Rice, and that it was her house during this summer, and not his. It was a case not uncommon, of a lady's coming home to make a visit under peculiar circumstances, and just those circumstances which would keep her parents at home and not send them away—circumstances utterly inconsistent with the idea of her assuming the cares of the establishment.

Then as to Newport, the defendants had produced the cook, who went there and opened the house for the plaintiff. She did not leave Boston till about the middle of June. When she arrived at Newport, the house was closed. It was cold and damp, and in great disorder, like a house which had not been occupied for a long time. The plaintiff called a witness to contradict the cook on an immaterial point, but her evidence very much strengthened the defendants' case; for she testified that when they opened the house, they found the remains of a meal on the table, which shows that there could have been no regular cook in the house, and that the May-day dinner was a hasty affair, there not being time to clean up after it was over.

Upon this evidence, could it be pretended for a moment, that the domicil of the plaintiff was not in Boston on May

1, 1851? If such acts as these—such sudden migrations from town to town and state to state constituted a change of domicil, then there was an end to every thing like fair, equal and just taxation in this Commonwealth; a man might elect his place of taxation and still reside elsewhere whenever he pleased.

But the case did not stop here. The arguments thus far had been confined to the year 1851. That was the only year now in controversy. But the facts in the case tend strongly, almost conclusively, to show, that all these departures from Boston since 1847, were for the express purpose of evading the laws respecting taxation.

Up to 1847, the plaintiff had been taxed in Boston. It appeared from the evidence, that prior to 1846, the largest part of this property was not in the plaintiff's hands. In 1846, Ebenezer Francis, the trustee of Mrs. Bourne's estate, resigned at her request, and Mr. Bourne took his place. In 1847, the property of two of the children came into his hands, and in 1848 he was appointed guardian of the two others, and thus the whole property was in his hands. Now, the first year that he sent to the Brookline assessors requesting to be taxed there, was this very year 1848, and where in Brookline did he go? Why, to the house on the farm of Mr. Francis, the gentleman who had been the trustee of Mrs. Bourne, who was too unwell to be examined here as a witness, although, fortunately, able to be about his business in Boston. He was taxed there two years, then he went to Newport. Now, one significant fact, with many others tending to show that all these movements were made with special reference to taxation and to that alone, was that he was constantly writing letters to the various assessors. Some fifteen days before he moved to Brookline, he wrote the assessors there a letter that he was coming, and that he desired to be taxed there; and the first year he went to Newport he wrote a letter to the assessors, in April, although their time for taxation was not until July. Every year, for four years, he wrote the Boston assessors a letter that he was going out of town. Why should he take all this pains? Do men ordina-

rily take so much trouble? If he had acquired, or if he intended to acquire a *bona fide* residence in another town, would he take all these precautions? Nor was this all. In the two first letters to the Boston assessors he told them he had removed to "his house in Brookline." In the two next, after he went to Newport, he said not a word of the place where he was going. "*I shall be domiciliated*," he says, "*in my house out of this city*, on or before May 1, 1851, where I shall pay all taxes upon my personal property, for the future as heretofore." The tax in Brookline had been raised the second year. Did he find that place too near Boston? Did he desire that the Boston assessors should be ignorant of where he was going in 1850?

Then let it not be forgotten, that during all these years, his house was open the whole year through. He resided in it every winter, and "stopped there" when in the city, He also always held himself out as "of Boston," in legal documents—solemn instruments, whenever he deemed it for his interest so to do. March 4. 1848, we find "Anna D. Thorndike of Boston," one of the daughters, making an assignment of mortgages to "Ezra A. Bourne *of Boston*." June 28, 1848, Charles M. Parker "of the City, County and State of New York," makes a conveyance to E. A. Bourne and Mr. Frothingham, "*both of Boston*." July 10, 1848, the judge of probate for Suffolk appoints "Ezra A. Bourne *of Boston*, in said county," guardian of Elizabeth F. Thorndike and Martha S. Thorndike, "minors and children of Charles Thorndike, late *of said Boston*." On the same date a guardian's bond is executed by Ezra A. Bourne as principal and Wm. Shimmin and H. K. Hall, as sureties, "*all of Boston* in the county of Suffolk."

So much for 1848. On March 27, 1849, an indenture was made between Mary A. Thorndike "*of Boston*," and E. A. Bourne "*of Boston*."

In 1850, June 19, E. A. Bourne "*of Boston*, in the county of Suffolk," assigns a mortgage to E. T. Loring. April 22, 1850, E. A. Bourne, guardian of Elizabeth F. and Martha S. Thorndike "*of Boston*," renders an account in the Probate Court.

In 1851, March 21, an indenture is made between E. A. Bourne "*of Boston*," and Anna D. Thorndike, also "*of Boston.*" December 15, 1851, E. A. Bourne "*of Boston*," assigns a mortgage to Thomas Thompson "of Brighton, *formerly* of Boston."

Upon these facts could the jury hesitate for a moment in coming to the result, that the plaintiff not only had no domicil in *point of fact*, in Newport, in May 1851, but that he never *intended* to change his domicil from Boston; that his whole effort and desire was to gain some sort of residence out of Boston *for the purposes of taxation*, and for no other purpose, and thus to evade the law and compel others to pay his just share of the public burthens; that he meant to enjoy and did enjoy the benefits of our municipal institutions, without paying his proportion of their cost?

But could this be so? Was it possible that a gentleman of great wealth, of a decided position in society, of a well established character, who had made his riches in Boston; who had lived there nearly his whole life; all of whose habits of thought and associations were connected with that city—could it be possible that he had for years been endeavoring to evade his just proportion of the taxes in the municipality where he chose to live; that he pretended to change his domicil when he had no real intention of doing so, and had been content to share the privileges for which he was unwilling to pay? Could this be so? Was there such a man living? He (Mr. C.) would not answer this question broadly in the affirmative, in a manner that might be deemed offensive. The facts in the case answered it. They spoke louder than words could speak. He would answer it in language that would be to the jury like an orphic saying, for they would not understand it. Did they ask if such a man lives?

VIVIT? IMO VERO ETIAM IN SENATUM VENIT! *

Mr. SOHIER then addressed the jury, in substance as follows:—

* The plaintiff was present in court during the trial, and sat by his counsel.

Gentlemen of the Jury,—

As this question is only one of legal domicil, it is instructive to see the pains and ingenuity of counsel to apply to it every other epithet which could be invented. He calls it a question of principle, of morals, of evasion of taxes. He says it is a question of importance. It is a question of importance, but not of the importance that he attributes to it. The real question is, can or cannot a man, who owns two houses in different places, choose where he will be domiciled, though one of them is larger than the other? If the doctrine of the learned counsel is correct, no man can change his domicil. No man who owns a house in the city can actually get out of Boston, especially if the house in Boston happens to be the largest. The learned counsel calls it a question of morals. According to the morals of Boston, it is immoral to pay taxes into any treasury except into the Boston treasury. It *is* a question of morals. If this is an illegal tax, it is immoral in the city of Boston to keep it. We say it is an illegal tax.

If a person has a house in Boston, and lives in the country, they say it is an evasion of taxes. The city says, you have the benefit of municipal regulations, and therefore should pay taxes in the city. The people in the country say, in the country you have the benefit of fresh air and healthy exercise, and therefore should pay taxes in the country. And one is as reasonable as the other.

So long as the policy of the city government continues as at present,—so long as they build palaces on Deer Island for the maintenance of foreign paupers, at a cost of $200,000, and jails at a cost of $500,000,—taxes must be higher in Boston than anywhere else; and so long will people desire to be taxed elsewhere. The learned counsel, while artfully alluding to your supposed prejudices, has, in fact, appealed to your prejudices indirectly, by asking why we try the case here. He says it is because you are supposed to have prejudices in favor of the country, and against the city. We came here, not for that reason, but honestly to try this case. He has alluded to this, that you might give him a verdict in order to avoid being thought to have prejudices. He hoped

that you would stand up so straight as to lean backwards. The learned counsel says that it is a great principle that there should be equality in taxation. It is no such thing. There never was, and never will be, equality in taxation. The great principle is, equality and liberty;—liberty to live where we please. It is perfectly idle to intimate for a moment, that you would be governed by prejudice to give a verdict against the city. The learned counsel himself has been doing all he could to stir up prejudice, on the ground that the plaintiff is rich. I will tell the learned counsel why we came here, that he may not go down to the grave in ignorance. We came here to *avoid* prejudices. Mr. Bourne is a citizen of Newport, and has a right to select any county he pleases to try this case in. We should be very foolish if we had brought this case in Boston, and given the learned counsel an opportunity of appealing to the prejudices of the citizens of Boston, and to accuse the plaintiff of shirking his taxes. They take his money by force of legal process, and under protest, and when he has, in advance, notified them not to assess him; and then call him a shirk, and say, why don't you come into our court house, and let us see you try to get it back? Gentlemen, if you are satisfied that the plaintiff had a legal domicil in Boston on the 1st day of May, 1851, we shall not have a word to say. But if you say he had not a legal domicil in Boston on that day, we ask you to give a verdict according to the facts.

This is an action to recover $3571.50, assessed to the plaintiff in three distinct tax bills; one made out to Ezra A. Bourne, personally; one to Ezra A. Bourne, as trustee for Mrs. M. M. Bourne; and the third and largest to Ezra A. Bourne, as guardian and trustee of the Misses Thorndike. By the law of the land, if he was not an inhabitant of Boston at that time, on the 1st day of May, 1851,—if he was not legally domiciled in Boston on that day,—this is an illegal tax. Mr. Bourne owes a duty to himself, and to these young ladies, whose property is entrusted to his care, to bring an action to recover back the amount of this tax. How can he reconcile it to his duty, if he honestly believes, as he does

believe, that this is an illegal tax, to lie by, and let that tax be collected out of the property with which he has been entrusted?

The question is, where was his legal domicil on the 1st day of May, 1851? It is an axiom in law, that a man can have but one legal domicil. But that one domicil may be just where he pleases. It is his intention that shall govern where it is. The learned counsel has cited cases in relation to residence, not where the decision was in regard to taxes, but has taken one case where the question was merely in relation to voting; another that related to some probate matter; also the case of *Sears* v. *City of Boston*, where the party went to Europe, with the intention to come back and to be a citizen of Boston. Side by side with that case is another, where the party removed, and did not intend to come back; the case of *Thorndike* v. *Boston*, where the decision was in favor of the plaintiff. Yet Mr. Thorndike owned a house in Boston, and had personal property in Boston. The question is not, whether this property escapes taxation; the question is, where was the plaintiff's domicil on the 1st day of May, 1851? I will, with the permission of the Court, read to the jury, in order to illustrate my position, from the case of *Lyman* v. *Fiske*, in 17 Pickering's Reports, page 231. The plaintiff owned two houses, one in Boston, and one in Waltham, and he was taxed in Waltham. In that case, the Court mention two things as necessary to constitute a residence; an actual residence in a place, and an intention to make that place his home. The Court say, "The act and intent must concur, and the intent may be inferred from declarations and conduct. It is often a question of great difficulty, depending upon minute and complicated circumstances, leaving the question in so much doubt, that a slight circumstance may turn the balance. In such a case, the mere declaration of the party, made in good faith, of his election to make the one place, rather than the other, his home, would be sufficient to turn the scale." They say further, "The election of a man to pay taxes in one town rather than another, may be a good motive and a justifiable reason for changing his habitancy;

and if such election is followed up by corresponding acts, by which he ceases to be an inhabitant of the one, and becomes an inhabitant of the other, his object may be legally accomplished."

Now, what was the intention of Mr. Bourne? If a man can live where he chooses, his intention is the main thing. I don't care what his motive was. If his intention was to pay his tax in Newport, it was a perfectly legal and proper motive. Our position is, that in point of fact he was a citizen of Newport. But if he was not a citizen of Newport, he was not a citizen of Boston. If he went out of the State, and had not gained a residence in Newport, his old residence was in Brookline. If not a resident of Newport, he was a resident of Brookline, and Boston had no right to claim him. There were no less than three residences, any one of which Mr. Bourne might, if he chose, have made his legal domicil. He had a house in Boston, another in Newport, and another in Maryland. He had hired a house in Newport for four years, and taken a lease of it. Further, Mr. Bourne had long since retired from business; he had nothing to occupy himself except to take care of the few stocks which he had the care of in Boston. In point of fact, he was living in Newport, he and his wife, on the 1st day of May, and on the 29th of April, 1851. This is all proved and admitted. This is a question, in the first place, of intention; and on a question of intention, the declarations of a party are evidence. If his motive in going down there was to pay his tax there, he had a right to do so. This is not a question of liberality, but a question of right. The question is not what it would be liberal for Mr. Bourne to give to the city of Boston, but what they have a right to take from him against his will. He was a citizen of Boston up to 1848. Then he became dissatisfied, and moved out of the city, and gained a residence elsewhere. He sent a notice, about which much was said by the learned counsel for the city. If he had not given such a notice, there would have been a great hue-and-cry about his going slily out of town to escape taxation; that he moved out of town without giving notice, and the assessors therefore were

not enabled to apportion the tax equally upon the citizens who remained. The learned counsel says he did too much. If he had not given notice every year, they would have said that he did too little. They knew perfectly well what his intention was. He went to Brookline. He made no misrepresentation to the assessors of Brookline. He let them doom him. It is the right of every citizen to do so. He had ceased to become a citizen of Boston. He could not have voted there, nor have sent his children to the public schools. He would have been indicted if he had attempted to vote in Boston. Boston had recognised his having ceased to be a citizen, by forbearing to tax him. He had not regained a residence in Boston. He went to Maryland a part of the year to see to his farm, which takes much more time, and trouble, and care, than to take his few dividends in Boston, of which so much has been said. The same vigilant assessors were in Boston in 1850, but they did not pretend to tax him. Mr. Bourne did the same in 1850 that he did before and in previous years. He was never taxed in 1852, even after this suit was brought. It was mere pride of opinion in these assessors, which induced them to bring this suit, and induces them to take so much pains to prosecute it; probably that very assessor, who was gyrating around the plaintiff's house in the summer of 1851, and who says that he advised the assessment of this tax. They have hunted up all these old servants of Mr. Bourne, whether discarded or otherwise, and have brought them here to help make out their case.

Mr. Bourne never regained any residence in Boston in 1850. There is no proof of any such residence. He showed his intention not to reside in Boston in 1848, 1849, and 1850. The city knew it, and acquiesced in it. The taxes, it is said, are assessed in Newport in August. Very true; but they were also assessed in August 1850. Mr. Bourne had repeatedly shown his intention by his declarations and by his acts; yet they put him to all this trouble and expense. They have not shown a single declaration of his, or brought a tittle of evidence, to prove his intention to gain a residence in Boston.

So much for his intention. I will now ask your attention

for a moment to his doings. You have the evidence of Mrs. Rice, his daughter-in-law, of Mrs. Tirrell, his sister-in-law, and of Mr. Hammond, where he made his purchases, that he was in Newport on the 1st day of May. Mrs. Rice's testimony is valuable, because it shows the habits of the family for years. The evidence shows distinctly that Mr. and Mrs. Bourne were not in Boston on the 1st day of May. It explains everything they have put in here.

(Mr. Sohier here recapitulated the evidence.)

The learned counsel has dwelt a great deal upon the fact that Mrs. Rice called this her mother's house; and has quoted poetry, and talked very sentimentally about a man's home. But the fact was, it *was* her mother's home. It was bought with her mother's money, and was held by Mr. Bourne in trust for her, and taxed as her's. It was her's before she was married to Mr. Bourne. These young ladies, no doubt, contracted the habit of calling it their mother's house before the marriage. Mrs. Tirrell recollects dining with Mr. and Mrs. Bourne at their house, on the 1st day of May, 1851. She recollects it because it was May-day, which is kept as some sort of a holiday at the South. It would not have been an easy thing to have obtained the testimony of the casual cook whom they employed for the short time they staid there, before they went South. If we had had the whole constabulary force, and all the watchmen of the city of Boston at our command, perhaps we might have done so. But if we had obtained the cook, they would have asked why we did not obtain the evidence of Mrs. Tirrell. There is no such thing as satisfying them. They are like the man who was flogged by the Irish drummer, and kept asking him to strike higher, and to strike lower, until the drummer exclaimed in despair, that there was no such thing as pleasing him, let him strike where he would.

The learned counsel cannot say anything against these witnesses. He says he admits that Mr. and Mrs. Bourne were in Newport on the 1st day of May, 1851. They shut up the house while they went to Maryland. They cannot show any living in Boston afterwards. The counsel has given a long

oration upon home, as described in poetry and ballads. In this case, we have nothing to do with such definitions; home has a legal meaning. Emigrants from New Hampshire speak of their home in their native State; emigrants from Europe, of their home across the water; but they are all legally domiciled here. Mr. Bourne meant to come back to Boston for the winter, as a sojourning place, but not as a permanent abiding place,—as a legal domicil. The city of Boston would never lose a tax, if this doctrine of the learned counsel should prevail. Did Mr. Bourne intend to come back for legal municipal privileges? Would he gain any right to vote? Would he have any right to send his children to school? The fact that he lent his horse to his daughter, and allowed her to use his carriage, amounts to nothing. As to all this evidence, such a mass of idle, insufficient testimony, never was got together by the combined efforts of the whole Boston police. If a man has a large and handsome house in Boston, on which he pays a large tax, and is losing rent, he has a right to use it. All these facts are facts for the jury to consider, but the jury will also say, what weight they will have. He had hired servants; he must put them somewhere; he was obliged to keep the house open, and it was most natural that he should put the servants there, until he could come home from Maryland, so that they should be under the control of Mrs. Bourne, who was obliged to be with her daughter, in her hour of danger and distress. As to his furnishing provisions to his servants, it would be very strange if he did not furnish them with provisions. The bills were larger on account of Mrs. Rice. Mr. Bourne has always pursued the same course. Had he not a right to come to his house, and stop there, when in Boston? Had he not a right to use his own house? The argument of the learned counsel would destroy all rights of property. Mr. Bourne paid all the bills for provisions and groceries, as he had a right to. As to the brandy and claret, it was probably carried to Newport. It was charged about the time that he went to Newport. As to the carriage, why should it not be left in Boston? There was no law against allowing his daughter to use it.

Then the learned counsel has put in the fact, that here was a large amount of property. Was it his object fairly to show that the domicil of the plaintiff was in Boston; or was it rather to induce you to give a verdict against the plaintiff because he is rich? It is a new doctrine, that when a man moves, he is obliged to carry away his stocks, however well invested they may be. A great part of the stocks in Boston are owned elsewhere. Why should he change these investments, if they were well invested? As to calling himself of Boston in deeds, that was a mere matter of habit. In matters of description he may describe himself as of what place he pleases. Deeds are made out by counsel, by scriveners, who think nothing about these matters of domicil and taxation. This matter is entitled to no consideration whatever.

It is admitted that the plaintiff left Boston as his legal home in 1848, that he continued to reside elsewhere, in 1849 and 1850. In 1849 his legal home was in Brookline. If he had not gained a residence in another State, his legal home remained in Brookline. He had made repeated declarations of his intention to reside elsewhere than in Boston. On the 1st day of May, 1851, he was bodily in Newport. He paid taxes there. The burden of proof is on the city to show that he changed his residence to Boston. If he was not a resident of Boston at that time, we are entitled to your verdict.

Mr. Chandler then asked the Court to rule as follows:—

1. If the plaintiff went to Newport solely for the purpose of paying taxes there, and of evading the taxes in Boston, and not with the *bona fide* intention of making that his home, then he did not thereby gain a domicil in Newport.

2. If the plaintiff had his legal domicil in Boston in the winter of 1849–50, and went to Newport before May 1st, with the present intention of returning to Boston in the autumn, he did not thereby change his domicil for purposes of taxation.

3. If the plaintiff, in the winter of 1851, had his legal domicil in Boston, and went to Newport, with the present intention of returning to Boston in the autumn, he did not thereby change his domicil for the purposes of taxation.

4. If the jury believe that the plaintiff, in 1848–9, acquired a domicil in Brookline, still, if he returned to his house in Boston, with the intention of not returning to Brookline, he acquired a domicil in Boston.

5. The fact of a person's paying a tax in any place is not conclusive evidence of domicil, but is one circumstance tending to show it.

His Honor, Judge Thomas, charged the jury substantially as follows, upon the law applicable to this case:—

The action was brought by the plaintiff against the city of Boston to recover the amount of a tax, paid by the plaintiff under protest, and which he avers was illegally assessed.

And he says it was illegally assessed, because, on the first day of May, 1851, he was not an inhabitant of Boston, but was an inhabitant of Newport, in the state of Rhode Island.

The only question for the jury to determine was, whether on such first day of May, 1851, the legal home of the plaintiff, his domicil or fixed place of residence, was in Newport or Boston.

As they should find this fact, would be their verdict; if in Newport, for the plaintiff, if in Boston, for the defendants.

The duty of the jury was to ascertain the truth; the law settled the results.

The rules of law upon the subject of domicil were plain and familiar.

The difficulty was in the application of these rules.

No two questions of domicil will be found to be precisely alike, and each case must be determined by a careful application of general rules to its own peculiar facts and circumstances.

Every person has a domicil somewhere, and he can have but one domicil of taxation, under the laws of this commonwealth, at one and the same time.

That is the domicil of a person in which his home is fixed, without any present intention of removing therefrom. Under this rule, it would be seen, two things must concur to constitute a legal domicil; first, residence, and secondly, the inten-

tion to make the place of residence the home of the party; there must be the *fact* and the *intent.*

And when a person removes from one place to another, with the intention of making the place to which he removes his permanent residence, such place becomes instantaneously his place of domicil.

No time is necessary to fix or mature it. The *fact* and the intent are all that is required.

But when a person has a fixed domicil, he does not lose it by absence for any purpose of a temporary nature, with the intention of returning; as by absence on a voyage at sea, or a journey however protracted, or a summer's residence at a watering place.

Such departures or absences have no legal force or effect to change the domicil of the party, because the party has no intent or purpose to change it. The consent of the mind is wanting.

Under our laws a man may change his domicil whenever it pleases him to do so.

He may go where he pleases.

He may go for whatever motive he pleases.

He has a perfect right, in law, to change his domicil with the view to diminish his taxes.

His motive for the change is not material, if, in point of fact and intent, the change is made.

But he cannot have a domicil of taxation in one place, and his permanent residence and home in another.

And upon the question whether there was, in good faith, a change of domicil, the jury may consider and weigh the fact of the diminution of taxes, and if they are of opinion that the going to Newport was colorably done for the purpose of avoiding taxation in Boston, and not with the view of making Newport his home, the plaintiff's domicil continued in Boston, and he cannot maintain this action.

All the evidence in the case, of his declarations, of his business, of his way of life, is important only as it throws light on the question, whether, on the first day of May, 1851, the plaintiff had his home in Newport or in Boston.

The fact of his being in Newport on the first day of May, the declaration of his purpose to become a citizen and to be taxed there, are evidence tending to show a change of domicil, but they are not conclusive.

Applying the rules of law before stated, the question must be determined upon the whole evidence.

The jury, after an absence of about an hour, returned a verdict for the defendants.

City Document.—No. 18.

CITY OF BOSTON.

PETITION

OF

PATRICK DALY AND OTHERS

For a modification or repeal of the existing Ordinance respecting Lighters.

In Board of Mayor and Aldermen, Jan. 17, 1853.

Referred to the Committee on Ordinances. Sent down for concurrence.

BENJAMIN SEAVER, *Mayor.*

In Common Council, Jan. 20, 1853.

Concurred.

HENRY J. GARDNER, *President.*

Boston, Feb. 14th, 1853.

Hon. Benjamin Seaver, *Mayor of Boston*:

Dear Sir,—The undersigned beg leave to represent to you that, under the late city government, an ordinance was enacted, creating a "Ballast Weigher," and that the rules and regulations of the ordinance are very unjust, oppressive and unequal, and in our opinion, and in the opinion of most others, an officer of the kind under that act is unnecessary, as, under the old laws, justice was done to all parties. We, under the new ordinance, are delayed in our business, and will suffer under a system of favoritism grievous to be borne. The officer appointed under the act is interested (and there is much competition) in the business. Most of the undersigned are adopted citizens, and there is much ill feeling against them by some engaged in the business. Hoping you will investigate, and have our wrongs redressed, and the objectionable ordinance abated, we remain your obedient servants and friends,

PATRICK DALY,
and twelve others.

If a person of a different business, or one not interested, who would be impartial, and enforce the laws upon all,—if such a person was appointed Inspector and Weigher, much of the present injustice of the ordinance would be abated.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of the City of Boston.

The undersigned citizens of Boston respectfully petition for a modification or repeal of the ordinance recently passed "in relation to the weighing and marking of lighters, and other vessels, employed in the transportation of certain articles."

This ordinance, we respectfully submit, must be very onerous and injurious to the business of lightering in the harbor of Boston, which it proposes to regulate, without being of any benefit to the seller or buyer. We do not object to necessary regulations, but we believe that all regulations interfering with the industry or commerce of the city, or any class of persons engaged in such business, should be as few and plain as possible. The numerous and minute provisions in this ordinance are calculated to mislead and involve those who are engaged in this particular business, without any corresponding benefit to the public. We beg leave to point out some material objections to the provisions of the ordinance.

Sections 2d and 3rd provide that every weigher shall cause all lighters and other vessels, employed in the transportation of stones, gravel, sand, or other ballast, to be weighed and marked, in conformity with the provisions of the second section. This gives to each weigher, if there are more than one, the power to require every lighter to be weighed, so that each lighter may be subjected to be weighed as many times as there are weighers. This, it is presumed, was not intended, and yet the sections read so very plainly.

These sections also subject every lighter to be re-weighed, without any regard to the present weight and marks of such lighter, however recent or accurate such weighing and marking may be. We submit that vessels already weighed and marked should not be subjected to the expense of another

weighing, unless it can be shown that their present weights and marks are incorrect. The second section also requires that the first mark from the lower stationary mark shall represent four tons. Now, unless the ballast is weighed into the lighter instead of out of it, as is universally the custom, it will be impossible to know the correct figure wanted to designate the number of tons for the first mark. This serious practical objection to the mode proposed would be obviated by making the first mark whatever the actual weight may be at that time when loaded, and then marking downwards every four tons, as she is unloaded.

To avoid the trouble, delay and expense of re-weighing vessels already weighed and marked under the former ordinance, we suggest an inspection of each vessel already weighed, and if found correct by the records of the city officer who weighed and marked such vessel, that a certificate be granted for the usual fee of one dollar and fifty cents. To prevent fraud, or changes in weight, let the vessels be examined every six months, or oftener if necessary, and, if not found correct, let them be subject to be re-weighed, with a penalty for altering marks. It is not only useless but hard upon the owner, to subject him, at the option or caprice of any weigher, who is interested in getting his fees by a re-weighing, to have his vessel re-weighed which is already correctly marked. To guard against this, no fees should be allowed for the re-weighing of a vessel already marked, unless it turns out that she is incorrectly marked, or the marks or weight has been changed. The 4th section orders a reduction of two tons for every ton the light water marks may be under water. This we consider very unjust, because it obliges a lighterman to give two tons for every one that he may be accidentally short. The vessel may have a few more plank, and other necessary articles for the business, than she had at the time she was weighed, or be wet and soaked, which may be the cause of not getting the marks out. The actual deficiency, and no more, should be deducted, or, at most, it should be only so many tons as the marks show short.

The 6th section will be very burdensome and injurious

and is liable to a doubtful meaning. The first portion of it would seem not to authorize any inspector to go on board a lighter about to deliver her load, and inspect, unless the purchaser or seller shall apply to the inspector for that purpose. But the other part of the section imposes a penalty of one hundred dollars if any person shall begin to deliver any stones, &c., sold by weight, before such lighter shall be trimmed to swim at equal marks. This section would prevent unloading by night, which is often necessary for safety and despatch, and at a time out of the office hours of the inspector, and when he cannot be found. The compulsion in all cases, whether the parties agree or not, to trim the vessel to equal marks, is also useless labor, unless it is necessary to bring the marks out so as to be seen and ascertained. Many vessels trim by the stern, and cannot be worked in our harbor without being from five to ten tons by the stern. And no fraud or mistake can happen on this account if the vessel is marked and weighed out in the same position in which she naturally swims. As to any deficiency or fraud, by not unloading all the ballast and carrying any of it off, this can never happen where the delivery is on shipboard, and under the eye of those who receive it; nor can it happen when delivered for the city, if those whose business it is to receive it examine the vessel after as well as before unloading.

The 11th section is a grievous burden on the business, which it will greatly affect. It requires the owner of the ballast, whenever the purchaser calls in an inspector, to pay three cents on every ton, whether the weight is right or wrong, as the marks give it. This fee, it is submitted, should be a charge upon the person calling the survey. Otherwise it must always fall upon the seller, because he cannot add it to the price, unless he is allowed, as in the measuring of wood and coal, to require it of the purchaser, and pay it to the inspector who may look to the seller for the fee. The just rule, we submit, would be, that if the parties cannot agree upon the weight which the seller declares to be the true weight by his marks, then if the seller calls in an inspector, the fee shall be paid by the seller, unless the weight declared by the seller proves to be incorrect, in which case the

seller shall pay the fee. We also submit that the act of 1848, chap. 308, which empowers the City Council to establish ordinances for weighing and marking lighters, and inspecting and weighing ballast, including the appointment and compensation of weighers, &c., does not authorize a tax to be levied upon the ballast so weighed or inspected. At least this is of very doubtful construction. And if not so, the tax is excessive and unreasonable. All the inspector has to do is to inspect the marks before and after the delivery of the load. A vessel delivering loads daily, or twice a day, would be subjected to a very heavy tax. To show the excess of these fees, and the cost to the sellers, we have estimated the amount of gravel, paving stones and blocks furnished the city in a year, and we find out 320,000 tons, all of which must, by this ordinance, be inspected and paid for by the seller. This will amount to $9,600, which is a direct charge upon the city lightermen, and is to be exacted, without deduction, by this ordinance.

The shipping in our harbor will use about 175,000 tons per annum. And this, if inspection is required, will yield the further tax of $5,250. Add to these items the fee for weighing lighters and vessels, which would be about $2000 more, and there is an assessment upon this poor paying business of hard working men, of some $16,850, which under this heavy ordinance may be imposed. In fact, it must be imposed if the law stands, because the seller is at the mercy of the buyer, who will offer so much per ton less three cents, or require inspection, and to prevent delay the lighterman will rather submit to the deduction from his fair price.

Thus this ordinance establishes a new office never before used in the lightering business, and provides by a tax on the laborer, for a salary of some ten thousand dollars. We presume from this and other practical difficulties in the ordinance, that it was not examined by practical men, when it was adopted by the late City Council. We also think it hard that those who were engaged in the business and must suffer by this ordinance were not allowed to be heard upon it. We submit that an inspector is not necessary, and that the weigher with the occasional assistance of a laboring man or

two, could do all that is required; for it only requires that some one should look at the vessels marks as she lays loaded, and again after she is unloaded; and how can such a service as this require a special officer or such an enormous tax upon labor?

Section 15 requires the master of every lighter or vessel with ballast for sale, to report himself to the office of the Inspector, on arrival. This, of course, must be within the Inspectors office hours, which will often cause great delay, and in all cases will be a hardship upon the master, requiring him to leave his vessel every time he comes up the harbor, and make his report. If the object of this provision is to get the statistics of ballast, is it reasonable that it should be done by imposing a labor upon the master often extremely inconvenient? For all other purposes it is only necessary for the Inspector to know that a lighter has arrived, when he is called upon by the seller or buyer to inspect her load. We pray that this may be stricken out.

A further objection exists to the person who, we understand, has been appointed Inspector under this law. An officer with such powers and pay, ought to be wholly disinterested, and in no ways concerned for or against those engaged in this business. Mr. Tewksbury is a ballast agent for lighters and for owners of beaches where gravel is procured, and has many interests adverse to others engaged in buying and selling and transporting ballast.

The suddenness with which this ordinance is to take effect, on its passage without notice, is also hard upon us. Some little time should have been given for previous inspection, and for giving notice to parties interested.

Wherefore, for these and other reasons we cannot here fully submit, your petitioners pray that the subject of this ordinance may be re-examined by a committee before whom your petitioners and others who desire it, may be heard, and that it may be repealed or remodified so as to remove the grievous objections which now exist to its practical operation if enforced.

Signed,

PATRICK DALY

and seventy-nine others.

CITY OF BOSTON.

In Common Council, March 17th, 1853.

The Committee on Ordinances, to which was referred the petition of Patrick Daly and others, for certain changes in the ordinance in relation to the weighing of lighters and other vessels, have heard the petitioners, considered the subject, and beg leave to submit the accompanying ordinance.

At the hearing it appeared that the existing ordinance was capable of an interpretation which would make its operation unequal and oppressive to those engaged in carrying ballast.

Changes have been introduced which, it is believed, will render it acceptable to all interested.

We have also added a provision that no person who owns the whole or any part of a vessel engaged in trading in ballast, shall be an officer under this ordinance.

For the Committee,

CHARLES DEMOND.

AN ORDINANCE

In relation to the weighing and marking of Lighters and other vessels employed in the transportation of certain articles.

Be it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of the City of Boston in City Council assembled, as follows:

SECTION 1. There shall be chosen annually in the month of March or April, by concurrent vote of the two branches of the City Council, one or more weighers and one or more inspectors of Lighters and other vessels employed in the transportation of stones, gravel, sand or other ballast, who shall hold their offices one year and until others are chosen in their places. They shall severally have power to appoint one or more assistants subject to the approval of the City Council, and shall be removable at the pleasure of the City Council.

SECT. 2. Lighters and other vessels employed in the transportation of stones, gravel or sand, or other ballast, shall be marked on the stern and stem post with a good and sufficient iron bolt, driven through said stem and stern post, and clinched. From the centre of the head of said bolt, all other marks shall take their distance in feet, inches and parts of inches, as the distance may require, from the centre of the head of the said stationary bolts to the lower edge of the other marks, which marks shall be as

follows, namely, light water marks not less than four inches in length and one inch and a half in breadth; and every four tons above said light water marks, legibly cut or cast in figures of 4, 8, 12, 16, 20 and so forth, up to the full capacity of the Lighter or vessel, and said figures shall express the weight which such vessel is capable of carrying, when the lower part of the respective numbers aforesaid shall touch the water, and shall be fastened on the stem and stern post of each Lighter or vessel with sufficient nails not less than one inch in length; and other marks shall be set on the stern and stem post of every Lighter or vessel between every two marks, that the tonnage of the same may be distinguished by a regular progression of two tons.

Sect. 3. Every such weigher shall furnish all the requisite marks and nails, when thereto requested, and shall cause all such Lighters and other vessels to be weighed and marked in conformity with the provisions of the preceding section: and during the time of so weighing and marking, all the persons on board of such Lighter or vessel shall be stationed between the bulk head and the fore chains thereof. The weigher shall keep a correct account of the distance of each mark from the centre of the head of the stationary bolts in feet, inches and parts of inches, in a book to be kept for that purpose, and shall give a certificate thereof, expressing the distances as aforesaid, to the master of every such Lighter or vessel weighed and marked as aforesaid.

Sect. 4. In taking the tonnage of every such Lighter or vessel, a deduction may be made, after such vessel shall have discharged its loading, of one

4 ton for each and every ton the light water marks
5 may be under water.

Sect. 5. Every person, on board of any Lighter
2 or vessel, who shall not keep within the bounds of
3 the bulk head and fore chains during the time of
4 taking her marks, unless in case of absolute neces-
5 sity, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding twenty dol-
6 lars for every offence.

Sect. 6. In case of the sale, by weight, of stones,
2 gravel, sand, or other ballast, to be delivered at any
3 place in the city of Boston, or into any vessel in
4 the harbor of said city, it shall be the duty of one
5 of said inspectors, upon application by either the
6 purchaser or seller thereof, to go on board of the
7 lighter or other vessel containing the same, and in-
8 spect the marks of such lighter or other vessel be-
9 fore and after the delivery of such stones, gravel,
10 sand, or other ballast, and the persons having charge
11 of such lighter or other vessel for inspection of
12 which application shall have been made as afore-
13 said, shall, before such delivery, trim the same, so
14 as to make said lighter or other vessel swim at
15 equal marks at the stem and stern, and shall pump
16 all the water out: and in case any person shall wil-
17 fully hinder any inspector acting under this ordi-
18 nance from going on board such Lighter or other
19 vessel, or shall begin to deliver therefrom the stones,
20 gravel, sand, or other ballast sold by weight, before
21 such Lighter or other vessel shall be trimmed to
22 swim at equal marks and the water pumped out,
23 he shall forfeit not exceeding one hundred dollars
24 for every such offence.

Sect. 7. Every person who shall deliver stones,
2 gravel, sand, or other ballast sold by weight when
3 the inspection of the same shall have been demand-

4 ed as is provided in the preceding section, or when
5 an inspection of the same is required by this ordi-
6 nance, from any Lighter or other vessel which shall
7 not have been weighed, marked and inspected, as
8 is provided in this ordinance, or which shall not
9 have been weighed and marked under the previous
10 law or ordinance, or shall alter or counterfeit the
11 marks or certificate of any Lighter or other vessel
12 as aforesaid, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding three
13 hundred dollars for every offence.

Sect. 8. Every weigher appointed as aforesaid,
2 shall be entitled to receive, from the owner or mas-
3 ter of each lighter or other vessel weighed and
4 marked by him as aforesaid, the following fees, to
5 wit: fifteen cents for every ton of such vessel, and
6 three dollars for furnishing marks, nails and bolts,
7 and other necessary articles, and fastening the same:
8 and for giving the certificate, as before provided, he
9 shall receive one dollar and fifty cents: *provided*,
10 that no Lighter or other vessel which has been once
11 weighed and marked under this or the former law
12 or ordinance, by the weigher of the city of Boston,
13 shall be subject to any charge for a second weighing
14 or marking, unless it shall appear that her former
15 weight or marks are incorrect or have been changed:
16 and all such Lighters or vessels shall be subject to
17 the examination and inspection of every weigher or
18 inspector, without charge, for the purpose of ascer-
19 taining whether their weight and marks are correct
20 or have been altered.

Sect. 9. It shall be the duty of the inspectors
2 to give a certificate, in such form as is hereinafter
3 provided, to the owner or vender of all the stones,
4 sand, gravel, or other ballast inspected under the

5 provisions of this ordinance, and to keep an account
6 of all articles inspected in a book, which shall al-
7 ways be kept open to the inspection of owners,
8 venders or purchasers of stone, sand, gravel, or other
9 ballast sold by weight.

Sect. 10. The accounts to be kept by said in-
2 spector, and the certificates to be given to the owners
3 or venders of stones, sand, gravel, or other ballast,
4 as described in the preceding sections, shall specify
5 the name of the vender, the kind of ballast, sand,
6 or gravel, or other stone, the weight and the deduc-
7 tion of light water marks, the amount of fees re-
8 ceived, and the date of the certificate.

Sect. 11. The fees for inspecting the weight of
2 stones, sand, gravel, or other ballast, shall be three
3 cents for every ton inspected and delivered, which
4 shall in all cases be paid by the vender of the same.

Sect. 12. The inspectors appointed as aforesaid,
2 shall keep an office, and keep the same open, from
3 sunrise to sunset, with liberty to close the same from
4 seven to eight o'clock in the forenoon, during the
5 months of April, May, June, July, August, and
6 September, and from eight to nine o'clock during
7 the other six months, and from one to two o'clock
8 in the afternoon through the whole year. Sundays,
9 Public Fasts, Thanksgivings, and the anniversary
10 of American Independence excepted.

Sect. 13. Every owner or master of any such
2 vessel, who shall neglect to have the same weighed,
3 marked and examined, according to the provisions
4 of this or the former law or ordinance, or who shall
5 remove any marks, or alter his certificate, shall for-
6 feit a sum not exceeding three hundred dollars for
7 every offence.

SECT. 14. Every such weigher who shall be guilty
2 of placing any such mark, contrary to the provisions
3 of this ordinance, or who shall give a false certifi-
4 cate, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding three hundred
5 dollars for every offence.

SECT. 15. The master of any Lighter or vessel
2 that has ballast for sale, shall, on arrival, report
3 himself to the office of the inspector.

SECT. 16. The master of any Lighter or vessel that
2 has stones, sand, gravel or other ballast for sale,
3 shall produce for examination the certificate of
4 marks and measurements of his vessel whenever the
5 same shall be demanded by the inspector, and in
6 case of neglect or refusal to produce them he shall
7 forfeit a sum not exceeding twenty dollars.

SECT. 17 No officer or agent of the city of Bos-
2 ton shall purchase any stones, gravel, sand or other
3 ballast for said city, or make any contract therefor,
4 or accept the delivery of the same, unless the same
5 shall have been, or before the delivery thereof, shall
6 be weighed and inspected according to the provi-
7 sions of this ordinance, and a certificate thereof
8 given as is herein before provided, and no bill against
9 the city, arising out of, or connected with any such
10 purchase, shall be approved or allowed by any com-
11 mittee, passed by the auditor, or paid by the treasu-
12 rer, unless the said certificate shall accompany the
13 bill for the same.

SECT. 18. This ordinance shall take effect imme-
2 diately on its passage, and the officers herein men-
3 tioned may be chosen forthwith: *provided*, that
4 no person who is owner, in whole or in part, of any
5 Lighter or vessel having stones, gravel, sand or
6 other ballast for sale, shall be chosen, or shall con-
7 tinue to be, an officer under this ordinance.

SECT. 19. The "ordinance in relation to the
2 weighing and marking of Lighters and other vessels
3 employed in the transportation of certain articles,"
4 passed on the 27th of December, 1852, is hereby
5 repealed.

City Document.—No. 19.

CITY OF BOSTON.

THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

OF THE

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

In Primary School Committee,

Boston, March 14, 1853.

Read, accepted, and ordered that one thousand copies be printed.

CHARLES DEMOND, *Secretary.*

Boston, March 14, 1853.

By the 41st and 47th Rules of the Primary School Committee, it is made the duty of the Executive Committee, during the first two weeks in February, to examine all the schools under the care of the Board; assigning a district to each of their members for this purpose. And also to prepare an abstract of all the examiners Reports, which, with such comments and recommendations as they may think necessary shall be presented to the Board at the quarterly meeting in March.

In conformity, therefore, with these Rules, the Executive Committee respectfully present the following as their

REPORT.

In consequence of a delay in the appointment of the Primary School Committee, by the Grammar Board, it was not organized until several weeks after the usual time. This prevented the organization of the Executive Committee, and the assignment of districts to the members, until the 10th of February. The rule requiring the examination to be made during the first two weeks in February was suspended by a vote of the Board. For these reasons, it became necessary to postpone the regular quarterly meeting of the Board to allow time for the preparation of the present report and abstract.

From a careful examination of the several reports of the Teachers—the District Committees—and of the re-

cent examinations by the members of the Executive Committee, it is highly gratifying to be able to state to the Board, that the general condition of the schools under their charge is very satisfactory.

The whole number of schools on the 1st of February, 1853, was 194—and the whole number of pupils belonging to them, 11,980, of whom 5,732 are girls, and 6,248 are boys; which is an average of 62 pupils to each school. Of the number belonging to the schools 6,839, or about 58 per cent. are of foreign parentage, which is an increase of 184 during the year. The number of children reported as over 8 years of age, is 3,471, and the number under 5 years of age is 1,648. The average attendance for the year is 79 per cent. or 48 to each school. The highest percentage of attendance in any district is in district 9, in which it is nearly 85 per cent. The lowest is in District No. 3, in which the average of attendance has been only 74 per cent. The highest percentage of attendance in any school is in school No. 3, District No. 2, in which the average percentage for the last six months is reported as more than 95 per cent. The lowest is also in the same district, school No. 7, for colored children, in which the average is 50 per cent.

The number sent to the Grammar Schools during the last six months is 1,539, which added to the 1,468 who were prepared to enter on the 1st of March makes an aggregate of 3,007 who have been fitted for the Grammar Schools during the year ending February 1, 1853.

The number of examinations by the Local Committee for the six months is 1,019; being an average of 5¼ to each school; there were also 3,160 visits made to the schools by the committee within the same time; being an average of more than 16 to each school. In a few of the districts the schools have not received the proper

attention from their Local Committees, but generally the duties have been faithfully performed, and the Executive Committee feel it their duty to express their pleasure at this gratifying evidence of the continued interest of the members.

The number who attend to sewing is 1,512, being an increase of 152 since the last report.

On the 1st of February, 1852, there were 190 schools and 11,817 pupils, to which have been added during the year ending February 1, 1853, 4 schools and 173 pupils. Of these 194 schools, 170 are in buildings owned by the city, and 24 are in hired rooms.

By the report of the first Executive Committee, which was made to the citizens at a town meeting held at Faneuil Hall on the 31st of May, 1819, the whole number of schools was reported to be 20, and the number of children returned as under tuition, 1,118. In March, 1823, four years afterwards, the number of schools was more than doubled, there being at that time 42 in operation, and 2,205 pupils. In 1833 the schools had increased to 64, and the pupils to 8,959. In 1843 there were 108 schools and 7,156 pupils, and they have continued to increase, until in March 1853, there are 194 schools and 12,000 pupils.

Some of the schools have suffered considerably in their attendance from the sickness of the children, but it does not appear to have prevailed to so great an extent as usual, although it has been more fatal, 35 deaths having been reported. The principal diseases have been scarlet fever and whooping cough.

With these preliminary observations the Executive Committee would submit the following abstract of the reports on the several districts.

EAST BOSTON.

This section of the City is divided into three sub-districts.

Sub-District No. I. 7 Schools.

Examined by JACKSON RICHARDSON.

The reading in these schools was not as good as it ought to have been, although there were some very good readers scattered among the classes. There were faults in the tone and manner of the readers, some being loud and boisterous, while others were in the opposite extreme. Some read with a tone, not *sing-song*, but decidedly unmusical, and unnatural. Their faults, though not very prevalent, should be corrected. The scholars had also a better *theoretical* than *practical* knowledge of the stops and marks; which is a fault too common in the schools. The average errors in the first and second classes, were, in spelling, 22 per cent.; in arithmetic, 10 per cent. The answers in arithmetic were prompt, and the abbreviations, numeral letters, and punctuation, were correctly given. The school rooms are pleasant and comfortable, with the exception of those occupied by Schools Nos. 6 and 7, which have water in the cellar, and require immediate attention. Most of the teachers in this district appear faithful and efficient, and if the local committees were more attentive, their schools would take a higher rank. The order was generally good, but in several of the schools requires improvement. The rooms and children were neat in appearance. Schools Nos. 1 and 5 are much crowded, and it appears advisable to organize a new School to relieve them.

Sub-District No. II. 7 Schools.

Examined by JAMES N. SYKES.

The reading, generally, exhibited a careful attention on the part of each of the teachers, to punctuation, emphasis, and enunciation. The first and second classes in Schools Nos. 1 and 7, excelled in these particulars, and the third and fourth classes of School No. 2, were much farther advanced than the corresponding classes in the other schools. Average errors in the first and second classes, were, in spelling, 23 per cent.; arithmetic, 12 per cent.

On the subject of order and attention, the Examiner was entirely satisfied with Schools Nos. 2, 4, 5 and 7; while in School No. 3, these were somewhat deficient. This may in part be attributed to a long absence of the teacher from her post, which was occasioned by a severe domestic affliction. Its condition, however, has a special claim upon the attention of the Local Committee. The school house on Border street is unfortunately situated; for, in addition to the other annoyances of lumber yards, cooperage, saw-pits, and iron foundry, a smithery has been lately erected on one side of it, producing a clamor from its ringing anvils, which is far from conducing to the successful education of children. The heating apparatus in School No. 6 is defective, and injurious to the health of both teacher and children.

The teachers allude to serious absences arising from the sickness of many of their pupils. There have also been three deaths of children in the schools, the reports of which show the affectionate relations that exist between the teachers and pupils. The children are punctual in their attendance, and take a deep interest in their schools. No cases of truancy are reported, and

although a large proportion of the children are from the poorer classes, they are generally well supplied with books by their parents, who, in many cases, show an interest quite encouraging. As an instance, one little Irish boy said to his teacher when she gave him his lesson after his being absent for some time, "My father has heard me say all my lessons, because he could not buy me a cap to wear to school." And thus the little fellow was enabled to keep up with his class, until his father was able to send him to school again.

Sub-District No. III. 6 *Schools.*

Examined by Charles Demond.

The report of the Examiner of this District, is, that the condition of the schools, with perhaps one or two exceptions, is not satisfactory. They are backward, much more so than any district he has visited, and much below what the rules require. The order is good, the children look happy, and in point of capability are fully up to the average of children in the City. The rooms are all pleasant and convenient, and no deficiency in qualification was discovered in the teachers, but for some reason the *standard* of attainment in the district is far too low. The teachers did not seem to be aware of this, and while they appeared to be trying to perform their duty each day, there was little or no enthusiasm manifested, either by the teachers or scholars.

It appeared from the evidence of the teachers, that examinations were unfrequent, and generally quite superficial when made. In some cases, a member of the committee will only sit and listen, while a class may be reading or spelling, and then take his leave, with the idea, that he has performed his duty, and is entitled to a record of credit for an examination. Such an exam-

ination is neither complying with the intention of our rules, nor of any practical benefit to the schools. An examination, to be useful, should be made *personally* by the committee, and include the various studies required; and if it is true, that the examinations are of the character represented, it is not difficult to discover one cause of the low standard of attainment in the district. Experience has clearly proved that teachers will be successful and enthusiastic in their work, and the pupils make rapid and healthy progress in their studies, other things being equal, in proportion as the committee are faithful and attentive to their duties. A poor teacher often becomes a good one, under the influence of the kind and cordial sympathy of an intelligent local committee, and the best teacher is inspired with new energy by the aid she may thus receive. The District Committee, therefore, are earnestly desired to examine the matter carefully, and by a hearty co-operation with the teachers, strive to obviate the difficulties, and there is no doubt that the schools of this district may be made to rank among the first in the City. The average percentage of errors in the first and second classes in the district, were, in Spelling 25 per cent., in Arithmetic 31 per cent. This is a very large average, considering that the words for spelling and the questions in arithmetic were quite simple and easy. In reciting the commandments in concert, the pupils did very well, but a knowledge of their purport would be much increased, if they were occasionally recited by the scholars individually. The punctuation, numerals and abbreviations were generally well given. The report has an extended notice of each school, and is commended to the attention of the District Committee and teachers.

From the teachers' reports, it appears that considera-

ble sickness has prevailed in some of the schools, which has affected the average attendance. There are, however, no cases of truancy. The first class in School No. 2 has 30 scholars. This is an intermediate school, and many of the pupils have been prepared for the Grammar Schools for several months, because, as the teacher says, the Grammar Masters will receive them only once in six months. This is not only an injury to the teacher, but a positive wrong to the pupils, which should be at once rectified by the District Committee. It should be distinctly understood that by Rule 30 of the Grammar Board, pupils from the intermediate schools can be admitted on the first Monday of every month. And the grammar masters have no right to refuse admission to this class of children, whenever they are *qualified*, and apply at these times. If any difficulty occurs, a proper representation made to the Sub-Committee of the Grammar School, will always prevent any misunderstanding.

District No. II. 9 *Schools.*

Examined by Henry L. Dalton.

The Reading in the several classes was generally satisfactory, in some very good. The average errors for the 1st and 2d classes were, in Spelling 10 per cent. in Arithmetic 9 per cent. In School No. 7 for colored children, the spelling errors were 33⅓ per cent. in the first class, while in School No. 3, they were only 4 per cent. There were, however, no errors in Arithmetic in School No. 7. The other exercises and studies were well performed—the schools appeared to good advantage, and the progress made by the scholars rendered it evident that the teachers were interested in their respective schools, and devoted to the best interests of their

pupils. The average percentage of attendance in 8 of the schools of this district is remarkably good, and were it not for the school for colored children, in which the average attendance is only 50 per cent, this district would rank as the highest in this respect; for, by omitting the school alluded to, the average of the others would be 86½ per cent. School No. 3 has also the credit of the largest per cent. of attendance of any other Primary School, the average for six months being over 95½ per cent. This school is the most numerous in the district, and the teacher is faithful and enthusiastic in the performance of her duty. That some portion of this attendance is due to the absence of sickness, in a great degree, among the children, the Executive Committee are fully aware, but that a considerable portion is due to the teacher, is evident from the cheerful and hopeful spirit she exhibits in her duties, and which is well expressed in the following extract from her semi-annual report.

"'In all seasons of life, how much of chill or warmth of the landscape depends upon our choice of the aspect,' if we choose we can generally find the sunny side. This remark is most certainly true in the office of teacher. If you begin with feeling that you will work with a good will in the matter, you will certainly be rewarded by a *tolerable* harvest. True, only a grain a day, or perhaps a grain a week, of *real ore* will be laid up; but at the end of six months, these 'littles amount to much.' The great difficulty is, we look for the ingathering too soon, and thus discouragements creep in, and if not constantly on one's guard will affect both teacher and taught.

"I have been in the City's service nearly eight years, and by keeping as much as possible, on the bright side of the landscape, have kept my lungs in a wonderful

state of preservation—my faith unshaken, and my hope strong—except, before one of these annual examinations. At these seasons, it is of course expected, that every tree, and shrub, and little twig, will sparkle with brilliants. But if the teacher finds on the last review, before the annual inspection, that many of these shrubs and twigs are entirely *unpresentable*, and some of them to all appearance *dead*, then, if she can keep her patience firm, her eye on the *sunny side* of the aspect, and 'the silver thread bright and unbroken,' she may feel most truly, that 'the kingdom of Heaven is within her.'

"On the Monday morning after the long vacation, my heart was made glad by seeing every chair filled with my little ones—70 of them: 6 only being absent, and all looking so bright and happy, that if eyes ever spoke, theirs certainly told how pleasant it seemed to get back to school again. I have never, during the course of my teaching, (nearly 8 years,) had so good an attendance, and been so generally blessed with health. My *only* trouble has been, the *rapid flight of time.* I have often wished I had the power of good old Joshua, and could say to the sun, 'stand still!' For those who feel that time hangs heavily on their hands, I would most earnestly advise them to take a Primary School of between 70 and 80 members, each one of whom is hungering and thirsting for a morsel of mental and spiritual food, and only *four* short minutes a day to bestow on each child. This course of life I can confidently recommend as a perfect cure for that disease known among some as 'ennui.'

"Very little sickness has appeared among my flock. The Death Angel has taken two from my sixth class, and 'housed them from the storms,' which they would have met with here, for they were the children of poverty.

* * * I am never troubled with truants,

seldom with untidiness or tardiness; and if the Committee will take the opinion of a very *interested* person, I will say, that the condition of my school is not as good as I could hope for, but as good as I should expect."

The teacher of School No. 4, has been absent for several months from sickness, and the Executive Committee regret to learn that there has been no local committee of this School, and no examinations made during the past six months. This should not have been allowed by the District Committee; and there is also a question as to the expediency of having a substitute in charge of a school for so long a period, as in this case, which is commended to their attention.

The colored school is still small, but is improving in numbers, and as the teacher has time, the first class are learning to write and pursue the same studies as in the fourth class in the Grammar School. There are no truants, but tardiness and irregular attendance prevail to a great extent.

District No. III. 9 Schools.

Examined by William H. Calrow.

The schools in this District appeared to be in excellent condition. The Reading, in Schools Nos. 1, 2, 6 and 7, was very good in tone and expression. In the first class of School No. 4, there was but *one* pupil, *three* having removed but a short time before the examination, and one being sick with scarlet fever. The errors in the first and second classes, were, in Spelling 12 per cent., in Arithmetic 9½ per cent. The questions on numerals, abbreviations, &c. were answered readily and understandingly. The children were well clothed, cleanly and orderly. The singing was unusually good;

and the other exercises were highly creditable to the teachers.

In several of the schools there has been but little sickness, and the average attendance has been very good; in others, the reverse has been the case. The teachers of two of the schools are much tried by the depraved and immoral influences which surround their pupils at home. A sad record is made by one of them, of four children, two boys and two girls, who have already in their infant years acquired the habit of using intoxicating drinks!! and two of these have actually been in school while under its influence. In one case it was found to have been given to the child by its mother as a luxury! The fact is too deplorable for comment—it needs none; but as we leave the degrading record, we can but express our belief and gratitude, that it is owing to the redeeming influence of our schools, that such things are not more common than they are.

District No. IV. 8 *Schools.*

Examined by E. D. G. Palmer.

No striking defect was noticed in the Reading of either of the classes. A good degree of excellence was exhibited in some instances, and with the exception of, occasionally, a too great rapidity for clear enunciation, or a low tone of voice, this exercise was creditable to the scholars and teachers. The results of the examination were—errors in Spelling 9 per cent., Arithmetic 8 per cent. In School No. 2 the arithmetic was quite deficient, while in Schools Nos. 3 and 7, there were no errors. The several school rooms, with the exception of that occupied by School No. 8, appeared to be commodious and well furnished. The children were

under good discipline, and were evidently making good progress.

From the teachers' reports, it appears, that sickness has been quite prevalent in several of the schools, and nine of their little ones have been taken away by death. The attendance during the winter months has been quite good, showing an increase on the corresponding months of last year. Truancy is unknown in the district, and punctual attendance is quite commendable. The schools of this district have faithful and energetic committees, from whom the teachers derive much aid and counsel. The following extracts from one of the teacher's reports, will be interesting from the right spirit and understanding of the duties of a teacher, which it exhibits. "I have no truants, none apparently indisposed to come to school constantly and punctually. I very seldom have the children's *dislike* of school as a cause assigned for tardiness or non-attendance. I endeavor to make the school pleasant, and as far as practicable, try to stand in the place of a parent to them. They are mostly children of the poorest class, and some of them, I fear, have to bear much that is harsh and unreasonable at home. But the teacher of such children has a much greater opportunity of attaching the little ones to her, and as, usually, the love of an object increases with the benefits we confer upon it, so have I felt, I think, more real affection for and interest in these children, than I should in a school more independent of my little kindnesses for their comfort. With regard to cleanliness I find some improvement during the last year, and I have reason to believe that the parents generally do all that can justly be expected in their circumstances. That both parents and children have considerable self-respect, in this regard, has been proved to me over and over again, when,

on calling at their homes I have been enabled to contrast the squalid appearance of the room, with the neat attire and smoothed hair of the little urchin who so eagerly ushered his teacher in. It is with much regret that I record the death of a little girl who stood at the head of my second class at the last examination. She looked forward with eager anticipation to her promotion to the first class, after the vacation, but before the holidays were half over she was raised to a school infinitely higher, holier, and happier."

District No. V. 8 *Schools.*

Examined by S. J. M. Homer.

The appearance of the first and second classes were quite creditable, with the exception of the Reading, in which there was a great want of expression, and a general neglect of the punctuation. In this respect, with the exception of Schools Nos. 2 and 5, the standard in the schools is apparently too low. The spelling, and questions in arithmetic were prompt, and with a good degree of accuracy. The average errors in the first and second classes, were, in Spelling 9 per cent., in Arithmetic 4 per cent. In all the other required studies, these classes appeared to good advantage. The examination was rendered extremely pleasant by the excellence of the singing, and the recitation of an interesting dialogue by two children from School No. 2. The condition of School No. 7 reflects great credit upon the teacher. The location of the room is bad, and the scholars principally from the poorest portion of the foreign population of North street and its vicinity; and yet the appearance of the school is equal to any in the district. Out of seventy-three questions in spelling and arithmetic proposed to the first and second classes from

this school, but one was incorrectly answered; and in the examination of the lower classes, every answer was correct. School No. 6 is composed of a bright, intelligent class of children; but their proficiency was not equal to what should be expected from their appearance. In the Intermediate Schools, Nos. 5 and 8, the Examiner suggests to the District Committee, the expediency of separating the sexes, having one a school for boys only, and the other devoted exclusively to girls. The schools are otherwise reported to be in good condition. The teacher of School No. 7, alludes in grateful terms to the obligations she has been under, to her Local Committee, for the interest he has manifested in the welfare of the school, frequently calling, and by his presence and advice, assisting the teacher to perform her arduous duties more satisfactorily than she could otherwise have done. Thirty-two examinations and eighty-three visits to the eight schools of this district, during the last six months, attest the faithfulness of this gentleman.

District No. VI. 10 *Schools.*

Examined by S. G. Bowdlear.

The general appearance of the classes was gratifying; the order was good, and the attention and interest were well kept up throughout the necessarily long sessions. The singing of the children added much interest to the occasion, and the teachers are deserving of commendation for the pains taken in teaching them. The Reading was generally good in the schools, in most of them excellent, the pronunciation was very good. The style of reading as taught in School No. 9, is worthy of imitation. Average errors in the first and second classes of the District, in Spelling 9 per cent., in Arithmetic 8

per cent. In spelling, it is worthy of notice that the first classes missed more words of *one* syllable than of two or more syllables. In arithmetic, while some of the second classes had attained as much progress, perhaps, as could properly be expected, it seemed to the examiner that most of them had not been urged on as far as desirable. The answers to questions in numerals, abbreviations, and the names and uses of the stops and marks, were given, collectively, with great eagerness, promptness, and correctness.

Six of the schools in this District have been removed to a new and commodious school house, which has been erected in Wall street since the last examination, and has conduced much to the comfort and happiness of the teachers and children. The average attendance in the schools has been very good, with the exception of the Intermediate, No. 4, in which the attendance has not averaged 62 per cent.; as no explanation is given in the teacher's report, the matter is referred to the attention of the District Committee.

District No. VII. 7 Schools.

Examined by Isaiah Faxon.

The Reading in the first and second classes was generally good; in Schools Nos. 3 and 4, it was very good. The spelling was prompt, and the answers to the questions in arithmetic remarkably accurate. The average errors in these classes being, in Spelling 12 per cent., in Arithmetic 4 per cent. The reading, spelling, and other studies in the lower classes, were creditable and satisfactory. The singing in several of the schools, is also highly commendable. The classes were well organized, and excellent order prevails in these schools. In School No. 2, the Examiner recommends the attention of the

local committee to the procuring of new chairs, for the children, instead of the uncomfortable benches they have now in use. The Intermediate School No. 3 did not appear to so good advantage as the others, but as such of the pupils as are qualified are sent to the Grammar Schools on the first of each month, by the committee, the reason is obvious, that some allowance should be made on this account. The several reports show, that the schools in this district are in an unusually good condition. The local committees have faithfully attended to their duties; and the teachers allude in grateful terms to their pleasant visits, and the salutary effect of the simple and practical remarks made to the children, which often leaves a durable impression on their minds. Scarlet fever has prevailed in a number of the schools, and seven deaths have occurred, which have been noticed with great feeling in the reports of the teachers. The efforts of the truant police have been productive of much good, and the teachers speak of their indebtedness to them, for reclaiming some very bad children.

District No. VIII. 7 Schools.

Examined by THOMAS B. HAWKES.

The Reading was, with some exceptions, very good, and the spelling was unusually correct. The answers in Arithmetic, in Schools Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6, was exceedingly prompt and correct, the average errors in the 1st classes being less than 1 per cent., and of the 1st and 2d classes, 3 per cent.; in Spelling, the errors were 11 per cent., while in the other two schools, for colored children, the errors in Arithmetic were 15 per cent., and in Spelling 14 per cent. The attendance in the Intermediate School, No. 7, is only 58 per cent.

The room is good, and the teacher faithful and interested, and it is a source of regret, that the parents have so little desire to secure an education for their children. The teachers of this school, and of No. 5, are very much tried with absence and tardiness. They anticipated that the enforcement of the truant law would be a great and permanent benefit to their schools. At first, the impression of the children, was, that they were required to be present every day, and at the proper time, and that nothing but sickness could excuse them; but after a few absences from other causes, had occurred, and they found a note from the parents sufficient for their excuse, they began gradually to relapse into their old habits, and for the past two months the attendance has been very irregular. The rooms are well furnished with comfortable seats, water, and other conveniences, and are well located and adapted for the purpose, except the school-room under the Bulfinch Street church, which is too large for convenience. In punctuation, numerals, &c., the answers were prompt and correct. School No. 4, is reported as an excellent school; the record shows but one error in arithmetic, and *none* in the spelling of the 1st class. The following remarks of the teacher are worthy of notice:

"The class preparing to leave on the 1st of March, numbers *fourteen*, the largest I have dismissed for some time; and I have taken more than usual care to explain every lesson, sometimes almost every word, because I am daily more and more convinced of the necessity and advantage of such a course. Persons not in daily intercourse with children, can form no idea how much, and repeated enlightening they require upon words and subjects of every day use and occurrence, and I feel it the duty of every teacher to make this a special object. It is a most interesting exercise to the children,

who often say, 'do ask us about this lesson, I think I can tell more about it than I did the last time,' and I believe the children are thus more thoroughly taught, and made happier in school."

Sewing is well attended to in several of the schools of this district, and for the others, a sewing school is kept every Saturday afternoon.

District No. IX. 9 Schools.

Examined by A. G. Wyman.

From the examination of the upper classes, the examiner feels that much commendation is due to the teachers for the proficiency of the children in all the requirements. The Reading in two of the schools was excellent, in the others quite satisfactory. The average errors in the 1st and 2d classes, were, in Spelling, 7 per cent., Arithmetic, 3 per cent. At the examination of the 1st classes, several of the pupils gave interesting and very creditable recitations. Most excellent order prevailed in the schools, and much interest was manifested by the pupils, in their desire to show that they had been well taught. Schools Nos. 1 and 2 are highly commended, and the Intermediate School, No. 6, although, as is often the case, has had its drawbacks, may yet be considered a good school, with a teacher who appears devoted to its real welfare, and worthy of the office she holds. The School on the Western Avenue, considering the class of children belonging to it, was found well advanced in all the required studies, some of which are the same as those in the grammar schools. The teacher manifested a good degree of tact in her occupation, and the school afforded much evidence of her faithful instruction.

District No. X. 15 Schools.

Examined by WILLIAM READ.

Of the 963 pupils in these schools, all but 8 are of foreign parentage. In forming an estimate of the proficiency in reading, therefore, great allowance is to be made for a class of children to whom our language is essentially a foreign tongue, and whose inflections in speaking are so entirely at variance with those in use among us. For this reason, the main points of observation, were upon the progress made towards correct enunciation, and a proper regard to the stops and marks in reading.

The pupils seemed to understand what they read, but evinced a desire to get through in as short a time as possible; an impatience of the wholesome checks of punctuation, that often joined two or more sentences together, and much marred the general effect. While, therefore, the teachers deserve great praise for the manifest good result of their labors, this portion of their pupils training, is recommended to their increased attention. The average errors in the 1st and 2d classes, were, in Spelling, 15 per cent., in Arithmetic, 9 per cent. The examination in numerals, abbreviations, and other required studies, was satisfactory. In Schools No. 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10, the 2d classes excelled the 1st in Reading, and were particularly careful in their attention to the stops and marks, which gave expression to their reading, and shew their ability to acquire a command of the language.

As regards the visits and examinations at the several schools, the Examiner reports their condition as reflecting the highest credit upon the teachers, and the local committees. The rooms are neatly kept, and the chil-

dren looked tidy and happy. Upon the walls are to be seen many objects to please the eye, and cultivate the mental faculties. The encouragement money, of two dollars for each school, allowed by the City, has been expended in procuring books, small indeed in number, but occupying a large space in the estimation of the children, who use them with avidity, and it is to be hoped, with profit. The singing, throughout the district, is good, and affords an agreeable relaxation to both teachers and pupils in the tedium of school hours. The report closes with the following merited tribute to this district:

"In summing up the estimate of this examination, your committee cannot but express his admiration and gratification at the zeal manifested by the committee and teachers of the district. He feels that it may well be a subject of gratulation to the Board, and the citizens at large, that a corps of supervisors and teachers can be found, who so faithfully perform a necessarily laborious duty, in a field, where, under God, is to be determined, at no distant period, the destiny of the City."

From the teacher's reports, several interesting facts are gleaned. Many of the children in this district suffer from a want of proper clothing, and, consequently, the cold weather affects the average attendance. The teacher of School No. 1, expresses her gratitude for the timely aid afforded in such cases by the "Brattle Street Sewing Circle," and "for the donations of cloth received through the kindness of several gentlemen;—and to the Committee who have furnished the materials for sewing, which continues to interest and benefit the children." The attendance in this district is very good, frequently at the head of the list in this respect, and it appears, that unless too sick or destitute, the children are

anxious to go to school as a place more cheerful, attractive and comfortable, than their homes. In several instances this desire has been so manifest, that parents have complained to the teacher, that they were unable to keep their children at home to work for them, even on very stormy days. The Ventilation of one of the school-houses on Fort Hill requires improvement, as the teachers are now obliged to ventilate the rooms by opening the windows, by which the children contract severe colds. The teachers allude to the great attention paid to the neatness and cleanliness of the children, when sent to school. There are no truants; and the habit of visiting the parents of the children has been found very beneficial. The teacher of School No. 11, which is for girls only, has had 40 of her best scholars withdrawn to go to the school under the charge of the "Sisters of Charity." Notwithstanding the disappointment which this must naturally occasion, it should be her consolation, and that of other teachers who are similarly tried by not being able to show the result of their labors, that they have had the privilege of imparting the seed of physical and moral education in such a manner, that whatever the future situation of these children may be, they, as well as society at large, will be benefited by the instruction they have received from our Primary Schools.

Visiting the parents of the children, and sewing, is practiced to an extent highly creditable to the teachers of this district, whose reports are, as usual, very interesting.

District No. XI. 8 *Schools.*

Examined by Philo Sanford.

The report of the Examiner of this district, is, that the 1st and 2d classes were quite satisfactory in all respects. The Reading was good, and evinced care on the part of the teachers in this important branch of education. In Spelling and Arithmetic, the answers were prompt, and more than usually correct, the errors in the former being only 3 per cent., and in the latter, 5 per cent. The other branches of study, also, exhibited a commendable proficiency. The visits to the several schools were made pleasant by the neatness of the room, and the happy and contented appearance of the teachers and pupils. The lower classes were found in a good state of progress, and the order and discipline were such as to insure success. If more interest could be awakened in parents, and if some of the committee were more faithful, and were to spend more time in the schools, it would strengthen the hands and encourage the hearts of the teachers and scholars. To the Local Committees of Schools Nos. 1 and 4, the teachers express their thanks for their frequent presence and assistance. The other teachers allude, in grateful terms, to the interest, attention and kindness they have received from the Chairman of the district. Schools Nos. 2, 5 and 7, situated on Odeon Avenue, have suffered much during the past six months, from the building of the large block of stores on the Boston Theatre estate, and it has somewhat affected their average attendance.

District No. XII. 7 Schools.

Examined by JAMES B. DOW.

The Reading in all the classes may be considered good, and, in some of them, superior. It was also characterized by great uniformity, both as to tone and emphasis. The proficiency in Spelling and Arithmetic, was very marked, the errors in the former being 6 per cent., and in the latter, but 1-2 per cent. The reading of poetry in all the schools, with one exception, was of a high order, and the miscellaneous questions were answered with correctness and promptitude. The Examiner expresses his high satisfaction with the examination of this district. Having in former years been connected with it as a member of the committee, he was enabled to judge correctly of the progress made in the schools, and he is happy in being able to state, that great improvement has been made; and, that this improvement, in a great measure, is due to the faithfulness of the district committee, whose acts will compare favorably with any other in the City. There is also due attention given to the convenience and comforts of the children and teachers, combined with a strict regard to proper and reasonable wants. A great improvement has been made in the school-house on South Street Place, and three good rooms provided, instead of three very poor ones, at a small expense to the City.

Much attention has been given, in this district, to the exercises on the "Chart," giving the elementary sounds of the letters, and with good success. The clear and distinct pronunciation which characterized the reading in this district, may, to a certain extent, be attributed to this exercise.

A large proportion of the children, in this district,

are of foreign parentage, and of the poorer classes, but the average of attendance is very good, and there are no cases of truancy.

The ventilation of the school-rooms, in Essex Place, is much needed, which will, undoubtedly, be attended to by the district committee. This matter has been well arranged in the school-house in South Street Court.

District No. XIII. 9 Schools.

Examined by N. C. Stevens.

The general appearance of the 1st and 2d classes was characterized by neatness, good order and attention. The Reading in all the classes was good, although the 1st classes were called upon to read portions they were not familiar with; which evinced thoroughness on the part of teachers and scholars. No prominent habitual faults were noticed in any of the classes, and the shades of difference, in the various schools, is so slight as to be a work of supererogation to point them out. The average errors in the 1st and 2d classes were, in Spelling, 5 per cent., in Arithmetic, 7 per cent. The Spelling, in the lower classes were very correct. The moral and physical condition of the children is well attended to; the order and discipline is good; truancy is unknown in the district, and punctuality is commendable. All the school-rooms are pleasant, and well adapted to the purpose. Several of them are tastefully hung with pictures, and had collections of natural objects, in appropriate cabinets, which, with the small library, contribute to make the school-room pleasant and desirable.

The passage and entrance to the schools in Bumstead Court, as often alluded to in previous reports, continues in the same state, and should receive immediate attention. This has long been a subject of annoyance to all

connected with the district, and a serious detriment to the usefulness of the schools there located.

In School No. 8, there is a very interesting little boy who is nearly blind. His progress is quite remarkable, considering the circumstances. He has a very retentive memory, and gives such close attention, not only to the instruction given to his own class, but to all the others, that he recites his lessons as perfect, and retains his position as well, as those who are not thus afflicted. He is regarded with great kindness and attention by his schoolmates and teacher.

The practice of visiting the parents is continued, and they in turn visit the schools, and appear to take great interest in their progress.

Since the last semi-annual examination, Dr. John Odin, Jr. the Chairman of this district, has resigned as a member of the Board. Dr. Odin has been a member of the Primary School Committee, for sixteen years, during which time, but few, if any, have been more faithful and devoted to the welfare of the schools. In common, therefore, with the committee and teachers of the district, the Executive Committee deem it their duty to take the present occasion to express their regret at his retirement, and their esteem for his long continued services.

District No. XIV. 8 *Schools.*

Examined by E. W. Blake.

In Reading, the schools, generally, appeared well. In one, the prevalence of the "sing-song" style, detracted somewhat from its otherwise excellent performance. This was the case with the 1st and 2d classes, but was not observed in the lower ones, of the same school, when visited. In another school, the Reading was

rather too slow, arising from long pauses at the "stops." These should be minded, certainly, but excessive moderation should be avoided, as well as undue haste. The Examiner alludes to a habit in one of the schools, which is not uncommon in some others, and which it is very desirable to correct. He says, "The schools were orderly, and their general appearance pleasing; the only noticeable exception was in one school, the classes of which, seemed unable to maintain a 'perpendicular,' their 'swaying to and fro,' suggesting fears, lest, losing their equilibrium, they should measure their lengths upon the floor." The average errors in the 1st and 2d classes, were, in Spelling 9½ per cent.; in Arithmetic, 7 per cent. The Examiner also recommends a week's vacation after the spring examination of the schools; as this is a subject which has been often agitated in the Grammar Board, and found inexpedient; and as by our Rules, we have only the vacations originating in that Board, no action on this subject is recommended by the Executive Committee, at the present time.

From the teachers' report we learn, that sickness has prevailed in a number of the schools during the winter months, which has greatly affected the average attendance. The teacher of School No. 1, finds the "five minute rule," by which the pupil is not allowed to enter school more than five minutes late, to operate as an antidote to tardiness. This is perhaps owing, in some degree, to the "ready sympathy and active co-operation which she receives from the parents of her scholars, in all her proposals for the good of the school." About a year ago, a second Intermediate School was established in this district, upon which, it was deemed advisable by the committee, to make one for boys, and the other for girls. The plan has thus far proved quite satisfactory. "Since the separation, the teacher finds the

girls more quiet and gentle in their manners, and it is much easier to make them understand what conduct is expected of them. She is now able to devote one afternoon in each week to Sewing, which, from their age and situation, is of great benefit to the pupils, and which they seem to enjoy very much." The boys' department has been very trying to the teacher, but they are now under good discipline, and exhibit a strong desire to learn. The evil of tardiness, the teacher attributes, in almost every instance, to the negligence of the parents not providing the children with their breakfast in season to reach school by 9 o'clock. The boys are large, and if sent home for being late, they are apt to go coasting upon the Common, or to loiter about in company with other idle, if not truant, boys. Owing, however, to the faithful exertions of the School Police, there has been but one case of truancy to report.

The schools on the corner of South Cedar and Church Streets, suffer exceedingly from the noise of carts and other vehicles since the extension of Church Street to Tremont Street. As this school-house projects almost its whole width beyond the line of Church Street, it will probably, ere long, be found to the interest of the City, to have it removed, which will obviate the evil complained of.

District No. XV. 8 *Schools.*

Examined by Oliver Ditson.

The schools in this district are reported as in admirable condition. The teachers are competent, assiduous, and persevering; the committee earnest, laborious, and faithful. It is not remarkable, therefore, that the children should be proficient, and even in advance of official requirements. The errors in Spelling and Arith-

metic, were very few, being in the former 1½ per cent., and in the latter 4 per cent. At the commencement of the present school year, it was found necessary to establish an additional school, to relieve the then existing schools of their overcharged numbers; consequently, a draft was made upon the other schools, and from the location of School No. 1, it was very much affected, as, in completing the arrangements, it became necessary to discharge about fifty pupils, including three from the 1st class. This has broken up the organization of the school very considerably, but, by great exertion, the teacher has been able to re-organize her classes, and the school is now in a good state.

The Examiner suggests to the district committee, the expediency of forming another Intermediate School, as quite a number of large children were noticed among the scholars. Intermediate schools, for neglected or backward children, who are too old for the Primary schools, are no longer an experiment, and when a sufficient number can be found, to authorize the establishment of a new school, no time should be lost in forming one, and thus withdrawing from the other schools a very serious incumbrance to the advancement of young and intelligent children. Besides, it is greatly for the benefit of the backward children, because the instruction can be better adapted to their age and capacity, and they can thus be brought forward and fitted for the Grammar schools more rapidly.

The Intermediate school already existing, maintains a high character under the charge of its present efficient teacher.

SOUTH BOSTON.

District No. XVI. 12 *Schools.*

Examined by THOMAS WILDER.

Some of the specimens of Reading were very good, being characterized by good intonation, pronunciation, and, by some, by very good expression. Others were deficient in all of these points; they often gave the wrong inflection of voice, and, in some instances, there appeared to be a careless habit of reading, manifested by passing over some words, and putting others in where they should not be. The style of reading could be much improved in all the schools, by rendering it more natural in tone and manner. This can best be done by the frequent reading of the teachers, to their schools, which is always attended with great advantages. The average errors in the 1st and 2d classes, were, in Spelling, 14½ per cent.; in Arithmetic, 10 per cent. The examination of the lower classes was satisfactory in most of the schools. Of School No. 4, the Examiner says: "On entering the room there was an aspect of things that promised much pleasure from the performances of the children. A book was in the hands of every scholar who could use one, and they were right before their eyes. His expectations were high; but they were more than realized. Not a word was missed by any scholar in the classes examined, which were the 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th. The three first read in the 'Second Reader,' and spelled from it; the 6th read with care in the 'First School Book.' Their pronunciation was remarkably good; nor is this the result of accident, but arises from a thorough training of the organs of speech.

The examination of the other branches of study in

the schools was generally good, and the order in most of them commendable.

SOUTH BOSTON.

District No. XVII. 12 Schools.

Examined by J. M. Wightman.

There are 716 pupils in these schools; and of this number 112 belong to the 1st and 93 to the 2d classes. At the examination of the 1st classes 97 were present. The general appearance of the children was neat and intelligent, and the order, attention, and interest exhibited were unexceptionable.

The Reading, with the exception of that in two or three of the schools was good, but, as a whole, would not compare favorably with that of some other districts which the Committee has examined. There appeared to be a want of expression and enunciation; and in several of the schools a serious disregard of all sensible punctuation, commas being treated as periods, and periods as commas, frequently destroying the sense and beauty of what was read. There appears to be in many of our schools and these are not an exception, a higher importance given to the correct *recitation* of the stops and marks, than to their utility and effect in reading understandingly. Children of the age of those in our Primary Schools are naturally imitative, and a good reader at the head of a class will frequently leave a strong impress of his style and manner on many of the others. It is therefore quite important that the teacher should often draw the attention of the children to a standard for them to follow. This standard should be herself, and there is no other which they will more effectually regard. In all the schools where excellent

reading has been observed by the Examiner, the teachers have been in the habit of reading portions of the lessons to the pupils before they were suffered to read themselves, and there is no question, that all errors of style or punctuation may be effectually corrected, by the teacher reading the lesson, or sentence, with the proper inflections and tone to give a natural expression to it. The Examiner suggests this practice as a means of improvement in this respect, and as one worthy of a trial by the teachers of the district.

The average errors in the 1st and 2d classes were, in Spelling 8 per cent. and in Arithmetic 10 per cent. In Arithmetic many of the schools are exceedingly difficient; the standard of attainment in this respect is quite too low, and the pupils require more drilling than they appear to have received in this study. Exceptions should, however, be made in regard to Schools Nos. 1, 7, 9, 10 and 12, in which the answers were prompt and generally correct.

The examination of the lower classes, and the visits to the several schools were generally satisfactory, and in some instances exceedingly interesting. The School-house near the City Point, recently erected, is well located, airy, and very conveniently arranged for the comfort of the schools. The cabinets of shells and other curiosities, with the appropriate pictures suspended on the walls, exhibit admirable taste in the teachers; and their interest in rendering the school-room pleasant and attractive, was reflected in the bright faces, and in the intelligent appearance of all their pupils. Two of the schools in this building were excellently conducted, and the third which has only been established within a few months, is in such a condition, as to warrant the belief that it will soon attain a high rank in the district.

The singing is very good throughout the district,

and the rooms are generally commodious and neatly kept.

District No. XVIII. 10 *Schools.*

Examined by Caleb Gill.

The examination of this district was in many respects highly satisfactory, but as there have been quite a number of changes among the teachers within the last six months, there is a great inequality in the condition of the schools. To give a just idea, therefore, it will be necessary to classify them somewhat, to prevent the necessity of giving the character of each school in detail. The average errors in the 1st and 2d classes of the district were, in Spelling, 7½ per cent.; in Arithmetic, 4 per cent. The Reading in School No. 1, was good, with the exception of a want of expression, and, being in rather too low a tone of voice. As this school appeared remarkably well in other respects, by correcting the defects in the reading, the teacher will add much to the character of her school. Of Schools Nos. 4, 5 and 7, it is perhaps sufficient to say that they still maintain the high reputation which they have heretofore enjoyed. These schools give satisfactory evidence of capacity, industry and fidelity on the part of the teachers, and of an interest on the part of the scholars, which is highly commendable. Unfortunately for School No. 7, the teacher has been induced to accept a situation in one of the Grammar Schools of the City, and the district will be extremely fortunate, if they succeed in selecting another teacher, who will sustain the school in its present high position. Schools Nos. 2, 3, 6 and 8, are all under the charge of new teachers, and judging from their present condition, it will require

unremitting efforts on their part to bring up their schools to the standard which they should sustain in the district. More attention has been necessarily given to the establishment of good order and discipline, in the three first named schools, than to instruction; and although the latter has suffered in consequence, yet the teachers appear to have been successful in effecting the former, and have exhibited a thoroughness in the instruction as far as it has been carried, which gives great promise of future success. The classes in School No. 8, are very backward, and this appears in some cases to arise from the scholars not being furnished with the proper books. This is a matter that should be obviated forthwith, as the City has provided the means of furnishing those children with books, whose parents are unable to provide them. Schools Nos. 9 and 10, are also in a condition which requires much improvement. The former is an Intermediate School, but does not compare favorably with the others of the same class in the district. The material may not be as good, but there is a difficulty beyond this, and it will be necessary for the teacher to make increased exertions, and will require all the watchfulness of the Committee, to render this school what it ought to be. Some favor is due to School No. 10, from its having been the last established, and, as in other instances, the latest formed school seems to be supplied with the poorest material. In the forming of new schools, it is necessary that they should receive a due proportion of material to commence with *second* classes. For if a new school is furnished with all the dunces, and A B C children of some half dozen other schools, it must evidently take a long time to bring them into good standing, and will be a source of much discouragement to the oftentimes new and inexperienced teacher.

District No. XIX. 8 *Schools.*

Examined by Stephen Tilton, Jr.

In Reading, but few errors in pronunciation were noticed; but a closer regard to emphasis and punctuation, would greatly improve all the schools in the district. In Spelling, the scholars passed a good examination, and with but few exceptions recited promptly and with confidence. The 2d classes appeared remarkably well, in several schools better than the 1st classes. The scholars from School No. 3, did themselves and their instructress great credit; the class consisted of 10 pupils, and they all answered correctly every question put to them. The average per cent. of errors in the 1st and 2d classes of the district were, in Spelling, 5 per cent., in Arithmetic, 4 per cent.

The schools of this district are fortunate in having pleasant and convenient school-rooms, and the teachers exhibit a commendable interest in having them in a neat and attractive condition. The examination of the lower classes was generally satisfactory, but several of the schools require increased attention on the part of the teachers to render them equal to the average condition of the other schools in the district. The teacher of School No. 5, has imparted to her scholars a very commendable degree of ambition, and the occasional review of the lessons by the scholars, will soon place her school second to none in the district.

The average attendance has been very good, better than for the same time last year. This is in a great degree owing to the short continuance of the sleighing, as these schools suffer exceedingly from the racing on the Neck. One teacher states that her school was completely broken up every afternoon while the snow last-

ed. The teachers and mothers being afraid to risk the safety of the children crossing Washington Street during this time. As nearly half the pupils in some of the schools are obliged to cross Washington Street, the attendance and improvement of the scholars will be much retarded during the winter months, so long as the City authorities suffer the racing to continue.

District No. XX. 10 *Schools.*

Examined by J. J. Meston.

From some cause the schools of this district do not appear to reflect the credit due to the labors of the teachers. The Reading was in some schools very good, while in some of them much improvement is required. The average errors in the 1st and 2d classes were, in Spelling, 15 per cent., in Arithmetic, 12 per cent. In the lower classes of Schools Nos. 1, 6, 7, 9 and 10, the Reading was very good, and the answers in Arithmetic were generally prompt and correct. The order and discipline in the schools was excellent. The 2d classes of two of the schools would be much benefited by giving more attention to Arithmetic, and this subject is earnestly commended to the attention of the teachers.

These schools have heretofore suffered from want of attention from the District Committee, but as the vacancies have been recently filled with efficient and energetic members, it may be confidently anticipated from the interest which is now exhibited that great improvements will result from their action. Schools Nos. 7 and 8 still continue in the same building as last year, with their cold, cheerless, unplastered brick walls and worse external accommodations, but the Executive Committee are happy to learn that the City government have taken the initiatory steps to provide more suitable accommodations.

The Executive Committee have thus presented as brief an abstract from the three or four hundred pages of the several reports on the Districts, as they presumed would give the Board a general idea of the condition of the schools. It should however be recollected, that it is but an abstract, and that there are many suggestions in regard to particular schools which have been most judiciously made by the Examiners, and could not properly be embraced in this report, but which are confidently recommended to the careful consideration of the Committee and Teachers of the several districts. These detailed reports will be placed in the hands of the teachers for their own perusal and that of the District Committee at the teachers' meeting.

In addition to what has already been presented, there are several subjects of a general character which the Executive Committee deem it their duty to present to the Board as requiring their action at this time.

The Rules and Regulations of the Board are out of print, and as in addition to a revision, it may be advisable to essentially alter and amend them, which will require much judgment and discretion, the Executive Committee would recommend that a special committee be appointed for this purpose.

Another subject of much importance is a revision and re-numbering of the districts. In some of the districts there are so many schools that it is not only a work of great labor, but quite impossible to make the semi-annual examinations such as they ought to be. It is usual for the Examiner to devote a half day to the 1st classes of each district, and the same time to the examination of the 2d classes, but where, as in a number of the districts of 10, 12, or 15 schools, there are from 75

to 100 pupils brought together for examination, each one of them being required to read in prose and poetry,—to spell four words,—to be examined, in each of the four rules of Arithmetic, in Roman Numerals, Abbreviations, Punctuation, Singing, Recitation of the Decalogue, &c., the sessions are exceedingly tedious to the children, being in some cases more than three hours in length. For convenience, a district ought not to comprise more than eight schools, and in some sections, as at East and South Boston, and the marginal portions of the City, it would probably be expedient in anticipation of their large increase in population, that the number of schools in each district should at first be not more than five or six.

The number of schools is not increasing in so rapid a ratio as formerly, which is probably in consequence of so many of the families of our business men residing out of the City, and it may therefore be presumed that the demand for new schools, and the consequent disarrangements of the districts, will be much less than heretofore. As this is a subject in which each of the districts will have a special interest, the Executive Committee would recommend that a Committee of one from each district be appointed to have charge of this matter.

There is also another subject, which a due regard for the welfare of our schools, and of justice to our teachers, requires the immediate action of the Board. In October, 1851, a committee was appointed by the Grammar Board to take into consideration and report upon a revision of the salaries of the female teachers in the Grammar Schools. A critical and elaborate report was subsequently made upon this subject, which concluded with recommending the passage of the following:—

"*Ordered*, That the Salaries of the Female Assistants in the Grammar Schools, shall be hereafter as follows: For the first year's service, $250; for the second year's service, $300; for the third and succeeding years, $350. The highest salary to be paid to those teachers who have already served two years, and the lowest to those who shall hereafter be appointed."

This report was accepted and the order was adopted by the School Committee, and carried into effect in 1852. There has, therefore, for the past year, been a larger salary paid to the female teachers in the Grammar, than to those in the Primary Schools. When we consider that all these teachers are alike in the service of the City, that the talents of a teacher of a Primary school must be fully equal to that of those in any other department;—that her patience, her labor, her cares, and her responsibility must in each respect be as great, if not greater than that of those who are attached to the Grammar Schools, we can discover no reason why there should be a difference in the salaries of these two classes of teachers.

In view, therefore, of the importance of these subjects to the general welfare of the Board, the Executive Committee respectfully recommend the passage of the accompanying Orders and Resolution.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOSEPH M. WIGHTMAN.

Chairman of the Executive Committee of P. Schools.

In Primary School Committee, March 14, 1853.

Ordered, That a Committee of Five be appointed to prepare a revision of the Rules and Regulations of this Board, and to recommend such alterations and amendments as they may deem expedient, and report the same at the next quarterly meeting of the Board.

Ordered, That a Committee of *one* from each district be appointed to take into consideration and report upon a reorganization of the schools into new Districts, so that the number of Schools in each District shall be more convenient and uniform.

Resolved, That the salaries of the Teachers in the Primary Schools should be the same as is paid to the Female Teachers in the Grammar Schools; and that the Executive Committee be directed to lay this subject before the proper authorities.

In Executive Committee, Boston, March 14, 1853.

Read, accepted and ordered to be presented to the Board this evening.

CHARLES DEMOND,
Secretary.

NOTE. In the Primary School Board the above Orders were passed, and the Resolution postponed till the next meeting.

Tabular Abstract of the District Committees' Returns, for the half year ending January 31, 1853, compiled by the Secretary.

Number of the District.	Number of Schools.	No. in Schools at last Report.	Admitted last six months.	Left last six months.	Sent to Grammar Schools.	Now fitted for Grammar Schools.	Now belonging to the Schools.			Average Attendance.	Average Absence	Per Cent age of Attendance.	Number who attend to Sewing.	Of Foreign Parentage.	Number who are 8 years old and over.	Number who are under 5 years.	Number of Examinations.	Numb'r of Visits.
							Girls.	Boys.	Total									
E. Boston.																		
1	7	441	250	224	55	57	242	225	467	50	16.2	76	68	214	137	118	22	50
2	7	387	196	199	61	57	179	205	384	44	9.57	82.45		178	80	62	38	43
3	6	352	148	148	70	61	166	186	352	44	12.66	78.53	56	196	96	57	21	76
City.																		
2	9	498	206	206	59	62	238	280	518	48	7	82.8		296	142	70	23	109
3	9	541	125	146	52	62	267	260	527	45	13.5	74.4		319	150	77	39	115
4	8	503	199	201	64	61	207	294	501	47.8	11.2	79.74	22	327	169	103	56	69
5	8	567	196	192	52	67	271	301	571	54	15	76	118	455	228	35	65	193
6	10	596	249	218	84	79	322	307	629	46.9	10.5	80	64	214	133	97	75	209
7	7	440	198	155	77	68	216	251	467	50.4	10.8	79	64	271	99	89	45	110
8	7	428	136	121	53	78	212	231	443	47	12	76	98	91	113	54	7	63
9	9	520	177	160	64	67	237	222	459	47.3	8.66	84 73	60	183	138	62	27	156
10	15	968	477	484	137	86	436	527	963	52	8	83	143	955	333	119	81	330
11	8	470	148	182	49	44	182	264	446	43	9	78	118	333	127	44	29	163
12	7	444	172	192	50	50	177	247	424	49	11.43	80.88	14	321	172	43	64	277
13	9	530	236	208	70	60	280	278	558	47	10.56	81.78	26	81	106	82	83	156
14	8	416	196	193	60	51	206	214	420	37	11.3	76	160	214	123	73	22	32
15	8	485	279	260	58	52	250	262	512	50.5	11.2	80 75	73	204	161	58	63	197
16	12	787	301	335	108	97	384	369	753	51	11.75	81.80	22	584	204	97	57	99
17	12	719	226	260	85	108	363	353	716	45	11	73.3	105	215	162	89	59	218
18	10	657	281	246	82	79	340	353	692	54.3	10	83 91	262	326	207	74	34	230
19	8	586	219	216	64	67	281	308	589	59.8	11.5	84	20	350	152	78	68	125
20	10	574	231	216	84	60	276	313	589	46	10.5	80	19	562	239	67	32	140
Totals,	194	11909	4846	4762	1539	1468	5732	6248	11980	1059	243	1753	1512	6839	3471	1648	1019	3160
Average,									62 nearly.	48	11	79					$5\frac{1}{4}$	$16\frac{1}{4}$

MAP
OF THE
BOSTON WATER WORKS
prepared under the direction
OF THE
COCHITUATE WATER BOARD
THOMAS WETMORE PRES.T
HENRY B ROGERS. JAMES W. SEVER.
SAMUEL A ELIOT. JOHN H. WILKINS.
JONATHAN PRESTON. JOHN T. HEARD.
E. S Chesbrough, City Engineer
1852
Explanation
The Figures along the Line of the Aqueduct denote the number of Hundred feet from the commencement of each Division
From the Brookline Reservoir to Boylston Street there are two mains side by side
Most of this Map is a Compilation from Plans not prepared for the City of Boston
Horizontal Scale 3200 feet in an inch
Vertical Scale 100 feet in an inch
WALTHAM
WATERTOWN
SOMERVILLE
MALDEN
CAMBRIDGE
CHARLESTOWN
EAST CAMBRIDGE
CAMBRIDGE PORT
NEWTON
NEWTON CORNER
WEST NEWTON
WESTON
WAYLAND
NEEDHAM
EAST NEEDHAM
WEST NEEDHAM
LOWER FALLS
UPPER FALLS
BRIGHTON
BROOKLINE
ROXBURY
WEST ROXBURY
DORCHESTER
BOSTON
BOSTON HARBOR
DORCHESTER BAY
End of First Division
End of Second Division
End of Third Division
PROFILE
PROFILE OF SOUTH BOSTON BRANCH.
LAKE COCHITUATE
END OF FIRST DIVISION
END OF SECOND DIVISION
BROOKLINE RESERVOIR
END OF THIRD DIVISION
BEACON HILL RESERVOIR
SOUTH BOSTON RES.R
EAST BOSTON RESERVOIR

City Document.—No. 20.

REPORT

OF THE

COCHITUATE WATER BOARD,

TO THE

CITY COUNCIL OF BOSTON,

FOR THE YEAR 1851.

RE-PRINTED PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

BOSTON:
1853.
J. H. EASTBURN, CITY PRINTER.

OFFICE OF THE COCHITUATE WATER BOARD.

January 15, 1852.

To the City Council of the City of Boston.

The Cochituate Water Board, in compliance with the provisions of the City Ordinance, respectfully submit their annual

REPORT.

The Board, having been duly organized by the election of a President, from its own members, and a Clerk, proceeded to the appointment of the necessary subordinate officers, and to the adoption of rules and regulations for its own government and in relation to all persons employed. And having in view the great importance of the trust confided to them, it was their endeavor, to establish such a general system for the observance of all, that the great object of the Water Works, the supplying a sufficient quantity of pure water for the great variety of uses to which it might be applied, should be most effectually accomplished, with due regard to the safety and permanence of the works—a proper economy in their management—and the securing an adequate income from them to the City.

In the performance of this duty, however, they met with some embarrassment at the outset, arising out of the want of any authentic description of the works themselves—no official statements of the situation or mode of construction of all the different portions ever having been made. The periodical reports of the *Water Commissioners* contain ample descriptions of many parts, as they were from time to time completed, and also many statements as to the intended construction of others—there are, however, entire omissions as to some portions, and the intended mode of construction of

others was sometimes altered, without reporting the fact. And the *late Cochituate Water Board* merely reported its own doings. The reports of both these Boards were not always printed, and many of those which were cannot now be found. It has been therefore, in the first place, deemed important, that *a description of all the works, as they have been completed*, should be prepared for the use of the Water Board; and, as such a description may be convenient and useful for the City Council, in reference to any action on their part hereafter on the subject of the Water Works, that it should be made a component part of the first Annual Report of the present Water Board. The description will, however, be as condensed as is practicable, consistently with the great variety of details which it must include. It is intended only to supply a want which is now felt to be serious, and which it may be found more difficult to provide for hereafter.

The attention of the City had, for many years, been attracted to *Lake Cochituate*, or *Long Pond*, as it was formerly called, as the proper source from which a supply of pure water adequate to the prospective wants of the inhabitants might be obtained. The great cost of the undertaking, however, and differences of opinion which existed as to its relative advantages, compared with some other sources, particularly those of Charles River and Spot and Mystic Ponds, prevented any effectual measures being taken for its adoption until the year 1844. In that year, (Aug. 26,) *a Board of Commissioners* was appointed by the City Council, "*to Report the best mode, and the expense, of bringing the Water of Long Pond into the City of Boston.*" Their report was made in November following, and the subject submitted to the legal voters at the ensuing Municipal election, for their decision, and they by a large majority voted to instruct the City Council to apply to the Legislature for an act, giving to the City the necessary power to carry the object into effect. An Act was accordingly passed, March 25, 1845, which provided also that the City Council might determine whether the water should be brought *from Long Pond or Charles River.* There were, however, several provisions in the Act, which

rendered it objectionable, and it was not accepted by the citizens. The Act now in force was passed the following year, and was duly accepted. By it, the City was authorized, in the mode provided in the Act, *To take, hold and convey into and through the said City, the water of Long Pond so called, and the waters which may flow into and from the same, and any other ponds and streams within the distance of four miles from the said Long Pond, and any water rights connected therewith; and may also take and hold, by purchase or otherwise, any lands or real estate necessary for laying and maintaining aqueducts for conducting, discharging, disposing of and distributing water, and for forming reservoirs; and may also take and hold any land around the margin of said Long Pond, not exceeding five rods in width, measuring from the verge of said Pond, when the same shall be raised to the level of eight feet above the floor of the flume at the outlet thereof, and on and around the said other ponds and streams so far as may be necessary for the preservation and purity of the same, for the purpose of furnishing a supply of pure water for the said City of Boston.*

Lake Cochituate.

Lake Cochituate, thus selected as the source of supply of water for the City, is situate within the limits of the towns of Framingham, Wayland and Natick in the County of Middlesex. It may be considered a chain of natural subsiding reservoirs of water, three in number, having a general direction nearly north and south; its extreme length in a direct line being nearly three and one half miles, and its greatest breadth about eighteen hundred feet. The Lake is crossed by the Boston and Worcester and the Saxonville Railroads, and by two County roads, one of which was formerly the Worcester Turnpike, and the other a road leading from Framingham to Newton, and as the two last indicate the natural divisions of the Lake, and separate it into three nearly equal parts, it is, for matter of reference, found convenient to consider the Lake as divided by them, into the Northern, Central and Southern Divisions.

The water of the Lake gradually increases in depth from the shore, in each division; at high water, or when raised eight feet above the flume mentioned in the Act, its greatest depth is about 70 feet in the Southern, 50 feet in the Centre, and 62 feet in the Northern Division. When the water is at this elevation, the superficial area of the Lake is estimated to contain six hundred and eighty-four acres—at 6.5 feet above the flume, the area is six hundred and fifty-nine acres—at 3 feet above the flume, the area is five hundred and fifty-nine acres—at 1.5 feet above, the area is five hundred and four acres—and at low water, or the level of the flume, the area is four hundred and eighty-nine acres.

The shore of the Lake is generally a bold sand and gravel bank, and the increase of surface which is produced by raising the water, takes place mostly in a great meadow in the Southern division, South of the Boston and Worcester Railroad, also on another meadow at the southerly end of the same division, on some low grounds near the northerly end of the Central Division, (at the mouth of Snakebrook) and lastly, in some small bays which occur in other places. When the water is raised eight feet above the flume there are one hundred and twenty-five acres not covered with more than five feet depth of water; at 6.5 feet above, there are one hundred acres covered with a depth of water not exceeding five feet; at 3 feet above, the peat meadow in the southern division is to a great extent covered, but the other meadow in the same division, and that in the Central, are mostly bare. The whole circuit of the Lake, including the meadows, is about 16 miles; and excluding those, about 12 miles, measured at the verge of the Lake when the water is eight feet above the flume.

The tract of country which drains into the Lake is bounded by the ranges of hills which divide the streams running into the Merrimack from those which run into the Charles River, and as surveyed covers an area of 12,077 acres, including the Lake; deducting from this amount 677 acres as the area of several ponds included in it, which are estimated to lose, by evaporation from their surfaces, a large proportion

of the rain which falls upon them, there remain 11,400 acres or 496,584,000 square feet as the water-shed from which the Lake derives its supply. By comparing the quantity of water which was ascertained to have been discharged from the outlet of the Lake for two years commencing in July and November, 1837, with the quantity of rain which fell during those periods, it was estimated that more than four-tenths of the rain-fall had been received into the Lake; and it being ascertained that the minimum fall of rain at Boston, for a series of 27 years had been nearly thirty inches (29.98) it was assumed that four-tenths of that quantity might be realized, as the ratio of the total rain-fall, which would be collected from the district which drains into the Lake. This would give 496,584,000 cubic feet as the annual supply, or 1,360,504 cubic feet, equal to 10,176,570 wine gallons per day. In calculating the future wants of the City the conclusion had been adopted that 7,125,000 gallons a day would be an ample supply for all the public, domestic and manufacturing uses of the inhabitants when their number should amount to two hundred and fifty thousand. This calculation was based on the supposition that a supply of 28½ gallons a day to each individual, would be sufficient—a supposition which the experience of other cities at the time fully justified, and which our own experience would confirm were the water only applied to the legitimate and useful purposes for which it was intended, without the excessive waste which now takes place. It was concluded that this source might be relied on to afford the necessary supply of water to the City, or at least ten millions of wine gallons per day, throughout the year. In order to effect this, however, it was necessary that proper means should be adopted to reserve in store the excess which will collect during the winter and spring, for use during those months, which have been found to be the season of a low state of water in the streams. A dam at the outlet of the Lake to raise the water eight feet above the flume as authorized by the act, was deemed to be all that was necessary for this purpose.

At the time of the passage of the act, the waters of the

Lake were in the possession of Mr. William H. Knight, who owned the outlet and had several mill privileges and manufacturing establishments connected with it, between the Lake and Sudbury River into which it naturally discharges its waters. All Mr. Knight's interest was accordingly purchased and vested in the City, and the City thereby acquired the right of exclusive use of the water and of diverting it from its natural channel; subject however to any damages which might be sustained by the proprietors of water-rights, situated below Mr. Knight, by reason of the diminution of their supply of water. The *Sudbury River* joins the *Assabet* about 14 miles below Mr. Knight's Mill privilege, and the two form *the Concord River*, which, after flowing through an almost perfectly level country about 10 miles to *Billerica*, thence continues on for about 4½ miles and finally empties itself into the *Merrimack* at Lowell. All the water of *Concord River*, including that from the Lake, was subject to the use of the *Middlesex Canal* in the first instance to supply the canal, and afterwards the surplus belonged to *the Proprietors of the Mills at Billerica* and to those of three other privileges on Concord River.

Dug or Wonsemog Pond.

In addition to the supply of water contained in the Lake, Mr. Knight also conveyed to the City, that of *Dug or Wonsemog Pond*, lying to the south of it. The pond is about eighty rods from the southern shore of the Lake and separated from the peat meadow, on the *Southern* division, by the county road; a culvert is laid beneath the road by which the waters are discharged into the meadow and thence pass into the Lake. It contains about forty-four and one-half acres, is elevated about seven feet above the level of the Lake and discharges into it. The shore all around is a steep gravelly bank eight or ten feet high, and the pond naturally derives its water wholly from springs. The City has also acquired a right to divert the waters of a brook on the east side into it, and thereby to ensure the filling up of the pond every winter. The water is quite deep and remarkably pure and soft, and forms a highly important tributary to the Lake.

Marginal Lands.

In order to enable the City to exercise a proper control over the waters thus acquired, and for the purpose of preventing any acts which might tend to impair their purity, as well as for regulating the right to overflow the adjoining lands, it was authorized to take and hold a strip of land, not exceeding five rods in width on the margin of the Lake. It was soon ascertained, however, that in cases where land was to be taken for these purposes, or for the construction of the Aqueduct, or Reservoirs, where material injury would be occasioned to the adjoining lands, it would in many instances be the most advantageous mode of adjusting the damages, to purchase the entire lot of land so injured and to make re-sale of such part thereof as might be deemed advisable, after the works should be completed. That system was accordingly adopted. And in consequence, the border, thus purchased, is of very different widths, according to the character of the border, and the terms of the contracts which could be made with the proprietors. The whole area which has been purchased around the margin or immediately adjoining is *six hundred and thirty-five and one half acres*, and of this the City has the fee simple. It completes the entire circuit of the Lake with the exception of a piece on the western side of the *Southern division* about 2200 feet in length, five rods in width, and containing about *seven and one half acres*, which the City being unable to purchase, took and now holds possession of under the power given in the act. The precise nature of the tenure which the City has acquired in this and similar cases, is at present not definitely settled, but has been made a question for the adjudication of the Supreme Court, in a case which arose out of the taking of a piece of land for the Aqueduct in Newton. To the above quantity being added the amount purchased of Mr. Knight and others, in connection with the outlet and mill privileges, which was about *thirty-nine* acres, it appears that the whole area purchased and taken in the neighborhood of the Lake and out-

let was *six hundred and eighty-two* acres, all of which is still in possession of the City, no sale of any part having yet been effected.

Dudley Pond.

The City also purchased the outlet to *Dudley Pond*, containing *one acre and thirty rods*, and took possession of its waters. This Pond lies in a North Eastern direction from the *northern division* of the Lake and contains about ninety acres, at an elevation of about seventeen feet above it. The water is very pure and soft, and there is no other outlet than that owned by the City, through which it flows into Sudbury river. There is at present no connection between this pond and the lake ; if one should be made hereafter, it could probably be effected most easily, by a tunnel through the hill which occupies part of the intervening land and rises to a height of about sixty feet above the level of the pond. The land lying between the pond and the City's land on the margin of the lake, is not at present owned by the City. The distance between the lake and pond is about seven hundred feet.

Dam and Gate House.

Having obtained possession of all the waters of the Lake, and of all the land which was required, a new DAM was constructed at the outlet, on the West side of the *Northern division*, in the town of Framingham, and the GATE HOUSE, for the commencement of the aqueduct built on the opposite or Eastern side of the same division in Wayland. The DAM is of solid masonry, of granite, and raised to a height sufficient to retain the water to a point eight feet above the floor of the flume. This corresponds with an elevation of 132.36 feet above tide marsh level, the floor of the flume being 124.36 feet above the same level.

The GATE HOUSE was carried a sufficient distance into the lake to procure the water from the necessary depth, and the bottom of the aqueduct placed in it, at an elevation of 3 feet 4 inches below the floor of the flume, and 3 feet 10 inches

below the assumed low water line, so that when the Lake is raised to the high water line, it will stand 11 feet 4 inches above the bottom of the aqueduct. The low water line is therefore six inches above the floor of the flume, and seven feet six inches below the high water line, and 124.86 feet above tide marsh level. There are four gates for regulating the admission of water into the Aqueduct. They are made of cast iron with composition or gun metal facings, and a frame of the same materials, set in hammered stone, and are worked by iron screws in composition nuts. The whole is enclosed in a building of hammered granite, with a metal roof, secured effectually from intrusion.

A CULVERT is also constructed beneath the road, which divides the Northern from the Central divisions, in which provision has been made for placing stop-planks so that the water can be shut off from the Northern, and thereby about two-thirds retained, in case it should be necessary to repair the gate-house or dam.

The Aqueduct.

The aqueduct may be conveniently divided into two parts. *The First Part* extends from the Lake to the Receiving Reservoir in Brookline. It comprises a *conduit of brick masonry* for the greater part of the distance, *a line of iron mains* over the valley of Charles River and *two tunnel excavations* in Newton and Brookline. *The Second Part* comprises *the iron mains* from Brookline to the City, *and the distribution* in the City.

First Part of the Aqueduct. The Brick Conduit.

The Brick Conduit is accommodated to the elevation of the different parts of the line, by winding in a series of irregular curves, care being taken, where it was possible, to adopt such a route as would permit its being buried entirely beneath the natural surface of the ground. Its general direction after leaving the Lake, is *South Easterly* for about four and a half miles, to near the village of *West Needham.* It then turns

and runs *North Easterly* about two miles. Thence *Easterly*, crossing *Charles River*, about three and one quarter miles. Thence *North Easterly* through the long tunnel, about two and one half miles to the Ventilator. Thence *South Easterly* about two and one quarter miles, through the short tunnel, to the *Receiving Reservoir*, passing through parts of the towns of *Wayland*, *Natick*, *Needham*, *Newton*, *Brighton*, *and Brookline.*

It was the original intention to carry the Aqueduct, after passing the road leading from the village of *Newton Centre* to *Newton Corner*, in a *Northerly* direction and North of Nonantum Hill, to the then proposed site for a Reservoir on the North side of Corey's hill, in Brighton ; but a further survey of the locality offered sufficient inducements to vary that route, and thereby obviate the necessity of carrying iron mains over Brighton valley, and of being subjected to the heavy damages which would have been incurred in passing through much valuable cultivated land. By adopting the new route, the distance was also materially shortened, and a site obtained which admits of the construction of a much more capacious reservoir than could be built at Corey's hill, except at a very heavy cost. The Aqueduct was therefore laid South of Nonantum Hill, through a more secluded tract of country, and lands of inferior value, to the site of the present reservoir in Brookline. In order to effect this, however, it became necessary to excavate by tunnelling a passage through two rocky elevations in Newton and Brookline. This work was rendered eventually more tedious and costly than had been anticipated, by reason of the great difficulty of the excavation, and also on account of the irruption of large quantities of water into the works from fissures in the rock through which it was carried.

The Aqueduct, from the Lake to the left bank of Charles River, and from the right bank of the same to Brookline reservoir, is built of brick masonry, eight inches thick, laid in hydraulic cement; it is in section an egg-shaped oval, the largest end down ; the greatest width is five feet, and the extreme height six feet four inches, in the interior. It is cov-

ered with a plastering of hydraulic cement, on the outside, from the top down to the chord line of the lower or inverted arch, more effectually to prevent the percolation of surface water into it. It is supported on a puddled embankment, built up above the chord line of the inverted arch, in all cases where the Aqueduct passes over ground whose level falls below the grade line, and also where the ground was found to be marshy, or from any cause not sufficiently solid to support the superstructure. In the latter case the mud and loose soil were previously removed until a firm bearing could be had. The whole is covered with an embankment eight feet wide on the top, with side slopes of two feet horizontal to one foot vertical, and raised four feet above the top of the aqueduct. The aqueduct through the whole distance thus rests upon, and is covered with, earth to a depth of at least four feet; and it is no where raised so as to admit a passage beneath it, except at the culverts, at the crossing of Charles river, which it passes by two iron pipes, and also over a valley in Needham, near the west bank of the river. In the latter place it is carried over the road-way by a granite bridge of one arch of twenty feet span, and fourteen feet high, and supported over the rest of the valley on a puddled embankment, in some places forty feet high.

In preparing the foundation and laying the reversed arch of the Aqueduct, much delay was occasioned, and additional labor required in the 2d, 5th, 10th, and some other sections, on account of the large quantities of water, and in some cases quicksands which were found near the bottom of the cut.

The first brick of the Aqueduct was laid, October 19, 1846.

The bottom was all united, September 17, 1848.

The top closed up, the interior cleansed, and water let in, October 12, 1848.

The Mains over Charles River, Pipe Chambers and Charles River Bridge.

The remainder of this part of the Aqueduct comprises the mains over the valley of Charles River, and the tunnels in Brookline and Newton. The former consist of two iron

pipes, thirty inches in diameter, which descend fifty-eight feet below the level of the water in the Aqueduct on the west bank of the river, when three feet and ten inches deep, to a stone bridge built over the river, and thence are continued over the interval at a rather lower level and then rise to the Aqueduct on the eastern side. The *Charles River Bridge* is constructed of hammered granite, of three elliptical arches of thirty feet span and seven and one-half feet rise, and twenty-one feet long. The mains are each nine hundred and seventy-nine feet in length. The horizontal distance between their termini is nine hundred and fifty-six feet. The *Pipe chambers*, constructed at each end of the mains, are of granite, with iron doors and stone roofs. The admission of water is regulated by stop-planks; provision is made, however, for placing gates hereafter.

The bottom of the west pipe chamber is 118.97 feet above tide level.

The bottom of the east pipe chamber is 118.52 feet above tide level.

The water in the river at its lowest state is 71 feet below the water in the Aqueduct.

Provision is also made in the pipe chambers for another pipe to be carried across the river when necessary, the wall being pierced and a pipe laid through it.

The Tunnels.

There are two tunnels, excavated through porphyritic rock of extreme hardness, in the towns of Newton and Brookline. The former is *twenty-four hundred and ten feet*, and the latter *eleven hundred and fifty feet* in length. A course of concrete is laid in it of variable thickness to form a bottom of uniform inclination, coinciding with the level of the aqueduct. Those portions which showed signs of perishable rock were lined with brick masonry; and brick arches of extra thickness were turned over the water course, at all the shafts which had been sunk during the progress of the excavation, for the purpose of supporting the filling of earth which was put into them.

For expediting the work on the tunnels seven shafts were sunk through the rock in the Newton tunnel and four in the Brookline. The rock to be excavated proved much harder than was anticipated, and the work was also much impeded by, as has been stated, the large quantity of water which was encountered, although seven steam engines were kept in constant operation for the purpose of removing it. Three sets of men were employed at each face of the several drifts between the shafts, relieving each other at intervals of eight hours, and thus continuing the work through the day and night.

In the *Newton tunnel* the shafts were commenced at the west end about November 15, 1846.

The first drift was commenced at the west end, December 30, 1846.

The last drift was completed April 28, 1848.

The brick lining was completed August 27, 1848.

In the Brookline tunnel,

The shafts were commenced December 17, 1846.

The first drift was commenced about January 30, 1847.

The last drift was completed June 20, 1848.

The brick lining was completed August 30, 1848.

The top closed up, the interior cleaned out, and water let in October 12, 1848.

The Waste Weirs.

There are four *waste weirs* constructed for the purpose of letting off the water and also of ventilation; they are built entirely of stone, with iron doors and stone roofs, the walls being carried up to a sufficient height to form an enclosure over the works. The overfall or weir is of stone, through the breast of which two gates are fixed to draw the water off when required. The gates and gate frames are of composition metal set in cut stone, the gates being worked by iron screws in composition nuts.

The first waste weir is in Section No. 3 at Dedman's Brook, about three miles distant from the gate house at the Lake. This is the nearest point where, from the level of the

ground the water could be discharged. *The second* is at the end of Section No. 5, about one mile west of Charles River in East Needham. *The third* is in Section No. 10 at the outlet of *Baptist Pond* in Newton Centre, about three miles east of Charles River. *And the fourth* is in Section No. 13, in Brookline, about a mile from the reservoir.

By means of the waste weirs, the ventilation has been well regulated, and no inconvenience has been experienced from there having been but one ventilator expressly built for that purpose along the whole line.

Ventilator and Man-holes.

The only *ventilator*, strictly so called, on the aqueduct, is placed near the easterly end of the tunnel in Newton. It is built of hammered granite, square, with a coping on the top, and gradually diminishing in size from the base, and is 14 feet 6¾ inches high, 8 feet wide at the base, and the coping is 7 feet 3 inches. The passage inside is 4 feet 1¼ inches. A great benefit derived from it consists in the means which it affords of an entrance into the Aqueduct, for the purpose of cleansing and examining. *Man-holes* are also placed along the Aqueduct at distances of about a quarter of a mile, for the same purpose. They are covered with stone slabs. A *plug-hole* 12 inches in diameter is also made near the ventilator, to let off the water from the Aqueduct when necessary.

Culverts and Drains.

There are *ten Culverts* and *thirteen Barrel Drains*, for the purpose of draining off, beneath the Aqueduct, the water in its neighborhood.

The Culverts are all of granite, with hammer dressed joints, and laid in hydraulic cement. Their openings are from 2 to 8 feet wide, the smallest being square in form, and the largest having upper and inverted arches. *The Barrel Drains* have stone ends and brick centres, and are laid in hydraulic cement. They are from 1½ to 2 feet in diameter, and circular in form of opening.

The first part of the Aqueduct is, for the greater portion of its length, laid entirely beneath the natural surface of the ground; appearing above only for short distances at irregular intervals. The greatest depth of any part is at the tunnels in Newton and Brookline, at the former of which the bottom is about eighty feet, and at the latter about sixty feet. The deepest excavations made for the brick aqueduct, were,—at a short distance from the gate house, at the Lake;—near the waste weir at Dedman's Brook,—near the waste wier in East Needham;—and near the cold spring in Section 9, in Newton. It was laid at those places about thirty feet deep. The longest interval that it remains beneath the surface entirely, is from its junction with the Lake for a distance of about two and a half miles. The bottom of the Aqueduct is not raised above the level of the natural surface, for more than three-fourths of a mile through its whole extent.

The rate of descent in the brick portion is three and one-sixth inches per mile. The fall for the whole distance, including the pipe section over the valley of Charles River, is nearly three and one-half inches per mile. The whole descent or fall is 3.81 feet in the brick Aqueduct, which is 14.456 miles long. In the pipe section, 956 feet long, it is 0.45 feet. Making in the whole distance, 14.627 miles, a descent of 4.26 feet.

With this descent, and a depth of three feet ten inches of water, the Aqueduct is found to be sufficient to convey more than ten millions gallons in twenty-four hours, being considerably more than its originally estimated capacity, with that depth.

The whole quantity of land purchased and taken possession of by the City along the line of the Aqueduct, from the Lake to Brookline Reservoir, is three hundred and five acres and eight rods; it has the fee in two hundred and seventy-six acres, and ninety-five rods, and holds by possession, taken under the act, twenty-eight acres and seventy-three rods.

The Receiving Reservoir.

The *Receiving Reservoir* is situate in Brookline, at the Eastern termination of the brick portion of the Aqueduct. It is formed out of a natural basin enclosed almost entirely by banks rising to considerable height above. On the side which was not protected by the natural embankment, the earth was removed, and a puddled embankment built up to a height of about twenty-six feet; the lower part to the height of eight feet being supported by a retaining wall. For the purpose of relieving the banks from the action of the water, the inner slope of the Reservoir was lined with a slope wall of granite rubble, eighteen inches thick and eleven feet broad, the lining commencing four feet below the top of the bank. The lining has been lately increased to fourteen feet, by adding three feet to the top of the former. *The greatest depth* of water is near the principal gate house, twenty-four feet. *The least depth* is near the *upper gate house*, where it is about 14 feet. The embankment is 20 feet wide at the top, with a gravel walk all around. The surface of the reservoir contains, at a depth of 6 feet below the top of the dam, 22.31 acres, and its capacity is 89,909,730 wine gallons, the contour of the water line being 4696 feet long; at two feet below the top of the dam it contains an area of 22.95 acres, and the capacity is 119,583,960 gallons. The Reservoir in shape is an irregular oval.

The top of the dam is,	126.60,	above	tide	marsh	level.
The upper floor of the principal Gate House,	126.76,	"	"	"	"
Low water mark, - -	120.60,	"	"	"	"
The bottom of the interior of the Aqueduct,	116.77,	"	"	"	"
The bottom of the Reservoir, - - - - -	100.60,	"	"	"	"

A cylindrical brick conduit is laid, at a depth of 8 feet, within the northern embankment, to conduct the water to the pipe chambers, by means of which the supply of the mains can be kept up, when the water is let off from the reservoir for cleansing it, or for any other purpose.

There are two *Gate Houses* for receiving the termination of the brick portion of the Aqueduct, and the commencement of the conduit leading to the City, with the regulating gates, gauges, &c.

The *principal or lower Gate House* has its front on the street where it is 26 feet 4 inches wide by 36 feet 8 inches high, including the basement which is 16 feet 4 inches. It is set in the embankment and projects about 4 feet in front of the retaining wall. The height in the rear is 20 feet. The length of the building is 44 feet 4 inches. An iron stairway ascends from the basement to the main floor. The building is of hammered granite with an iron roof, and no wood is used in the construction of any part except the doors and sashes. The main floor is on a level with the top of the embankment; and the bottom of the gates which regulate the admission of water into the pipe chambers is 26 feet below the floor. The gates and gate-frames are of iron plated with composition metal, set in hammered granite; they are worked by iron screws in composition nuts. There are three pipe chambers, into two of which the mains now laid are introduced, and a thirty-six inch pipe is also laid through the bulk-head into the third chamber, to be connected with another main if necessary hereafter.

The *Upper Gate House* contains the termination of the brick aqueduct, and the stop planks for regulating the flow of water into the reservoir. The building is of granite with a stone roof. The front is 11¼ feet by 11 feet 4 inches high and the length 12 feet.

The Second Part of the Aqueduct.

The second part of the Aqueduct consists of the conduit from Brookline receiving reservoir to the City and the distribution in the City; and comprises *the Iron Mains*, *the Distributing pipes* and *the Service pipes.*

The Mains.

From the Reservoir to the City the conduit consists of two iron mains, one thirty-six inches and the other thirty inches

in diameter. They are laid side by side, beneath the public highway which was formerly the Worcester Turnpike, to Brookline village, and thence by the public streets, through Brookline and Roxbury to Tremont street, in Boston, and through that street to Dover street, a distance of about three and two-third miles from the Reservoir. At this place the thirty-six inch pipe is reduced to one of thirty inches and the two mains pass together, through Tremont street to Boylston street. From this point the main, originally thirty inches, is laid across the Common, through Joy and Mt. Vernon streets to Hancock street to supply the Reservoir on Beacon hill, it then passes by the side of the Reservoir through Hancock and Cambridge streets to the corner of Chardon street in Bowdoin square. The originally thirty-six inch main which had been reduced to thirty inches, passes down Boylston street to Washington street—it is there again reduced to one of twenty-four inches, and passes through Washington street, Dock square, Union, Merrimack, Ivers, and Chardon streets to Bowdoin square where it joins the other thirty inch main. The two mains are laid at a sufficient depth to be secure from frost, and are carried across the Boston and Worcester Railroad in Tremont street in a box of boiler iron of sufficient dimensions and strength to receive and support the mains, from one abutment to the other, under the westerly sidewalk of the Railroad bridge, the whole being inclosed in wood.

Distributing Pipes.

By the side of the Mains and connected with them is laid a side pipe, six inches in diameter, the object of which is to prevent the necessity of ever interrupting the flow of water through the mains, when it should be required to supply a new tenant, which otherwise, could only be done by drawing off the water from the main for several hundred feet while the work was doing.

From the mains as they pass by the several streets in their route the distributing pipes of four, six, twelve and sixteen inches in diameter branch off. Those of six inches in diame-

ter, generally, and all under, are connected with the attending side pipe, and those of a greater diameter enter directly into the mains. At Dover street a pipe of twenty inches is connected with the thirty-six inch main and passes through Dover street over South Boston bridge, through Fourth and Atlantic streets, to Telegraph hill, where it enters and supplies the South Boston Reservoir; and branch distributing pipes are connected with it as it passes along the route. And at the junction of Union and Merrimack streets a pipe of twenty inches diameter is connected with the twenty-four inch main (the continuation of the thirty-six inch main) and passes through Union and Beverly streets on the lower side of Warren bridge to Charlestown, and through Charlestown by Chelsea street and on the upper side of Chelsea bridge to Chelsea, thence by the road near the shore to what was formerly Ober's wharf, now belonging to the City, and thence it passes across the water to East Boston and is laid directly to, and supplies the Reservoir.

The length of the Mains and Distributing pipes laid up to January 1, 1852, is one hundred miles and four hundred and fifty-six feet, exclusive of hydrant branches.

Stop cocks are placed on the line wherever required; their present number is eight hundred and ninety-seven.

Hydrants for extinguishing fires and other purposes are also placed at intervals of 300 feet, the whole number in the City is eleven hundred and ten, of which there are in Boston

proper, - - - - - -	811
East Boston, - - - - -	124
South Boston, - - - -	175

Twenty-three hydrants have also been placed along the mains in other towns where the City has made use of the streets and highways, of these there are

In Brookline, - - - - -	1
" Roxbury, - - - - -	4
" Charlestown, - - - - -	11
" Chelsea, - - - - -	7

The pipe across South Boston Bridge is laid on a foundation of earth supported at the sides by piles and planks, as

far as the harbor line. It is thence supported across the public waters, as far as the draw and channel, in a wooden box, resting on piles. It was originally intended that it should be protected from frost, by a filling of non-conducting materials, this was however afterwards abandoned. The pipe is carried in an inverted syphon 20 inches in diameter, with perpendicular ends, under the water, and embedded in the hard bottom of the channel. It is enclosed in a box or frame of timber, and completely enveloped with a covering of hydraulic cement. The distance from the top of the pipe to the bottom of the syphon, including the box, is 32 feet 6 inches. The space in the clear for passage of vessels is 40 feet. The pipes across Charles and Mystic rivers, are carried in a similar manner. There are two inverted syphons 30 inches in diameter, in the pipe across Mystic river, placed opposite the draws in Chelsea Bridge. In one the height from the bottom to the top of the box or casing is 42 feet 5 inches, and the space in the clear 50 feet, being considerably more than the present width of the draw. In the other, the height is 29 feet 6 1-2 inches, and the space 39 feet. In the pipe across Charles River the height is about 36 feet, and the space about 39 feet. The pipe across Chelsea creek to East Boston, is laid to the channel, from both sides of the creek, in a box filled with marsh mud or clay, and carried across the channel in a flexible pipe of nearly double the ordinary thickness, with swivel joints. The flexible portion of the pipe is about 461 feet long, laid in a trench dredged out about 6 feet deep, and covered with clay and gravel, to protect it from anchors.

Service Pipes.

The *service pipes* are connected with the distributing pipes, and are carried through the outer walls of the buildings, at the expense of the City, provided the distance from the line of the street is not more than thirty feet. They are almost all of lead, and very generally five-eighths of an inch in diameter. There are some however of iron of an inch and a half and two inches in diameter, which were laid only in

compliance with the wishes of individuals. The objections to that metal, arising from their filling up with accretions, discoloring the water with rust, and being easily fractured, have been found quite serious. Some objection also was made to the employment of lead for this purpose, on the supposition that it might communicate a deleterious influence to the water. The subject was submitted to the consideration of the consulting physicians, and investigated with great care by Professor Horsford of Harvard College; and the result at which they arrived, seems to be sufficiently decisive to relieve the anxiety which had been expressed. The whole number of service pipes laid to January, 1852, is 16,049, of which 13,549 are lead.

Distributing Reservoirs.

There are *three Distributing Reservoirs*, constructed for the purpose of receiving the water from the mains leading from the Brookline Reservoir, during the latter part of the day and the night, when it was presumed but little would be drawn from the service pipes; and of supplying it to the service pipes in the morning, when the greater portion for domestic purposes is required. By this means a continuous supply could be kept up to a more uniform height.

Beacon Hill Distributing Reservoir.

The most costly distributing Reservoir, belonging to the Water Works, is erected on the site where Beacon Hill formerly stood. The foundation of the Reservoir is more than 70 feet below the former elevation of the hill. It is built with great labor and care, of the most massive description of stone masonry. The whole structure is of granite laid in hydraulic cement, with hammered beds and builds and an undressed external surface, surmounted with a deep cornice. It is situate and bounded 190 feet 3 inches on Derne street, 206 feet 5 inches on the rear of Mt. Vernon street, 191 feet and 7 inches on Hancock street, and 182 feet 11 inches on Temple street. The outer walls are 3 feet thick, and that on Derne street is pierced with five arches, and elevated 58

feet and 9 inches including the coping, above the level of the street; those on the other sides are solid. The walls on Temple and Hancock streets gradually diminish in height with the ascent of the hill; at their junction with the wall on the rear of Mt. Vernon street, they are 40 feet 8 in. high. The basin containing the water is raised to such a height from the natural surface, that the floor or bottom of the interior of it is 15 feet 8 inches below the level of the coping. The lateral walls of the basin are built 12 feet within the exterior walls of the reservoir. They are of granite, 5 feet thick at the lower part, and 3 feet at the top. The bottom of the reservoir is covered with concrete to a depth of 3 feet, and afterwards paved with two courses of bricks. The basin is supported on arches of granite. Of these arches, seven extend parallel, from Hancock street towards Temple street, from wall to wall. They are from 11 feet 9 inches, to 15 feet 6 inches between the piers, and varying in height with the declivity of the foundation, are from 23 feet to 34 feet high; they give support to about two-thirds of the superstructure; extending from the rear of Mt. Vernon street towards Derne street, until they meet the arches running from Derne street at right angles to them. Those arches seven in number, extend back from Derne street, 57 feet and 6 inches, they are 20 feet 3 inches wide, and vary in height, with the declivity of the land, from 37 to 39 feet, the piers supporting the arches being 3 feet through. Five of them open on the street, their entrance varying in height from 36 feet to 38 feet, and being 14 feet 9 inches wide. The lateral walls of the basin rest on the course of concrete; and there is a space of 4 feet 9 inches between them and the outer walls. It was estimated that 17,000 cubic yards of hydraulic masonry and concrete were used in the construction. The influent main is introduced in the South Western corner of the structure, and a stair case in the same corner contains a flight of stone steps leading to the top, and is protected on the top by a lantern of cast-iron 9 feet 1 inch high, by 10 feet 6 inches wide in the interior. The effluent main 30 inches in diameter, passes out at the North Western corner.

The contents of the basin are equal to 2,678,961 gallons, its mean horizontal section being 28,014 square feet. The maximum or high water level of the water in Brookline reservoir, which now is 124.60 feet above tide marsh level, is 11 inches above the coping of the inside of the Beacon Hill Reservoir, or 16 feet 7 inches above the bottom of the basin, the minimum level of the Brookline is 4 feet below this line.

The bottom of the Reservoir is above tide marsh level, - - - -	108.03 feet.
The top of the coping outside, - -	124.03 "
The bottom of the waste wier, - -	121.53 "

South Boston Distributing Reservoir.

The South Boston Reservoir is placed on the East side of Telegraph hill, South Boston. The walls are formed of a puddled embankment, lined inside with granite rubble, and the bottom paved with pebble stones. It resembles in shape a segment of an ellipse measuring across the widest part about three hundred and seventy feet, and about two hundred and sixty across the narrowest part. It contains 7,508,-246 gallons. The top of the dam is 125.86 feet above tide marsh level and the bottom of the reservoir 105.35 feet. High water mark in the reservoir is 17 feet 9 inches above the bottom, and 1 foot 9 inches below low water mark at the Lake.

East Boston Distributing Reservoir.

The East Boston Reservoir is placed on Eagle hill, East Boston. The walls are formed by a puddled embankment, lined with stone in the interior; the bottom paved and covered with concrete. It is rectangular in shape, measuring three hundred and twenty-five feet by one hundred and fifty and contains at a level three feet below its top 5,591,816 wine gallons. The top of the dam is 110.60 feet and the bottom of the Reservoir 80.60 above marsh level. High water mark is twenty-seven feet above the bottom of the Reservoir and seventeen feet three inches below low water mark at the Lake. The outside slope of the embankment

on the west side 93 1-2 feet, on the east 70 1-2 feet, on the south 67 feet and on the north 56 feet. The top walk is 7 feet wide.

Public Fountains.

There are at present ten public fountains supplied with the Cochituate Water, and situate in the following public squares and places. *The principal* is in the pond or fountain basin on the Common, the coping of which is 24.60 feet above tide level and 96 feet below the minimum level of Bookline reservoir.

One is placed in the public garden and receives the waste water from that on the Common.

Two are in front of the State house.

Two in Franklin and Blackstone squares.

One in Chester square.

One in the square in front of the West church.

One in Haymarket square.

One in Maverick square, East Boston.

All the fixtures connected with the several fountains belonging to the City, excepting those of the fountains in front of the State house, which were erected at the expense of the State. As it is important, in reference to a proper economy in the use of the water, that the quantity consumed in the several fountains should be known, an estimate of the *hourly consumption* has been prepared. It is however to be considered as giving the theoretical discharge only, as calculated from the area of the orifice and the height to which the water is thrown, but the resistance, from the air and from the water being thrown back upon itself, not being taken into the account. It is nevertheless believed to be a sufficient approximation, for all practical purposes, and the error, if there be any, consists in *underrating* the quantity used. The fountain on the Common consists of twelve different jets, by which the water is thrown into a variety of forms, as it rises from a pipe on a level with the basin, without any ornamental fixtures connected with it. *Five* of these jets are *solid cylinders* of water, one of which is 3 inches, two are 4,

and two 6 inches in diameter, rising to a height of from 75 to 98 feet. The quantity of water used by them severally, is from 103,380 to 392,280 gallons, the 3 inch jet using the former, and one of the 6 inch jets using the latter quantity. *Four* of the jets are *hollow cylinders*, rising from 3 feet to 88 feet, and consuming from 25,620 to 118,020 gallons. In the *three* remaining jets another variety of figure is produced, by the shape of the aperture. They rise from 30 feet to 80 feet, and use respectively 214,560—220,380, and 314,040 gallons. The least consumption of water from any of these jets is therefore that from a hollow cylindrical jet, which rises from 15 feet to 20 feet, and is 25,620 gallons. The greatest consumption is from the solid jet, from a tube 3 feet long and 6 inches in diameter, which is 392,280 gallons an hour.

The fixtures at the fountains at the *State house*, and in *Franklin* and *Blackstone squares* are of cast iron, in shape of an ornamental vase supported on a fluted column. Those at the *State house* are about 12 feet high, above the receiving basins, and those in the *squares* 7 feet nine inches. The water rises above the respective vases from 3 feet to 7 feet. The quantity discharged from two jets at the *State house*, is 9,420 and 12,360 gallons, and that from three jets in the *squares* is 12,840, 18,300 and 32,700 gallons. At the *Public garden*, the water rises from 6 to 8 feet, and there is used 91,800 gallons. At the fountain in Cambridge street, it rises 4 feet and there are two jets using 8,100 and 9,240 gallons. At *Chester square*, there are two jets, one rising from 25 to 30 feet and using 24,900 gallons, the other rising from 8 to 10 feet and using 31,320 gallons.

The Compensating Reservoir.

It has been stated that the right which the City acquired, by purchase of Mr. Knight, to use the waters of the Lake, is subject to the claims of the proprietors of the mill privileges below, and also of the Middlesex Canal, for any diminution of their supply of water. In reference to these claims therefore, and for the purpose of affording to those proprietors, during the dry season (when alone they feel any inconven-

ience) a quantity of water equal to that which they had formerly received from the Lake,—the City has purchased and holds two compensating reservoirs in the towns of Hopkinton and Marlborough.

The Hopkinton Reservoir.

The Hopkinton or Whitehall Reservoir is situate in the town of Hopkinton in the County of Middlesex. Following the very circuitous course of Sudbury river into which it discharges, it is about eighteen miles distant from the outlet of the Lake. The reservoir has a water-shed of twenty-eight hundred and forty acres, and extends over an area of five hundred and seventy-six acres, the height of the dam is ten feet ten and one-half inches, and when full the water is nine feet ten and two-thirds inches deep. Its capacity is estimated at 125,403,290 cubic feet or 940,524,675 wine gallons.

The Marlborough Reservoir.

The Marlborough, or Fort Meadow, Reservoir is situate in the town of Marlborough in the County of Middlesex; about twelve miles distant from the Lake. The Reservoir has a water-shed of twenty-two hundred and fifty-seven acres; and covers an area of two hundred and ninety-nine acres. The height of the dam is thirty feet; and when full, the water is twenty-five feet deep; it discharges into the Assabet river, and following its course, is about fourteen miles distant from its union with Sudbury river, by which the Concord river is formed. The capacity of the Reservoir is estimated at 185,932,787 cubic feet or 1,394,495,902 gallons.

Ramshorn and Boon Ponds, lying about two miles distant, were included in the purchase of the Reservoir.

Assuming five cubic feet a second, to be the natural discharge from the Lake, during one hundred and twenty days of the dry season, which was the quantity calculated from the observations made in 1844–5, the estimated capacity of the two compensating reservoirs is far more than sufficient to supply the loss of water, by its diversion from the Lake into

the Aqueduct. In fact it is believed, that, after making a large deduction for evaporation and absorption, which must take place in the passage of the water, from Hopkinton reservoir to the outlet of the Lake, and from Marlborough reservoir to Concord river, enough is received from each of them at the particular season when it is required, to make good the loss of water formerly flowing from the Lake, at this season of the year.

Newton Aqueduct.

Among the claims which were made on the City for damages arising out of the construction of the Aqueduct, were several for large amounts, occasioned by draining of the springs in the neighborhood of the Newton Tunnel. For the purpose of meeting these demands, and of obtaining the means of compensation for them, an aqueduct was constructed in Newton, by means of the formation of a company under the provisions of the law of the Commonwealth, called the *Newton Aqueduct Company*, the stock of which is all held in trust for the City. And the water can be appropriated in such manner as the interests of the City may require. A large well was dug; and a reservoir formed beneath the surface on a sufficient elevation, and a large quantity of water was obtained, adequate for the supply of a number of families. Pipes were also laid through the streets conformably to law, and by their means together with permanent cisterns laid in cement masonry, a substitute has been obtained for five wells in the vicinity of the tunnel which had failed; and there is apparently a sufficiency for many more.

Jamaica Pond.

During the past year, the City has also become possessed of the waters of Jamaica Pond, the Water Board having purchased in its behalf, the franchise and properties of the "*Aqueduct Corporation.*" The pond is situate in the town of Roxbury in the county of Norfolk. The surface of the water at its minimum level, or when one foot above the lower side of the effluent pipe, is, according to a survey of the pond made by Col. Loammi Baldwin, in 1833,—45.27

feet above the coping of the dry dock at the Navy Yard in Charlestown, or 50.36 feet above tide level. At the time of the survey, the water was 4.43 feet above the minimum level, and covered an area of 67.22 acres, or 2,928,103 square feet.

At 1.43 feet above that level, the area as estimated, is 62,688 acres, or 2,730,684 square feet:

At 7.43	feet above	that level,	71,445,	or 3,112,144	square ft.
" 10.43	"	"	73,668,	" 3,208,978	"
" 13.43	"	"	76,443,	" 3,329,857	"
" 1.57	below	"	58,90,	" 2,565,684	"
" 4.57	"	"	54,915,	" 2,392,097	"
" 7.57	"	"	50,316,	" 2,191,764	"

From observations of the height of water for 11 years ending December 1833, it appeared that the highest year was 1831. The greatest height being 9 feet 4 3-4 inches, and the least, 6 feet 2 1-2 inches, and the mean for twelve months being 7.795 feet.

The lowest year was 1823, when the greatest height was 4 feet 10 inches, and the least 0.4 inches, the mean being 2,759 feet.

In 1822, October, the water fell below the minimum level, and continued very low, until February, 1823, when it was 4 inches above.

At 1.43	feet above the minimum level, the estimated capacity of the pond is,	28,844,183	galls.
" 4.43	feet above,	92,505,525	"
" 7.43	" "	160,458,315	"
" 10.43	" "	331,570,938	"
" 13.43	" "	305,132,820	"

An iron main 10 inches in diameter was laid in 1840. It passed from the pond to the street, by Mr. Ward's farm house, and thence partly beneath the street and partly through land of Ebenezer Francis and others, to Tremont street, and by that street to Bowdoin square, in Boston.

The foregoing statement is believed to contain a description of all the property belonging to the City in the Water Works. It has been compiled, as far as was possible, from the reports of former Boards, under whose direction the sev-

eral portions were completed, and the language of those reports has been followed in describing, both the principles on which those portions were planned, and their modes of construction. And the Water Board would congratulate the City Council, that after a lapse of time sufficient to afford some test of the adaptation of the works to the great purposes for which they were designed, as well as of the durability of their construction, there is so little cause for fear or anxiety on either of these subjects hereafter: and that notwithstanding the inherent difficulties of the undertaking, the variety and number of persons employed, and the great rapidity with which the whole was completed, the water works continue to bear the most unquestionable testimony to the science, skill and faithfulness with which they were planned and executed.

The following are the dates of the principal events which occurred in the construction of the water works.

1846, *March* 30*th.* The act was passed, authorizing the City to supply the *City proper and South Boston* with water from *Long Pond.*

1846, *April* 13*th.* It was accepted by the legal voters of the City.

1846, *August* 20*th.* Ground was broken at the lake and the excavation for the Aqueduct commenced, and the name of *Long Pond* changed to Lake Cochituate.

1846, *October* 19*th.* The first brick of the Aqueduct was laid on the first division.

1846, *November* 15*th.* The shafts commenced on Newton Tunnel, and

1846, *December* 17*th.* On Brookline Tunnel.

1846, *December* 30*th.* The first drift began on Newton Tunnel, at the west end, and

1847, *January* 30*th.* On Brookline Tunnel.

1847, *November* 20*th.* Corner Stone of Beacon Hill Reservoir laid with appropriate ceremonies.

1848, *April* 28*th.* Last drift completed at Newton Tunnel, and

1848, *June* 26*th.* On Brookline Tunnel.

1848, *August* 27*th.* Brick lining completed on Newton Tunnel, and

1848, *August* 30*th.* On Brookline Tunnel.

1848, *September* 17*th.* Bottom of the brick work in the Aqueduct all united.

1848, *October* 12*th.* Top of the Aqueduct closed up and the water let in at about 10 o'clock, and it arrived at the reservoir in about 11 hours.

1848, *October* 14*th.* Water let into the 30 inch main, laid from Brookline Reservoir to Beacon Hill Reservoir; by means of the conduit in the embankment of the Reservoir from the Aqueduct to the pipe chambers, and reached the Common in about three hours.

1848, *October* 25*th.* The great celebration took place in Boston, on the introduction of the water, and the fountains on the Common played for the first time, in presence of the City Authorities and an immense concourse of persons.

1848, *November* 16*th.* The Brookline Reservoir was finished and water let in for the first time.

1849, *May* 1*st.* The additional act was passed by which the City was authorized to supply East Boston.

1849, *November* 23*d.* Water let into Beacon Hill Reservoir, and

1849, *November* 28*th.* Into South Boston Reservoir.

1849, *December.* The works for supplying East Boston commenced, by excavating for the Reservoir at Eagle Hill, East Boston.

1851, *January* 1. Water let into East Boston Reservoir.

The Water Board, on entering upon the duties of their office, were fully aware how much the usefulness of the water works must depend on the system to be adopted for their care and management; they have endeavored, therefore, to carry out such an arrangement of the different agencies employed, that the great interests of the City might be best subserved.

It seemed to them in the first place important, that the general superintendence, and all the practical details connected with the preservation of any of the existing portions, or

construction of any new ones; and also all those relating to the maintaining, and distributing a due supply of water; should be confided to the exclusive care of some one individual, subject only to the control of the Water Board, and the supervision of its President, as provided for in the ordinance. They accordingly, by virtue of the authority especially given them, "to define the powers and prescribe the duties of the City Engineer relating to the subject," vested this charge in that officer. His intimate acquaintance with the different parts of the works, from their commencement; and his particular qualifications in other respects, in the opinion of the Board, eminently entitled him to the trust.

He was therefore appointed the General Superintendent of the water works.

It is his duty to exercise a general control over all subordinate officers, and other persons employed:

To attend to the construction of new works, and to all repairs which may be requisite at any time:

To inspect the Aqueduct personally:

To direct the discharge of water from Lake Cochituate and the Reservoirs:

To prepare all plans of construction:

To certify all bills for materials or labor:

And to receive returns from the several Superintendents and to communicate them to the Board.

Superintendents were also appointed on the various portions of the works; and their powers and duties defined. They receive their orders directly from the City Engineer, and are answerable to him, and made responsible for the faithful performance of their several duties. The Superintendents of the Lake,—of the several Reservoirs,—and of the pipe chambers at Charles river, are required to keep accurate records of the water levels at these places; and to transmit them regularly to the City Engineer. And as it is important, in reference to claims made on the City by the proprietors of the mills at Billerica and other persons, that the amount of rain-fall each year should be determined, as accurately as is possible, the Superintendents of the Lake and the compensat-

ing reservoirs at Hopkinton and Marlborough are required to keep proper rain gauges for that purpose ; and with the same view, the Superintendent of Concord river keeps a record of the height of the water, at the mills in Billerica. The mains and distributing pipes are also placed in charge of a Superintendent, whose duty it is to attend to the laying and repairing of them ;—to keep a record of all the labor performed, and materials used ; and return the same weekly to the City Engineer ; and also to report the quantity of materials on hand at the pipe yard. And an officer was also appointed to give immediate attention to shutting off water, in case of leakage and to letting it on after due repairs are made ; and to receive and pay over to the City Treasurer, the fees provided in the ordinances to be paid therefor.

By means of the regulations thus adopted, due information has been received of the general condition of the works, and of every occurrence relating to them which required special attention. And the several returns of the Superintendents of the Lake and of the Reservoirs at Brookline and in the City have shown the quantity of water at those places, three times a day during the year ; of the Compensating reservoirs, at Marlborough daily ; and at Hopkinton once a week ; and also the height of the water in relation to the crest of the dam at Billerica mills daily, together with the waste of water weekly at the Lake.

The Board are required by the ordinance to state, in their Annual Report, the condition of all the water works, and of the lands and other property connected therewith, an account of all receipts and expenditures, together with any information and suggestions which they may deem important, and to transmit at the same time the reports of the City Engineer and Water Registrar.

With regard to the present condition of the works, the Board beg leave to refer the City Council to the report of the City Engineer, who is also directed by the ordinance to give to the Council the necessary information on that subject. His report is herewith transmitted and it contains a full and detailed statement in relation to the several portions of the

works. The Water Board have also personally, from time to time, visited all the different parts (including the interior of the brick aqueduct, which has been carefully examined by a committee) and the result of their observation fully confirms the statements of the City Engineer on the subject.

The brick aqueduct continues firm and no apprehension is felt of its settling. The puddled embankments, particularly those of sand and gravel, are believed to afford a sufficient, and perhaps in many cases the best, foundation for the superstructure. That in Needham over Ware valley, which might have occasioned some anxiety on account of the height, of upwards of forty feet, to which it was necessary to raise it, has not yielded in any part, and the aqueduct rests upon it as immovably as if it were supported on any foundation of masonry. The leaks in the aqueduct, which existed from the beginning, do not appear to have increased any where; and in some places, when they were examined appeared to be stopped or much diminished. One new crack has been discovered, about a hundred and fifty feet in length; it is not however at present considered a matter of much importance.

The state of the Mains and Distributing pipes is equally satisfactory. The pipes and inverted syphons for conducting the water to South and East Boston, which were considered the most vulnerable parts of the distribution, have not been affected by frost, as it was feared they might be; indeed experience seems to show, that by keeping a constant current passing through them, that danger will in all probability be entirely obviated; and the Board are not at present aware of any other which is likely to threaten them. A trifling settling of one of them on Chelsea bridge was attended with no serious consequences. The long extent of the mains, and other pipes, renders them liable to leakage from the expansion or contraction of their material, by the variation of temperature; this can never be prevented: as it generally consists however in slightly opening the joints it is easily remedied.

The alterations which have been made in the Brookline

Reservoir, as before mentioned, will it is believed, add considerably to its usefulness. By raising the slope wall two feet perpendicularly, its capacity has been increased nearly twelve millions of gallons.

For the purpose of ascertaining the exact quantity of water which passes from the Reservoir into the mains, and thereby determining the amount used in the City, it has long been deemed very desirable to obtain a meter, which could measure that quantity with precision, to be placed in the pipe chambers. But little confidence however could be placed in any of the inventions previous to one recently made by Mr. Samuel Huse. And the Board having witnessed the accuracy of those made on a smaller scale, have agreed with him for the construction of two sufficiently large for the reservoir, similar in principle to those already made by him of smaller dimensions, for the City. The Board feel assured that if the larger ones perform their work with the accuracy and steadiness, which those now in use have exhibited, they will leave nothing further to desire. And it is presumed that hereafter the very important knowledge of the actual consumption of water in the City, will be attainable at any time, without involving the necessity of shutting off the water from the Aqueduct, which it is now necessary to do.

It has been found also necessary to replace two of the largest stop cocks on the thirty-six inch main, the past year, they having got so much out of repair as to be useless. The new ones have been constructed on an improved principle, as it is believed, in having the movement of the valve made horizontal instead of vertical. By it a more complete control can be had over the valve, and the danger of a sudden shutting down of the valve, by the breaking of the screw, or any other part, is obviated.

The report of the City Engineer also shows the number of feet, size and location of the *distributing* pipes, the number and length of the *service pipes*, and the number of *fire hydrants*, which have been added the past year; also the *number of repairs* and the reasons for which they were made. It likewise contains a schedule of the quantity of hydrants,

pipes, and other *stock on hand;* an estimate of the *consumption* of water for the three past years; and tables of the *rain-fall* at Boston and several other places for a series of years, and, which is of most importance, of the rain-fall during the dry seasons from 1818 to 1851.

During the year sixty-nine new *hydrants* have been established in the City, making the number in the city 1110, and the whole number 1133. Every endeavor has been made to prevent the hydrants freezing, by due attention to their mode of construction, and by carefully packing around them during the cold season; and generally the efforts have been successful. Some instances, however, have occurred which it was impossible to prevent. They have been kept under strict observation, and have been at once thawed out when discovered to be frozen.

There have been 11,692 feet of *distributing pipe* laid down, of 12, 6, and 4 inches diameter—making the whole length of pipe now laid, including the hydrant branches, a small fraction over 103½ miles.

The number of *service pipes* laid during the year was nine hundred and nine, and their length 31,203 feet. The whole number of these pipes now laid amounts to 16,049.

There have been sixty-four cases of *repairs* made on the distributing pipes, and one hundred and seventy-three cases of repairs on the service pipes. The repairs on the distributing pipes have averaged nearly one case to every mile and a half of the whole length, and those on the service pipes to nearly one case to every ninety-five pipes. The necessity for the repairs on the pipes has been owing in a great measure to their expansion or contraction from change of temperature—by which the lead run into the joints has been caused gradually to work out and leakage occasioned. The amount of these repairs has been increasing from year to year, so as to threaten to be hereafter a cause of very serious expense, in all the pipes which have been laid until very recently. An improvement has, however, been lately adopted, (suggested by similar ones used in Scotland,) in the mode of casting, by which a groove is sunk in the interior of the hubs, into which

the lead runs, and thereby is formed into a bead, by which it is prevented working backwards and forwards with the expansion or contraction of the pipes, and it is presumed will, to a great extent obviate the difficulty in all those which shall hereafter be laid.

The average *daily consumption* of water for the last three years is estimated to have been as follows :

For 1849,	- - - -	3,680,000 gallons.
" 1850,	- - - -	5,837,883 "
" 1851,	- - - -	6,883,782 "

Being for the last year over forty-nine gallons daily to every individual in a population of 140,000. The greatest monthly consumption took place in June, and amounted to 7,924,971 gallons daily average, or more than fifty-six gallons to every individual. The least consumption was in April, and amounted to 4,950,000 gallons daily, or over thirty-five gallons to each individual. The number of water-takers at the beginning of the year 1849 was 5,200; at the end of the same year, 12,108; in 1850 it was 13,463, and in 1851, 16,076. Supposing each to represent a family of seven individuals, and taking the mean number between those who took it at the beginning and those at the termination of the several years, the quantity to each individual daily,

In 1849	was	- - - - - 60.91	gallons.
In 1850	"	- - - - - 63.23	"
In 1851	"	- - - - - 66.58	"

The consumption on some days also far exceeded the averages before stated. July 4th it was estimated to be 10,537,000.

And for several days in September it was more than 11,000,000.*

The average for the year is more than double the quantity that was originally estimated to be a sufficient supply, for all the wants of the present number of inhabitants in the City. Indeed it is nearly equal to the quantity which it was suppos-

* The daily average of one week, in January, 1852 was 10,850,563 gallons and on one day it was 12,044,062 gallons.

ed would be required for a population of two hundred and fifty thousand, and on some days it has far exceeded even that amount.

Were this large quantity, wanted or used for any necessary or useful purpose, it would not be essential perhaps, to call the particular attention of the City Council to it, but the Water Board are convinced that much of the consumption is to be attributed to wastefulness, which might be easily prevented by a little caution on the part of those who are chargeable with it. It was stated in a Report made to the City Council, in 1838, as a reason for considering twenty-eight and one half gallons as sufficient; that it appeared to be "the largest quantity furnished to any city which is subject for any portion of the year, to the influence of a cold climate, or where the habits of life are of 'British origin.'" How far the peculiar habits of life have affected the result, it is impossible to say; it has become very obvious, however, that the influence of climate has been vastily underrated, if indeed it has not been entirely mistaken; for it is somewhat uncertain whether it was meant to be intimated that the consumption would be increased or diminished by the cold weather. In fact one great, and perhaps the principal, cause of waste, which has come to the knowledge of the Board, arises from the custom which is presumed to prevail very generally, of letting the water run at night, and sometimes during the day likewise, to prevent its freezing in the pipes. Now, the waste from this source may be more or less, without reference at all to the object to be attained, the frost can be as effectually prevented by the continuous circulation of a small quantity of water in the pipe, as by a large one; the loss, however, may be a matter of small importance in one case, but becomes in the other a very serious evil, calling upon the City Council to adopt some measures for its prevention. At the request of the Water Registrar, the Police were directed by the late Mayor, to report the places where they should discover that the taps had been left running at night, and they have accordingly reported upwards of four hundred cases as coming within their knowledge in the course of two or three nights. They were all cases where the gush

of water was heard in the street. The pipes had therefore probably been left open to the full extent of their orifice, with reckless disregard of the entirely unnecessary waste occasioned by it.

There are other sources of waste arising from an improvident use of the water for necessary purposes. Many who pay a certain sum a year for the use of the hand hose, for a certain portion of the day, appear to be quite regardless of the extent to which they go, in the exercise of their privilege. Livery stables, water closets, and urinals, are also known sources of waste; the stream in the latter being in many cases permitted to run continually. It is easier indeed to detect these cases, than to provide a remedy for them. With regard, however, to cases where the taps are left running at night, we think that the fact of their being heard in the street, is sufficient evidence that the evil is of sufficient magnitude to justify the shutting off the water from the premises. And, in regard to livery stables and other places, where large quantities of water are habitually used, it may be necessary to attach meters, at the expense of the occupants; or so to alter the water rate now paid, as to compensate for the whole quantity of water wasted.

The whole subject is one which the Board would submit to the serious attention of the City Council. They fully believe that the quantity which was originally calculated to be sufficient, is most ample for all the necessary wants of the inhabitants; and that about two-thirds of all that is now used, is absolutely wasted. If, however, this waste continues to increase as it has heretofore done, it is apparent that our present means of supply will be insufficient, and it may be necessary to add still more to the water debt, by laying an additional main to the Receiving Reservoir in Brookline.

The *Supply* of water in the Lake, the past year, has much exceeded the quantity anticipated at the commencement of the works. This has been partly owing to the greater fall of rain, than that which formed the basis of the calculation originally, and partly to the Lake having received a greater

proportion of the rain-fall, than the ratio which had been assumed. The annual rain-fall was estimated at thirty inches, and four-tenths of that quantity assumed as the ratio which would be realized, which (the area of drainage being 496,584,000 square feet) would give 496,584,000 cubic feet. The largest estimate of the rain-fall this year, is that returned by the Superintendent of Hopkinton Reservoir, viz., very nearly forty-four inches, (43.97) four-tenths of which would be nearly 728,323,200 cubic feet, or 5,462,424,000 gallons.

But the quantity absolutely wasted at the Lake and which never entered the Aqueduct, was (as estimated by measurements taken on the 14 feet gauge below the outlet dam) 4,891,312,480 gallons, which, added to 2,512,580,430, the quantity used in the City, during the year, will make 7,403,892,910 gallons. The proportion this year collected, must, therefore, have been equal to fifty-four per cent. of the whole rain-fall on the water shed. The probability however is that any assumed ratio of the rain-fall, to the quantity collected, must be, in all cases, extremely arbitrary and uncertain, and that the proportion may depend, not only on the soil and sub-soil of the area of drainage, by which a greater or less quantity is saved from evaporation and percolation, but also on the quantity falling, the state of the atmosphere, with regard to moisture or dryness, the prevalent winds, or currents of air, and, perhaps, other circumstances with which we are unacquainted.

The lowest point to which the water fell in the Lake, the present year, was 4 feet 1 inch above the flume, or 3 feet 11 inches below high water mark, which was on the 18th October. The quantity of water then left in the Lake, above low water mark, was estimated at 632,164,500 gallons. From that time it has continued rising, and on the 31st December, it was within 7 1-2 inches of high water mark. The quantity wasted from the Lake, during the year, was 4,892,472,480, or nearly twice the quantity estimated to have been used in the City.

By the returns from the Hopkinton and Marlborough Reservoirs, it appears that the water at the former was at its

lowest point, on the 6th October; when there were left 4 feet 2 1-2 inches. The quantity previously stored up which was discharged from that Reservoir, from the 17th of June to 24th October, was 1,023,904,600 gallons. The Marlborough Reservoir was exhausted about the 2d October. The discharge from it from June 1st to October 1st, was 1,100,554,650 gallons. Making a total from the two, of 2,124,459,250 gallons contributed to the supply of Concord river, during the same period that it is estimated 975,028,771 gallons were consumed in the City.

The natural flow from the Lake, during the dry season, the past year, is estimated by the City Engineer, at 555,763,-771 gallons, obtained by deducting from the quantity consumed in the City during that period, the depression at the Lake, viz., 28 inches, which is equal to 419,265,000 gallons. It is obvious that this estimate is quite large enough, and that perhaps something might be deducted from it, from the fact that the water used in the City, did not, all of it, come from the Lake, a part, although the quantity is entirely uncertain, having leaked into the aqueduct. According to this estimate, however, it appears that the natural supply from the Lake, during the past year, is only a little more than one-fourth the quantity discharged from the Compensating Reservoirs, and a little more than one-half of what was discharged from the Marlborough.

To this time, therefore, we think there can be no pretence that the Middlesex Canal, or Mill privileges on Concord river, have been injured by diverting the water of the Lake; we believe, on the contrary, they have been thus far greatly benefited; and that the supply which they have received during the past dry season from the Marlborough Reservoir alone, is an ample compensation for all they have lost from the Lake.

The water on Concord river, was below the crest of the Dam, at Billerica Mills, from the 1st of July, to the 24th of October.

It has been stated previously, that the whole *quantity of*

land, purchased and held by the city, round the margin of the lake, and adjoining the same, was

	643 acres,		2 qrs.		2.61 rods.	
Near Saxonville, connected with the Mill privileges of Mr. Knight, - - -	38	"	3	"	29	"
Along the line of aqueduct, -	305	"		"	08	"
Near Brookline Reservoir, -	34	"	3	"	17	"
Making a total of	1022		1		16.61	

In 1850, (Oct. 15) the late Water Board reported to the City Council a schedule of lands, which might be disposed of by the city around the Lake,—in and near Saxonville,—and along the line of the Aqueduct, beginning at Lake Cochituate, and ending at the Brookline Reservoir. They did not, however, recommend a public sale of these lands, but thought it would be much better to keep them a few years longer; unless they could be disposed of at private sale to the abutters, who could afford to give, in most cases, much higher prices for them than could be obtained, if they were forced into the market. The late Water Board also reported an estimate of the value of these lands, they stated, however, that if sold at auction, they might not bring $30,000. The aggregates of the schedules is as follows, viz.:—

1. Around the Lake,	36	parcels,	containing	$208\frac{3}{4}$	acres,	Value,	8,660
2. In and near Saxonville,	5	"	"	35	"	"	5,000
3. Along the Aqueduct,	48	"	"	$133\frac{7}{8}$	"	"	24,350
Whole amount,	89			$377\frac{5}{8}$			$38,010

In the above estimate of land along the Aqueduct, is included a small quantity near the Reservoir, viz., 5 parcels, containing about 2 acres, valued at $1,800.

The Board consider the foregoing schedule, as far as it describes the particular parcels of land which may be disposed of without injury to the works, as judicious, and a sufficient guide for their action. They are afraid, however,

that the valuation attached to them is more than there is any immediate prospect of having realized. They have received but very few applications for any of them, and the prices offered have invariably been much less than the value stated in the schedule. It has been, and will continue to be, however, the wish and intention of the Board, to dispose of all the lands and other property of the city, connected with the water works, which their prudential management does not require them to retain. A portion of these estates is rented, generally for small amounts, to tenants at will. The income which the city derives from this source, is therefore but small. The whole amount of rent receivable from all this property, including that in Hopkinton and Marlborough, is twelve hundred and ninety-two dollars $\frac{91}{100}$.

The Board also transmit to the City Council, the report of the Water Registrar, prepared according to the provisions of the ordinance.

The whole number of water takers during the year, has been sixteen thousand and seventy-six. The number of cases where the water has been cut off, is eighteen hundred and thirteen. There have been no abatements. And the expenditures in his department have been eighteen hundred and eighty dollars and twelve cents.

There has been an increase in the number of water takers over last year, of 2,613.

The total amount received for water rates has been,

For water used during 1850, -	$ 353.33	
" " " 1851, -	160,946.39	
		$161,299.72
Received for letting on water, - - - -		1,019.00
		162,317.72
The whole amount received to Jan., 1851, -		$97,943.14
Being a gain in the rates for the year, - -		63,003.25
		$160,946.39

The report of the Water Registrar likewise contains a list of the different water tenants, and the amount of water rate paid by each respectively, from which a condensed statement has been prepared, and it appears that the amount received from the different classes of water tenants, has been as follows:—

12,343	Dwelling houses, including boarding houses, - - - - - -	106,067.35
2,345	Stores, shops, offices, cellars, - -	12,187.17
263	Hotels, restorators, saloons, - -	6,528.29
298	Stables, - - - - - -	5,905.09
8	Railroads, - - - - - -	4,903.11
13	Steamboats, - - - - - -	1,690.02
	Manufacturing purposes, - - -	11,068.83
53	Sugar refineries, breweries, distilleries and bakeries, - - - - -	3,458.35
	Public buildings, charitable institutions, &c., - - - - - -	1,261.33
1	Motive power, - - - - -	546.79
	Shipping contract with watermen, -	1,844.37
1036	Hose - - - - - - -	3,121.00
	Other purposes, - - - - -	2,364.74
		$160,946.39

The Board annex to this report an account of all *the receipts and expenditures* of the past year.

The whole amount expended was - - -		$144,814.87
From which, deducting payment for unfinished work of 1850, unsettled claims for land and other damages, by statement annexed, - - - -	37,587.01	
Amount paid for Jamaica pond,	45,217.50	82,804.51
Balance charged to current expenses, - -		$62,010.36
The whole amount of receipts was,		
For rents, - - - - - -	980.86	
For old materials, &c., - - -	6,318.78	7,299.64
		$54,710.72

By the 14th sec. of the Act of 1846, the City Council were authorized to issue scrip, or certificates of debt, to meet all payments *of interest*, which may accrue upon any scrip by them issued; *provided, however*, that no scrip or certificates should be thus issued *after the expiration of two years* from the completion of the aqueducts and other works. It seemed to be the duty of the Water Board, therefore, to ascertain the time of the completion of the works, and to give due information to the City Council, for its guidance in reference to any action on the subject. An examination was accordingly had of the progress which had been made, and the Board being convinced that the whole would be completed by the 30th of April following, an order was passed (March 26th,) that the construction account of the water works be closed on the 30th of April, (then next ensuing,) and the works be then considered as finished, and all expenditures, made after that time, be charged to the current expenses of the year. In accordance with the foregoing order therefor, the account before stated includes, among the current expenses, all that has been paid during the year, for the extension of the works; and also for the alterations made in the Brookline and East Boston Reservoirs, and which may be in fact considered as the completion of those works; and deducting those payments, the amount would be as follows:—

Amount charged to current expenses, - -		$62,010.36
Paid on account of extension of works, during the year, viz.:		
Distributing pipes, - - -	9,450.01	
Service pipes, - - - -	9,227.75	
Hydrants, - - - -	2,406.30	
Stop-cocks, - - - -	1,833.84	
Meters, - - - - -	405.56	
Air-cocks, - - - -	81.00	
Labor on the above, in the blacksmith and plumbing shop, and proving yard, - - -	2,613.63	
Brookline Reservoir, - - -	5,760.87	
East Boston Reservoir, - -	1,459.99	33,237.95
Leaving a balance of - -		$28,772.41

As the current expenses of the works for the past year, including repairs.

The valuation of the pipes and other *Stock on hand*, in and connected with the pipe yard,

January 1, 1851, was, - - - - -	$29,703.79
January 1, 1852, - - - - -	22,249.76
Making a difference of - - - -	$7,454.03

Which is to be charged, partly to extension and repairs of the works, during the year and partly to old materials sold and accounted for, in the previous statement, and to depreciation in value.

A description has already been given of *Jamaica Pond*, and the property connected with it.

By the 20th sec. of the Water Act of 1846, the city was authorized to purchase and hold all the property of the Aqueduct Corporation, and to connect the same with their other works. And by the ordinance establishing this Board, this power was expressly and unconditionally vested in it. It became its duty, therefore, to judge of the necessity of exercising the power; and it was made responsible for not making the purchase, if, upon a careful examination of the subject, it thought that the public interest required it. Nor was there anything in the ordinance, which required that the Board should refer its action to the sanction of the City Council. With a view to what the Board believed to be the interest of the city, and after due consideration, and every effort to obtain a just estimate of the value of the property, it was decided to purchase, and to offer the sum of forty-five thousand dollars for it. The offer was accepted by the corporation, and the property conveyed to the city.

The reasons which influenced the Board, were fully stated in a communication made to the City Council at the time. They consisted,—in the actual gain which would be made, of a large number of takers of water in this city and in Roxbury,—in relieving the city from all claims for which it was

held liable by the Aqueduct Corporation—in the annulling of the privilege which they possessed, of breaking up and injuring the streets, whenever and wherever they saw fit,—in the securing to the city the entire control of the supply of water to the inhabitants, relieved from the mischief which might arise from competition with a rival corporation,—and in the intrinsic value of the property.

The present number of water takers in Roxbury is 35, paying, by virtue of agreements made with the late Aqueduct Corporation, $1,111.60 a year. The number of takers of Cochituate water, who formerly took that from Jamaica pond, and who would have continued to take it, if the city had not purchased it, is, as returned by the Water Registrar, 500, paying an average water rate of at least eight dollars each. Since the purchase by the city, the water has been shut off in Tremont street, near the city line. There have been many applications for the water in Roxbury, which at present it does not seem expedient to grant. Under their act of incorporation, the late corporation were authorized to sell the water to parties in Roxbury ; but were not authorized to take up the streets, except for the purpose of bringing fresh water *into Boston.* No new line of mains can therefore now be laid, for applicants off the present route. The Board have caused some inquiries to be made of owners and tenants, in the low portion of Roxbury, in relation to their desire to take the water, and it is believed an income of $4000 a year might be derived from that source. The cost of supplying the inhabitants of that part of Roxbury, cannot be accurately stated, without a survey and careful estimates, which have not yet been made. The Board would, however, suggest respectfully to the City Council, that it will be necessary to apply to the Legislature for power to undertake the measure, if the Council should hereafter consider it proper and advisable.

The Board are happy to state, in concluding their report, that the large amount of claims for land taken for purposes of the Aqueduct, and for damage to land and water rights, which were left unsettled by the former Board, are nearly all

adjusted. By reference to the statement of expenditures, it will be seen, that the amount paid during the year past has been $24,960.57. The demands made, in many of these cases, appeared so extravagant to those who were authorized to settle them, that no amicable arrangement could be effected; and in some, it was deemed advisable to appeal from the award of the Court's Commissioners, for the purpose of having the questions decided by the verdict of juries. We fear, however, that but little has been gained to the City by this course. The damages awarded by those tribunals having been, in all the cases, still more excessive. The case of Charlotte Harbach and others, in which the Water Commissioners reported that "they had ordered an appeal from the award of the Court's Commissioners, on the ground that, the amount awarded of $7,700, is far greater than the actual damage sustained," has, during the past year been determined, and the jury have increased those damages to $10,479.94 and costs, and even their being still further increased $3,291.00 depends on the Supreme Court's decision of a question of law which has been reserved.* The damage in this case and others, in the vicinity of the Newton Tunnel, some of which have been settled by the Board, as also the expenditure involved in the establishment of the Newton Aqueduct, have been the remote consequences of the construction of the Tunnel, not anticipated at the time. It was not calculated that the City would be held liable in damages, exceeding twenty thousand dollars, as has been the case, for injuries done to four or five estates, by being exhausted of their springs of water, even to a great distance from the tunnel, which was sunk more than seventy feet beneath the surface of the ground. The demands now unsettled are comparatively of much less consequence, and it is hoped that the whole will be closed during the year. The claim of the Proprietors of Mill privileges on Concord River, arising out of the dimin-

* *Note to 2d Ed.* The question reserved in this case was, whether the City took the fee of the land, or merely an easement; and the Court having now decided, that in the above, and in similar cases, only an easement was taken, the City was not liable for the additional damages.

ution of their supply of water from the Lake, now in course of litigation, is of the most importance. All the latter claims have hitherto been, as we think, amply provided for, by the supply which the City has afforded from other sources; and we trust that an arrangement, mutually acceptable to all parties, may soon be made, by which that supply may be made permanent, and all the questions now at issue be finally disposed of.

The Water Board annex to their report a map of the whole line of the aqueduct; and a general map showing the relative positions of the compensating reservoirs, and the course of the Concord River to the Merrimack. Also, plans of the high service in the city, and of the elevation of the door sills, cisterns, and points of delivery of the several dwellings in it. The latter have been taken, from a survey which has recently been made, with reference to alterations which have been proposed in the Beacon Hill Reservoir; for the purpose of remedying, if possible, the deficiency which has been experienced in the supply of water to the most elevated portions of the city—none of which alterations, however, have hitherto been adopted.

The foregoing report is respectfully submitted.

THOMAS WETMORE, *President.*
HENRY B. ROGERS,
JAMES W. SEVER,
SAMUEL A. ELIOT,
JOHN H. WILKINS,
JONATHAN PRESTON,
JOHN T. HEARD,

Cochituate Water Board.

APPENDIX.

It has been thought that a record of the past proceedings of the City government on the subject of the introduction of water for the use of the citizens, might be interesting and useful; it has therefore been prepared and is here annexed to the Report of the Water Board.

The first act of the Municipal government of Boston, in relation to the subject, took place in 1825. *Professor Daniel Treadwell*, was then commissioned by the Mayor to ascertain the practicability of supplying the City with water for domestic uses, extinguishing fires and general purposes. Professor Treadwell estimated the population of the City to be 50,000, collected into 8,000 families, and that 1,180,000 gallons would be the maximum for daily consumption; but making the necessary allowance for the increase of the City, within a few years, that the supply ought not to be less than 1,600,000 gallons. He did not take into this account, however, the supply required for extinguishing fires; but recommended "that in such an emergency, the use of the water for most other purposes should be forbidden." With regard to the source, in the neighborhood, from which 1,600,000 gallons or more, daily, could be obtained, he recommended Charles River, above the falls at Watertown, and Spot Pond in Stoneham, as possessing advantages over all others. And he estimated the cost of bringing the water from Charles River, at $252,777, and from Spot Pond, at from $296,288 to $353,404, according to which of two routes, which he designates, should be taken. The cost of reservoirs and distribution, he estimated at $262,065, supposing that the pipes should be carried through all the streets mentioned in Hale's map; which would be 116,190 feet, or nearly 22 miles.

In March, 1833, the Mayor was directed by the City Council, to

apply to the Legislature for a grant of the necessary power to bring in water. The application was made however so late in the session, that nothing could then be done, and it was therefore referred to the next General Court.

In 1834, a new commission was appointed by the City government, and *Loammi Baldwin, Esq.*, was selected to make a further survey and examination of all the sources, from which water could be obtained. Mr. Baldwin made a minute examination of the subject, and presented his report in October, 1834. After describing the ancient and modern aqueducts, pumps and artesian wells in Europe, and the aqueducts in this country, and the number of wells and character of the water taken from them in the City, he described the Ponds in the neighborhood, and finally recommended, as most eligible, *Farm and Shakum Ponds* in Framingham, together with incidental sources dependent upon them, and *Long Pond* in Natick. He considered the capacity of the former as equal to 555,794 gallons daily, and the latter to be equal to 16,156,800 gallons daily, at the time of the measurements; and estimated that the cost of the former would not exceed $750,000, by which a copious supply of 5,000,000 gallons might be brought in, but did not include in it the cost of distribution. He thought also, the supply from Long Pond to be quite practicable, but more expensive than the other, and that it would cost 20 or 30,000 dollars more. And he described the line of an aqueduct from Farm Pond, which he considered to be the best upon the whole, that he had been able to discover. Mr. Baldwin also annexed to his report, a statement of the capacity of Jamaica Pond, which has been referred to in this report, and gave it as his opinion, that more than ten times the quantity of water might be distributed in the town of Boston from this source, than had hitherto been used.

In 1836, *Mr. R. H. Eddy*, Civil Engineer, at the request of the Mayor, examined the subject and recommended Spot and Mystic ponds as sources of supply. He estimated the capacity of the former at from 2½ to 3 million gallons daily, and that of the latter at 12,960,000 gallons daily; and the cost of the former would be $388,747.76, and of the latter, including a conduit of masonry and steam engines, at $218,130.00. To which latter sum was to be added from $58,400 to $175,200, as the expense of supplying from 1 million to 3 million gallons a day by pumping, which would be necessary, as the pond is about on a level of high water mark.

August 16, 1836, *a general meeting* was held at Faneuil Hall, and a vote was passed to introduce water at the expense of the City, to

appoint a permanent Board of Commissioners for the purpose, and to apply to the Legislature for the necessary power.

In 1837, a new Commission was appointed, consisting of *Daniel Treadwell, James F. Baldwin, and Nathan Hale*, to examine the sources, and the best means of introducing and distributing a supply of water. The subject was carefully attended to, and they made their report in November following. In estimating the quantity which would be necessary, they referred to the consumption of other places as a guide. They state that in 1833, in London, the quantity supplied was 187 imperial gallons to each tenant daily; and in Philadelphia, 160 beer gallons to each tenant, including water used for fires, watering streets, and all other purposes. In 1831, the actual supply to an inhabitant in London, was 27¾ wine gallons; and at Philadelphia in 1836, it was 28½ wine gallons. They considered 28½ gallons, therefore, as sufficient for each inhabitant—That in five years there would be a population of 87,000, requiring therefor 2½ millions daily. And that there would be at the end of ten years 105,000, requiring 3 million gallons daily. They thought it expedient therefore, to provide accordingly in their designs for the works. A majority of the Commission recommended that the supply should be drawn from Spot and Mystic Ponds, which in their opinion would be ample not only for the present, but "for an extended period in the future." Mr. Baldwin, however, dissented and recommended Long Pond, which the Commissioners had carefully measured, and thought might be made to supply 8,743,680 gallons daily through the year. The cost of delivering the supply upon Beacon Hill, without distribution, was estimated,

From Mystic Pond, - - - - - -	$869,860
Spot and Mystic Ponds, - - - - -	850,006
Long Pond, - - - - - - -	1,118,294

And the cost of distribution including reservoirs on Beacon Hill and Fort Hill, and the pipes laid for distribution in the streets, nearly 67¼ miles, $657,554.

The same year, *Messrs. Treadwell and Hale*, at the request of the City Council, revised their report, and again reported an adherence to their former opinion, and *Mr. Baldwin* also adhered to his.

The same year, a public meeting of the citizens was held and a vote was passed, that it was expedient for the City to provide a supply of water at the public expense, Yeas, 2541, Nays, 1621, and that it was expedient to begin the work "next year," if leave be granted, Yeas, 2507, Nays, 1652.

April 6, 1838, the City Council ordered an application to be made

to the Legislature for leave to bring the supply either from *Long Pond* or *Mystic and Spot Ponds.* This application was accordingly made, but it was so late in the session, that nothing could be done and it was referred to the next year.

In 1839, (*January* 10,) the Mayor presented the petition again, and a bill conformable thereto was reported; but sundry inhabitants of Boston, together with the proprietors of the Middlesex canal and several towns, having remonstrated against it, the bill was recommitted, and underwent a long hearing before a joint special Committee, who finally reported, in April, a resolve authorizing the Governor to appoint three Commissioners to report all the facts and information relating to the subject.

In August, 1844, the City Council appointed another Board of Commissioners, "to report the best mode and the expense of bringing the water of *Long Pond* into the City." The Board consisted of *Patrick T. Jackson, Nathan Hale, and James F. Baldwin.* They made their report November 9th, following. They assumed that the quantity to be brought in, should be a sufficient supply for a population of 250,000, which they expected would be double the population which would be in the City when the works would be completed. They also agreed with the former Commissioners, that 28½ wine gallons for each inhabitant would be sufficient, and therefore that a population of 250,000 would require 7,125,000 gallons a day, which would be equal, very nearly, to a regular flow of eleven cubic feet a second. A measurement was accordingly made at the Pond; and combining their own observations with those of the Board of 1837, they stated it to be their opinion, that it might be relied on, by means of a dam and gates, for retaining such a quantity of water as would ensure the requisite supply during the year. For the purpose of conducting the water, they recommended the construction of a brick aqueduct, similar in every respect to the one since built, and a reservoir at Corey's Hill in Brighton; and they calculated that the aqueduct with an inclination of 3 inches in a mile, and filled to a depth of 3 feet 10 inches, would be sufficient for a flow of eleven cubic feet a second, or a little more than 7 million gallons every 24 hours. It has since been proved by experience that the aqueduct is sufficient to admit the flow of more than 10 million gallons. They also recommended the construction of three or four reservoirs of moderate dimensions, on *Beacon Hill, Fort Hill, Copp's Hill and Dorchester Heights;* and they estimated that the cost of the whole would be $2,118,535.83.

In the same year. September 3d, a general meeting was held at Faneuil Hall, and continued by adjournment to the evenings of Sep-

tember 4th, October 1st, November 14th—26th, and December 3d; and after the whole subject had been fully discussed, a resolution was adopted, instructing the Mayor and Aldermen to submit the propositions, for introducing water from *Long Pond* at the expense of the City, and for an application to the Legislature,—to the legal voters at the ensuing municipal election. This was accordingly done, and a vote was passed at that election in favor of the project—Yeas, 6260, Nays, 2204, and in favor of applying to the Legislature for the requisite powers; Yeas, 6252; Nays, 2207. An application was accordingly made in behalf of the City Council at the ensuing session, and in 1845, the act was passed (March 25.) It likewise authorized the City Council to adopt *Charles River* as the source if it saw fit. It contained some provisions, particularly those relating to the powers to be given to the Board of Commissioners, which caused it to be rejected by the people, when submitted to them for their assent, on the 19th of May, by a vote of 3670 yeas, to 3999 nays.

In the same year, an application was made by the proprietors of Spot Pond, to sell that pond to the City. It was thereupon deemed expedient by the City Council, that a Board of Commissioners should be appointed, whose opinions should be entirely unbiassed by any of the preceding transactions, who should be able to take up the whole subject apart, and examine it by themselves. *Messrs. John B. Jervis*, of New York, and *Walter R. Johnson*, of Philadelphia, were accordingly appointed Commissioners, to examine the sources from which a supply of pure water could be obtained. Their report was dated Nov. 25th. They made a careful survey anew of *Spot Pond, Charles River, and Long Pond*, and reported the result very much in detail, giving the preference to the latter. They estimated the cost, including land and water rights, 1,846,599 dollars, exclusive of distribution.

The plan of the aqueduct proposed by them, did not vary essentially from that of the former Board of Commissioners.

In 1846, *March* 30, the act now in force, was passed, and accepted by the legal voters, *April* 13, by a vote of 4637 yeas, to 348 nays.

1846, *May* 4. *Nathan Hale, James F. Baldwin, and Thomas B. Curtis*, were elected by the City Council, *Water Commissioners*, under the provisions of the Act. Those Commissioners held their first meeting, May 5th, and appointed *John B. Jervis*, of New York, Consulting Engineer. They afterwards divided the works into the Western and Eastern Departments, and appointed *E. Sylvester Chesbrough*, Chief Engineer of the former, and *William S. Whitwell*, of the latter. The works were immediately commenced and finished

under the same direction; excepting the part connected with East Boston, which was not finished until 1851.

August 20, 1846. The ground was first broken for the aqueduct at the Lake, in presence of the City Council and others. The first shovel-full of earth was thrown by *Josiah Quincy, Jr.*, the Mayor of the City, and the second by *John Quincy Adams*, late President of the United States; and on the same day, the name of the *Long Pond* was changed to LAKE COCHITUATE.

The term of office of the Water Commissioners being limited to three years, by the Act, it accordingly expired May 4, 1849. And the City Council, by virtue of powers contained in the Act, extended the time eight months longer. They made their final report, *Jan.* 4, 1850.

In 1850, all the "rights powers and authority," given to the City by the Act, were vested in the *Cochituate Water Board*, consisting of a Commissioner, an Engineer, and a Water Registrar; subject to the direction of a Joint Standing Committee of the City Council; by an ordinance passed Dec 31, 1849, which was limited to continue in force one year.

The same year, the supply of water to East Boston was completed.

In 1851, the present *Cochituate Water Board* was established, and all the powers which the City Council derived from the Acts of the Legislature on the subject, as far as the same could be delegated, were vested in it, by ordinance, Oct. 30, 1850; subject to the ordinances of the Council.

RAIN GAUGES.

As the quantity of rain that may be expected to fall, is so important an element in all calculations of future probable supply, it has been thought advisable to take considerable trouble to collect and preserve for future reference the following statistics. They are the result of many years observations, and have been kindly furnished, mostly by the gentlemen who have made them, and whose names are mentioned over the heads of each set of observations.

The annual quantities for 34 years in Boston, 27 years in Waltham and Lowell, 20 years in Providence, and 10 years in Cambridge are given; and the monthly quantities are given for 10 years in Boston Cambridge, Waltham and Lowell, and 1 year in Hopkinton. The importance of the monthly gaugings will appear, when it is considered that the quantity of water which Lake Cochituate may supply to the City, with the present means of storage, will depend, not so much upon the annual depth of rain, as upon the quantity falling during the months of June, July, August, September and October. For this reason a table has been prepared, showing the amount of rain during those months for a number of years, and at several points in this vicinity. The gaugings for the warm season are much more reliable than those made in the winter, as will be evident from a careful inspection of the tables of the monthly quantities.

Annual Fall of Rain at several places, in Boston and Vicinity, in Inches.

Year.	Boston, Enoch Hale.	Boston, J. P. Hall.	Cambridge, Prof. Bond.	Waltham, B. M. Co. Dr. Hobbs.	Lowell, Merrimack Man. Co.	Providence, Prof. Caswell.
1818	42.99	-	-	-	-	-
1819	35.48	-	-	-	-	-
1820	44.18	-	-	-	-	-
1821	36.89	-	-	-	-	-
1822	27.20	-	-	-	-	-
1823	46.43	47.30	-	-	-	-
1824	35.98	36.02	-	-	-	-
1825	32.41	35.34	-	34.59	28.46	-
1826	41.68	41.14	-	37.44	32.49	-
1827	44.39	48.91	-	50.65	51.86	-
1828	34.98	32.41	-	41.71	37.67	-
1829	47.99	46.85	-	42.09	36.94	-
1830	44.62	42.95	-	47.00	42.59	-
1831	50.86	51.61	-	45.77	51.73	-
1832	46.68	46.69	-	47.21	52.90	38.83
1833	39.71	37.86	-	39.11	43.87	34.51
1834	38.03	39.60	-	38.91	31.78	41.84
1835	35.48	37.86	-	39.30	32.42	30.06
1836	35.71	40.86	-	35.10	35.53	37.77
1837	29.98	33.52	-	37.98	30.86	31.62
1838	37.57	42.52	-	40.75	37.52	36.38
1839	34.82	41.10	-	38.80	38.21	36.63
1840	42.87	49.16	-	42.00	38.70	41.59
1841	38.28	47.05	-	41.70	40.38	47.86
1842	35.68	39.11	40.13	38.24	38.61	37.71
1843	43.79	46.69	50.81	40.46	39.47	42.40
1844	36.15	37.54	35.98	34.09	35.71	35.00
1845	-	46.32	47.56	43.04	39.00	43.56
1846	-	29.95	30.37	26.90	28.03	29.51
1847	-	46.93	48.22	43.90	46.26	47.60
1848	-	40.98	43.04	36.23	42.29	40.48
1849	-	40.30	40.97	40.74	41.90	34.69
1850	-	53.98	54.07	62.13	51.09	51.48
1851	-	44.31	41.97	41.00	45.68	43.30

Monthly Fall of Rain at Waltham.

BY DR. EBENEZER HOBBS.

Year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
1842	1.04	3.38	2.51	3.16	2.54	5.90	2.20	4.70	2.86	0.96	3.67	5.32	38.24
1843	2.76	1.64	5.78	4.30	0.82	3.73	2.77	8.60	1.02	5.54	3.50	.	40.46
1844	4.14	.	4.20	0.24	3.30	1.26	2.44	2.85	4.20	5.86	3.14	2.46	34.09
1845	3.44	1.70	2.84	1.76	2.62	2.63	3.84	3.30	2.55	3.80	10.28	4.28	43.04
1846	2.58	.	4.38	1.57	3.66	2.44	2.38	2.18	0.82	1.09	2.04	3.76	26.90
1847	3.08	3.84	3.26	3.10	2.36	5.94	2.36	4.18	6.88	1.72	4.16	3.02	43.90
1848	3.24	1.56	4.08	1.56	5.96	3.10	1.92	2.28	3.32	4.60	1.68	2.93	36.23
1849	1.36	0.40	6.66	1.32	3.62	2.00	2.16	5.36	1.94	8.00	4 60	3.32	40.74
1850	4.96	2.96	4.12	5.45	7.56	3.72	3.48	9.64	9.92	2.64	3.36	4.32	62.13
1851	1.36	3.92	1.20	8.98	3.60	1.64	3.23	0.99	3.64	4.85	5.34	2.25	41.00
Average,	2.80	1.92	3.90	3.14	3.60	3.24	2.68	4.41	3.71	3.91	4.18	3.17	40.66

Boston.

BY JONATHAN P. HALL.

1842	0.80	3.20	3.35	3.50	2.90	5.30	1.82	4.44	3.25	0.80	4.45	5.30	39.11
1843	2.20	6.08	6.17	3.88	1.60	4.61	2.15	6.88	0.98	4.82	3 40	3.92	46 69
1844	3.68	2.42	6.00	0.20	2.72	1.40	2.17	2.62	3.53	5.80	3.15	3.85	37 54
1845	4.58	4.25	3.83	1.23	2.82	2 05	3.28	1.82	2.23	4.00	10 25	5.98	46 32
1846	3.12	2.95	2.73	1.23	2.02	2.25	2.51	1.80	1.30	1.35	4.17	4.52	29.95
1847	3.28	4.70	4.77	2.20	2.03	4.09	2.65	6.45	6.64	1.05	5 12	3.95	46 93
1848	2.30	3.90	4.05	1.40	6.30	1.73	1.35	3.10	3.55	5.10	2.25	5.95	40.98
1849	0.35	1.15	7.35	0.90	3.10	1.45	0.85	6 25	1 25	8.10	5 50	4.05	40.30
1850	4.59	2.52	5.32	4.82	6.63	2.77	2.70	5.30	7.15	2.10	3.32	6 76	53 98
1851	1.30	4.20	3.88	9.37	3.31	1.80	3.09	1.27	3.50	4.43	5.51	2.65	44.31
Average,	2.62	3.54	4.74	2.87	3.34	2.75	2.26	3.99	3.34	3.75	4.71	4.69	42.60

Hopkinton.

BY ALBERT WOOD.

1851	1.86	3.85	2.08	7.60	4.18	2.46	2.47	1.61	2.55	7.02	5.65	2.64	43.97

Lowell.

1842	.97	3.99	2.89	2.87	2.38	5.19	1.03	5.43	4.31	1.36	4.95	3.24	38.61
1843	2.14	2.04	5.44	3.14	2.10	4.49	2.39	8.16	1.36	3.68	3.28	1.25	39.47
1844	.93	1.07	3.45	.29	3.64	1.87	3.50	6.90	3.55	5.18	2.25	3.08	35.71
1845	1.20	1.80	3.64	1.68	2.75	2.68	3.40	2.58	3.05	3.36	7.97	4.89	39.00
1846	2.44	1.82	3.27	1.31	4.21	2.40	3.59	2.79	.64	1.61	2.70	1.25	28.03
1847	5.42	3.14	3.46	2.26	2.15	6.75	3.01	3.81	4.85	3.01	3.70	4.70	46.26
1848	2.83	2.10	3.54	1.60	7.41	4.01	2.16	3.15	4.06	5.00	2.68	3.75	42.29
1849	1.13	.83	5.07	2.06	4.04	1.70	2.20	5.53	2.51	7.34	5.70	3.80	41.91
1850	3.32	4.38	2.75	4.22	7.12	2.23	2.78	7.65	6.21	2.61	2.92	4.90	51.09
1851	2.07	4.43	1.76	7.88	3.29	2.00	4.26	3.29	2.86	6.51	5.30	2.03	45.68
Average.	2.24	2.56	3.53	2.73	3.91	3.33	2.83	4.93	3.34	3.97	4.14	3.29	40.80

Amount of Rain during the months of June, July, August, September and October, from 1818 *to* 1851 *inclusive.*

Year.	Boston, by E. Hale.	Boston, by J. P. Hall.	Waltham, by Dr. Hobbs	Lowell, by Merrimack Manufacturing Co.	Year.	Boston, by E. Hale.	Boston, J. P. Hall.	Waltham, by Dr. Hobbs	Lowell, by Merrimack Manufacturing Co.	Cambridge, by Prof. W. C. Bond.
1818	17.93	-	-	-	1835	16.69	17.88	20.41	14.31	-
1819	16.65	-	-	-	1836	10.44	12.56	11.71	17.56	-
1820	20.58	-	-	-	1837	8.79	8.59	10.84	11.49	-
1821	13.74	-	-	-	1838	19.07	22.90	23.17	20.53	-
1822	13.74	-	-	-	1839	12.55	15.77	15.49	17.53	-
1823	13.32	14.55	-	-	1840	14.33	16.31	16.26	16.81	-
1824	13.36	13.60	-	-	1841	12.26	14.91	16.42	16.94	16.82
1825	14.82	17.50	17.65	18.61	1842	14.54	15.61	16.62	17.32	17.46
1826	24.22	25.68	21.645	18.21	1843	19.19	19.44	21.66	20.08	23.92
1827	17.34	20.03	23.87	24.12	1844	15.29	15.52	16.61	21.00	15.79
1828	13.23	13.15	18.44	15.14	1845	-	13.38	16.12	15.07	16.61
1829	17.56	17.84	16.67	9.04	1846	-	9.21	8.91	11.03	11.89
1830	20.05	19.03	21.67	19.84	1847	-	20.88	21.08	21.43	21.21
1831	21.39	23.67	22.47	21.67	1848	-	14.83	15.22	18.38	20.38
1832	13.41	14.58	14.51	21.78	1849	-	17.90	19.46	19.28	18.74
1833	14.66	14.94	19.36	22.16	1850	-	20.02	29.40	21.48	25.56
1834	18.18	21.60	19.74	15.94	1851	-	14.09	14.35	18.92	14.68

Monthly Fall of Rain at Cambridge.

BY PROF. W. C. BOND.

Year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May.	June.	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
1842	0 78	3.18	2.24	3 36	2 33	5.84	1.42	5.60	3.34	1.26	4.14	6 64	40.13
1843	1.60	5 64	5.77	4.17	2.17	5 38	2 47	8.74	1.52	5.81	4 20	3 34	50 81
1844	4.29	2 03	5 84	0 34	1 96	1 77	2 90	3 35	4 50	3 27	1.50	4.23	35 98
1845	1.97	2.73	3 67	1.48	2 63	3 15	4.07	2 53	2.58	4.28	10 43	8 04	47.56
1846	2 60	1.50	1.56	1.50	3 59	2.68	3.19	2.37	2.01	1.63	2 55	5.19	30.37
1847	3 67	3 34	5.91	2 83	1.94	5 49	2 53	5 22	6.54	1.44	4.94	4 37	48.22
1848	2 89	4.00	2.50	1.20	7.68	2.81	2 58	3.50	5 18	6.31	1.16	3.23	43 04
1849	0 72	1 46	6.90	1.18	2 75	1.37	1.17	6.52	2.13	7.56	5 43	3 78	40.97
1850	3.86	2 51	3.27	4.79	7.22	2.97	2 62	7.64	9.82	2 51	3.52	3.34	54.07
1851	1.03	4 22	2 01	9.16	3 92	1.62	3 21	1.20	3.98	4.67	4 96	1.99	41.97
Average,	2.34	3.06	3.97	2.99	3.62	3 31	2.62	4.67	4.16	3.87	4.28	4 41	43.30

Statement of the whole Expenditures of the Water Commissioners and the Water Boards of 1850 *and* 1851, *to January* 1, 1852.

Lake Cochituate, - - - - - - -	100,000.00
Factories, &c., on the outlet, - - - - - -	50,000.00
Lake roads, bridges, swamps, &c., - - - -	38,332.48
Cochituate Dam, at the outlet, - - - -	8,458.20
" Gate House, - - - - - -	29,907.12
Bridges, Culverts and Waste Wiers on the line of Aqueduct, - - - - - - - -	74,499.54
Newton Tunnel, (2,410½ feet long,) - - -	102,297.36
Brookline Tunnel, (1,150 feet long,) - - -	47,378.26
Construction of Brick Aqueduct, - - - -	817,717.73
Land and land damages, - - - - - -	212,679.79
Brookline Gate House, - - - - - -	33,356.36
" Reservoir, (including land,) - - -	164,120.85
B. Hill " " - - -	509,610.21
S. Boston " " - - -	90,908.10
E. " " " - - -	65,368.14
Hopkinton " (Compensating,) - - -	29,534.36
Marlboro' " " - - -	39,169.05
Boon and Ram's Horn Pond Reservoir, (Compensating,) - - - - - - - - - -	4,001.54
Engineering expenses on Western Division, - -	67,570.56
" " " Eastern " - -	30,303.02
Water Commissioners' salaries, - - - -	38,500.00
Office expenses, including Clerk hire, to January 5, 1850, - - - - - - - - - -	10,480.22
Distribution, repairs, &c., - - - - - -	1,884,512.92
Miscellaneous expenses, - - - - - -	11,492.73
Travelling expenses, since January 4, 1850, - -	1,796.10
Salaries, " " " - -	27,007.10
Office expenses, rent, furniture, &c., since January 4, 1850, - - - - - - - - -	2,443.86
Stationery, - - - - - - - - -	236.88
Printing, - - - - - - - - -	822.63
Taxes, - - - - - - - - -	3,613.11
Brick Aqueduct, repairs, - - - - - -	3,854.42
Damages, other than land, - - - - - -	6,081.19
Jamaica Pond Aqueduct, - - - - - -	45,237.50
	$4,551,191.33

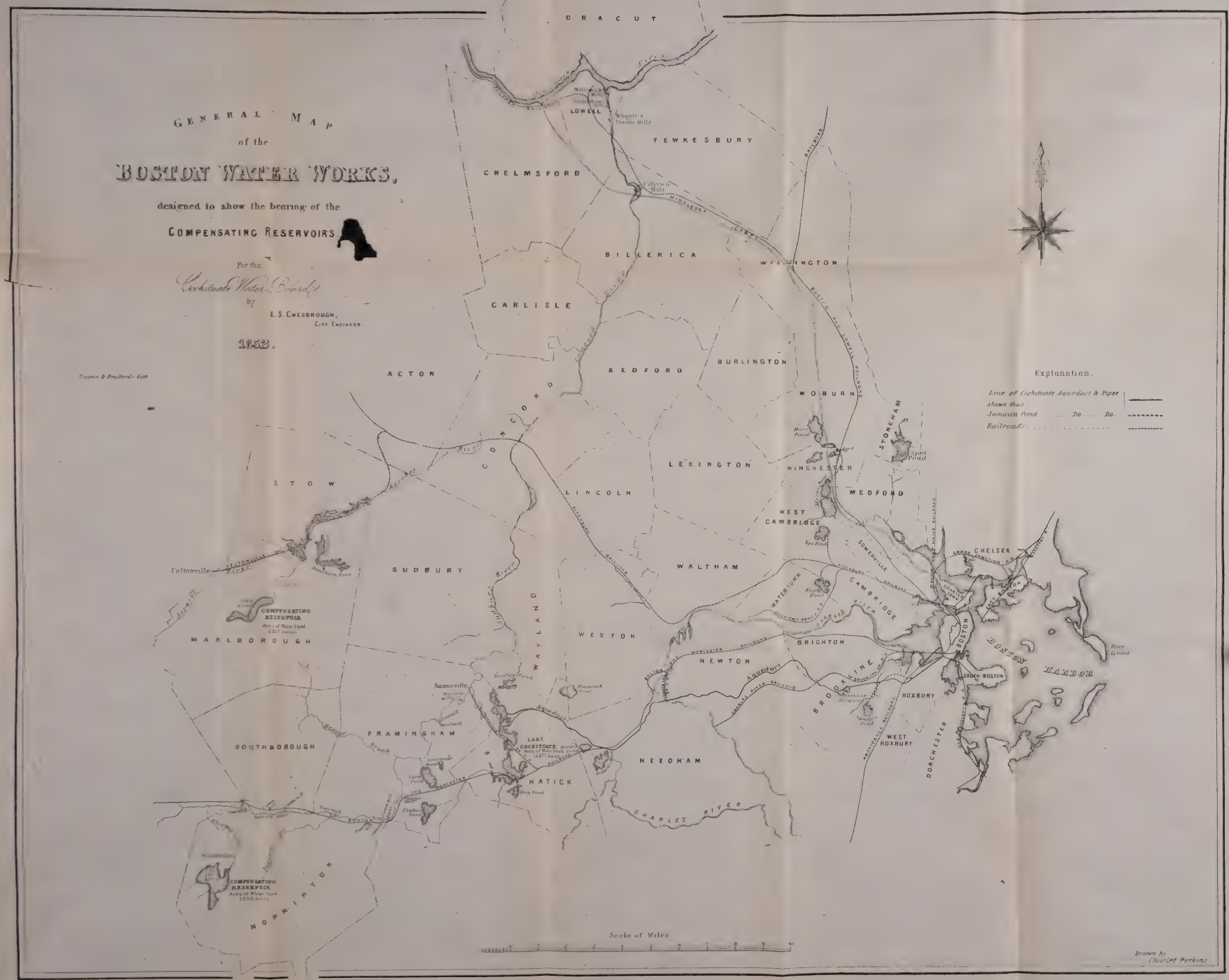
TABLE OF DISTANCES AND LEVELS.

Distances.

From the Gate House at the Lake to the Waste Wier at Dedman's Brook—Section 3, - -	15,870 feet.
Thence, to the Waste Wier, in Section 6, - -	19,011 "
Thence, to the Pipe Chamber, West side of Charles River, - - - - - - - - -	6,306 "
Thence, across Charles River, to East Pipe Chamber,	956 "
Thence, to the Waste Wier, in Section 10, - -	15,025 "
Thence, through Newton Tunnel, 2410 feet, to the Ventilator, - - - - - - - -	7,308 "
Thence, to the Waste Weir, in Section 13, - -	8,650 "
Thence, through Brookline Tunnel, 1150 feet, to Brookline Reservoir, - - - - - -	4,103 "
Thence, to the Gate House, at the East end of the Reservoir, - - - - - - - -	2,000 "
Thence, to Dover Street, - - - - -	19,625 "
Thence, to the Fountain on the Common, - -	4,073 "
Thence, to Beacon Hill Reservoir, - - -	1,200 "
Thence, to East Boston Reservoir, - - -	20,129 "
From Dover Street to South Boston Reservoir, -	8,570 "
From the Lake to E. end of Brookline Reservoir, -	15.005 miles.
From Brookline Reservoir, to Fountain on the Common, - - - - - - - - - -	4.488 "
From Brookline Reservoir to Beacon Hill Reservoir,	5.094 "
From Brookline Reservoir, to East Boston Reservoir, - - - - - - - - - -	8.528 "
From Brookline Reservoir, to South Boston Reservoir, - - - - - - - - - -	5.350 "
From Hopkinton Reservoir, along *Sudbury River*, to the outlet of the Lake, about - - - -	18 "
Thence, to the junction of *Sudbury River* with the *Assabet*, about - - - - - - - -	14 "
From Marlboro' Reservoir, along the *Assabet*, to its junction with the *Sudbury*, about - - -	14 "
Thence, along *Concord River*, to the Mills, at Billerica, - - - - - - - - - -	10 "
Thence, to the *Merrimack at Lowell*, - - -	4½ "

Heights of important points above Tide Marsh Level.

Floor of Knight's flume, - - - - -	124.36	feet.
Low Water Mark, Lake Cochituate, - - -	124.86	"
High " " " " - - -	132.36	"
Bottom of interior of Aqueduct, at Lake Cochituate,	121.03	"
Bottom of interior of Aqueduct at West Pipe Chamber, - - - - - - - - -	118.97	"
Bottom of interior of Aqueduct at East Pipe Chamber, - - - - - - - - -	118.52	"
Bottom of interior of Aqueduct at Brookline Reservoir, - - - - - - - - -	116.77	"
Bottom of Brookline Reservoir, - - - -	100.60	"
Upper floor of Brookline Gate House, - - -	126.76	"
Low Water Mark, Brookline Reservoir, - -	120.60	"
Top of Dam of " " - -	126.60	"
Bottom of Beacon Hill Reservoir, - - -	108.03	"
Top " " " Coping, (outside,)	124.03	"
Bottom " " " Waste Weir -	121.53	"
" South Boston " - - - -	105.35	"
Top " " " Dam - - -	125.86	"
Bottom of East Boston " - - - -	80.60	"
Top " " " Dam - - -	110.60	"
State House Floor, - - - - - - -	106.94	"
Coping of Charlestown Dry Dock, - - -	5.09	"


GENERAL MAP
of the
BOSTON WATER WORKS,
designed to show the bearing of the
COMPENSATING RESERVOIRS.
For the
Cochituate Water Board
by
E. S. CHESBROUGH,
CITY ENGINEER.
1852.
Toppan & Bradford's Lith
Explanation.
Line of Cochituate Aqueduct & Pipes shown thus
Jamaica Pond . . . Do. . . . Do.
Railroads
DRACUT
LOWELL
TEWKESBURY
CHELMSFORD
BILLERICA
WILMINGTON
CARLISLE
BEDFORD
BURLINGTON
ACTON
WOBURN
STONEHAM
CONCORD
LEXINGTON
WINCHESTER
MEDFORD
STOW
LINCOLN
WEST CAMBRIDGE
SOMERVILLE
CHELSEA
Feltonville
SUDBURY
WALTHAM
WATERTOWN
CAMBRIDGE
COMPENSATING RESERVOIR
MARLBOROUGH
WAYLAND
WESTON
BRIGHTON
BOSTON
BOSTON HARBOR
NEWTON
BROOKLINE
SOUTH BOSTON
ROXBURY
Saxonville
FRAMINGHAM
SOUTHBOROUGH
LAKE COCHITUATE
NATICK
NEEDHAM
WEST ROXBURY
DORCHESTER
CHARLES RIVER
COMPENSATING RESERVOIR
HOPKINTON
Scale of Miles
Drawn by Charles Perkins

City Document—No. 21.

CITY OF BOSTON.

TRUANTS.

In the Board of Mayor and Aldermen,
April 4, 1853.

Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Attest: S. F. McCleary, Jr., *City Clerk.*

Boston, April 1st, 1853.

To His Honor the Mayor of Boston:

The undersigned respectfully submits the following report of truants and absentees from school in the district under his care from December 1st, 1852, to April 1st, 1853.

The whole number of truants and absentees have been one hundred and ninety-five; one hundred and fifty-four of these were truants and forty-one absentees. Of the truants, thirty-nine were girls and one hundred and fifty-six, boys. Of the absentees, eight were girls and thirty-three, boys. One hundred and eighty-one were children of foreign parentage and fourteen of American. Seventeen were disposed of as follows, viz.: Eight were sent to the House of Reformation for six months each, two to the State Reform School during their minority. Two have been fined in the Police Court for disturbing a Primary School. Two were sent to the Boylston School, one to Father Haskins' School. For two I have found places in the country, where they are doing well. The remaining hundred and seventy-eight children have been, with few exceptions, very punctual in their attendance at school up to this time.

To the several schools I have made 313 visits, and have visited and conversed with 286 families.

I would most earnestly and respectfully call your attention to the great necessity of providing a suitable place for the reception of female juvenile offenders, such as truants, idlers, beggars, &c. That the deplorable

condition of a large and increasing number of female youth in our City requires the attention of the City Government, cannot for a moment, I think, be questioned; and past experience has abundantly established that unless the remedy is applied before the child has grown old in sinful practices, the usual educational and reformatory appliances will be found unavailing. The only alternative then left is some House of Refuge or Magdalen Asylum.

If parents fail to exercise proper government and restraint over their children, and neglect entirely the means so abundantly and freely provided for their instruction, permitting, and often encouraging them for some trifling gain to roam about the streets, day and night, miserably clad, exposed to severe temptations and advancing from step to step in vice, they ought not to complain when such children are taken from them and placed where they can be instructed in the paths of virtue and knowledge, and thus saved from inevitable ruin. A single case will show the necessity for some suitable place where this class of girls may be sheltered from the storms of temptation and vice and saved to their friends and the public.

In September last I found that the Intermediate School for girls in East Street had upon its list a very large number of absentees. With the assistance of that excellent teacher, Miss Torry, I soon had a good attendance. In a short time, however, there was a large falling off, and the evil was for some time beyond my control. I could get no warrant, as we had no place to put the offenders. Thus things went on till the school was reduced to twenty-eight. I finally appealed earnestly and successfully to the court to allow me to make one example. The result was that the attendance at school the day after the arrest was twenty-five per cent. better

than the day previous. And I am confident if we had a proper place to which we could send the incorrigibly vicious and thus free our female schools from their contaminating influence, our streets would fast be cleared of idle female youth.

SILAS WARREN.

Boston, April 1st, 1853.

To the Honorable Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Boston.

I herein transmit a condensed report of my doings for four months, ending as above. I have been called upon to investigate one hundred and seventy cases of truancy, vagrancy and non-attendance at the public Schools.

Truants, - - - - - - -	105
Absentees, - - - - - -	51
Vagrants, - - - - - -	14
Total, - - -	170

Of the above, one hundred and thirty-three were of foreign parents, and thirty-seven of American parents. Of the above, eighteen have been disposed of in the following manner; six were sent to the House of Reformation for six months; six were sent to the House of Reformation during their minority, and six to the House of Industry. I have also investigated three hundred and twenty cases of absences from school and of children found in the streets, by visiting their parents. And I am pleased to say that in no one instance have I been unkindly treated by the parents, but in most cases when they have been made to understand the importance of their children being educated, have given me their cordial co-operation in trying to get their children interested in their schools. I have also a duty to per-

form as a public officer, by presenting my thanks to Samuel Eliot, Esq., the Principal of the Charity School in Channing Street, who has kindly furnished some thirty children with clothing, at my request, who could not otherwise have attended school during the inclement season just passed, and I have also procured clothing for eighteen others from other charitable societies, one of which is called the Young Mens' Catholic Friend Society, at East Boston. I have also the renewed assurance of the teachers of the importance of my duties, and the effect upon the discipline of their schools. And almost every new case of truancy is attributable to some older boys, who have left school, and who are inadmissible on account of their age; their number is very large and wholly beyond the control of truant officers. And, in conclusion, I must say I have been ably assisted by the day police in getting information which I could not have received from any other source.

All which is respectfully submitted.

NATHANIEL SEAVER,
Truant Officer, Northern District.

To the Honorable the Mayor and Aldermen.

The undersigned respectfully submits this his second report of truants and absentees from school, in the Central District from December 1st, 1852, to March 31st, 1853.

Whole number of truants and absentees, 225. Of this number 176 were truants and 49 absentees. Of the truants, 3 were girls and 173 boys. Absentees, 17 girls and 32 boys. American children 51, Foreign 174. Five have been complained of as habitual truants, and were sent to the House of Reformation for six months each. One of them had previously been to the Farm School, and afterwards served a term at the State Reform School. One boy that was sent to the House of Reformation for three months as an habitual truant, entered school again about the first of January; he truanted three times in January, once in February, and has been to school but two half days up to the 28th of March. He then left home and has not since been heard from. I think a term of three or six months too short to reform them, and the master of the House of Reformation is of the same opinion.

One great objection to the truant law is, the term of sentence being limited to one year, and I think it should be so amended that they could be sent for an unlimited time. I should not then make complaints in the Police Court under other acts, as I now do in bad cases.

I have found five children between the ages of 12 and 15, that had left their homes, and I have returned them to their parents and schools. A girl 15 years of age was given in my charge by the Chief of Police. Upon her

promise to reform, I put her in school January 3d, and she has been punctual in her attendance, and her conduct good up to the present time.

The number of children in the streets in school hours, I think, is somewhat reduced, but there are quite too many now that I cannot reach under the truant law. They are sent by their parents to pick coal and chips, or to beg and pilfer, and to sell papers, matches, apples and candy.

The Sabbath they spend in by-ways and alleys, quarrelling and gambling. Nearly all of them have a set of props for this purpose. I have taken the last month fourteen sets of props from boys that were gambling. Officer J. O. Rogers has taken many more, and he deserves the thanks of every citizen for the services he has rendered in checking the vicious youth on his district.

I have the names of thirty-four boys in my district that sell papers, and eighteen of them are truants. I have made inquiry in nearly all of these cases, and I am satisfied that the money obtained by selling papers, &c., does not compensate for the evil consequences of the business. I ask for instructions in regard to this class of children.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. F. REED,

Truant Officer.

City Document.—No. 22.

CITY OF BOSTON.

ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS,

1853--54.

In Common Council, February 24, 1853.

Read, and referred to Messrs. Nicolson, Stearns, Adams, Hall, Breed, Demond, and Drew, with such as the Board of Mayor and Aldermen may join.

Sent up for concurrence.

HENRY J. GARDNER, *President.*

In the Board of Mayor and Aldermen,
February 28, 1853.

Concurred, and the Mayor, Aldermen Reed, Whiting and Rich were joined.

BENJAMIN SEAVER, *Mayor.*

CITY OF BOSTON.

In Common Council, March 3, 1853.

Ordered, That the Committee on the Auditor's Estimates have leave to report in print.

Sent up for concurrence.

HENRY J. GARDNER, *President.*

In Board of Mayor and Aldermen, March 7, 1853.

Concurred.

BENJAMIN SEAVER, *Mayor.*

CITY OF BOSTON.

In Committee on Auditor's Estimates,

April 12, 1853.

The Joint Special Committee on the Auditor's Estimates of Expenditures for the ensuing year, and the ways and means of meeting the same, have given the subject a very careful consideration. They have deemed it necessary to make but a few alterations in the Estimates. Some deductions have been made from the total amount of Expenditures, and the correction of a clerical error in the estimated income from Rents, has increased the amount of the ways and means, so that the deductions and corrections amount to only $18,100, as will be seen by the following statement, viz.:

Deductions—		
From Advertising, - - -	$200	
External Health, - - -	500	
Engine Houses, - - -	10,000	
Primary School Houses, - -	7,500	
		18,200
Additions—		
For payment on account of the City Debt, - - - -	2,000	
For Interest, - - - -	5,000	
Salaries, - - - - -	2,000	
	$9,000	

Amount brought forward,		$9,000	$18,200
Wharf at E. Boston, - -		2,000	
Public Library, - - -		2,000	
			13,000
Net deduction from Expenditures, - -			5,200
To the Income they add, for Rents,		15,000	
They deduct from Burial Grounds, - - -	400		
From Lamps, - - -	1,700		
		2,100	12,900
Net deductions,			$18,100

These alterations reduce the net amount of money required for the service of the year to the sum of $1,467,700.

Your Committee have felt very sensibly the importance of strict economy in the Expenditures, and feel confident that, with proper care and attention on the part of the disbursing committees, the amount now assigned to each appropriation will be found amply sufficient to meet all the necessary expenditures for the coming year. The necessity of having the payments kept within the limits of the original appropriations ought not to be lost sight of. The Committee think that no work, not anticipated, and provided for, when the appropriations for the year are made, should be undertaken without the express authority and concurrence of both Boards of the City Council; for in no other way can the advantages of making *specific appropriations*, at the commencement of each year be realized. The Seventh Section of the Joint Rules and Orders of the City Council evidently contemplates such a restric-

tion, on both branches of the government, irrespective of the authority of either over the finances of the City. With these views the Committee recommend the adoption of an order which contemplates a special application to the City Council, *before the work is undertaken*, for the means of carrying out any project not provided for in this appropriation Bill.

It will be perceived that the Auditor's Estimates include an item of $323,000, for the cost of extending and carrying on the Water Works, and for paying the interest on the Water Debt. The Income from the Works is estimated at $200,000, thus leaving a balance of $123,000 to be provided for. The Committee think it will not be advisable to levy a tax for all this amount the present year, and they recommend that a loan of $100,000 towards this object be authorized.

It is a fact, perhaps not known to all the members of the City Council, that the aggregate amount of Taxable property, returned by the assessors last year, was less, by $267,000 than the amount returned for the previous year, (1851). On reference to the Auditor's annual Statements of Receipts and Expenditures, it will be seen that there was an annual increase in the amount of Real and Personal Estate, averaging nearly 8 per cent. per annum from 1844 to 1850 inclusive. The falling off, therefore, in 1852, was unexpected, and it is hoped will never again occur. A favorable change having taken place in the business of the country since last year's valuation, the conclusion seems now to be justified that the property of the City this year will be found so much increased as to warrant the assessment now required without any considerable increase in the ratio of Taxation.

The net amount of money required by the Auditor, per his Estimate, was - - -	$1,485,800
The deductions and corrections now proposed by the Committee, amount to	18,100
	1,467,700
If, of this amount we borrow	100,000
The net amount required will be	$1,367,700
To raise this sum a Gross Tax will be necessary to the amount of - -	$1,448,000
Deduct from which an allowance for abatements, losses and amounts which will not be realized in time for the service of the year, say, - - - - - - -	80,300
We have the balance required,	$1,367,700

The Committee recommend the passage of the orders annexed.

For the Committee,

BENJ. SEAVER, *Chairman.*

CITY OF BOSTON.

In Common Council, *April,* 1853.

AN ORDER

Relating to the Specific Appropriations for the Financial Year 1853–54.

It is hereby ordered by the City Council, That to defray the Expenditures of the City of Boston and the County of Suffolk, for the financial year which will commence with the first day of May, 1853, and end with the last day of April, 1854, the following sums of money be, and the same are hereby respectively appropriated for the objects and purposes as explained in the Auditor's Estimates, hereto annexed:—that is to say—

ANNUITIES—*Five hundred and fifty Dollars,* - - - - - - -	550
ADVERTISING and NEWSPAPERS—*Twenty-five hundred dollars,* - - -	2,500
BELLS and CLOCKS—*Fifteen hundred Dollars,* - - - - - - -	1,500
BURIAL GROUNDS—*Twenty-nine hundred Dollars,* - - - - - -	2,900
BRIDGES—*Six thousand Dollars,* - -	6,000
BOSTON HARBOR—*Two thousand Dollars,* - - - - - - - -	2,000
Amount carried forward,	$15,450

Amount brought forward,	$15,450
COUNTY OF SUFFOLK—*One hundred thousand Dollars,* - - - -	100,000
COMMON &c.,—*Twenty-seven thousand Dollars,* - - - - - -	27,000
CITY DEBT—*Fifty-nine thousand Dollars,* - - - - - - -	59,000
EXTERNAL HEALTH DEPARTMENT—*Three thousand five hundred Dollars,* - - - - - -	3,500
ENGINE, HOOK AND LADDER AND HOSE CARRIAGE HOUSES—*Ten thousand Dollars,* - - - -	10,000
FIRE DEPARTMENT, &c.—*Seventy-five thousand and five hundred Dollars,* -	75,500
GAS FIXTURES—*Ten thousand Dollars,*	10,000
HOUSE OF CORRECTION—*Forty thousand Dollars,* - - - - -	40,000
HOUSES OF INDUSTRY, REFORMATION AND DEER ISLAND HOSPITAL—*Eighty-five thousand Dollars,* -	85,000
INTERNAL HEALTH DEPARTMENT—*Ninety thousand Dollars,* - -	90,000
INTEREST—*One hundred and five thousand Dollars,* - - - - -	105,000
INCIDENTAL EXPENSES—*Thirty-five thousand Dollars,* - - - -	35,000
LAMPS—*Seventy thousand Dollars,* -	70,000
LUNATIC HOSPITAL—*Twenty-two thousand Dollars,* - - - - -	22,000
MARKET HOUSE—*Three thousand and five hundred Dollars,* - - - -	3,500
MILITIA BOUNTY—*Six thousand Dollars,* - - - - - - -	6,000
Amount carried forward,	$756,950

Amount brought forward,			$756,950
OVERSEERS OF THE POOR—*Thirty thousand Dollars*, - - - -			30,000
OLD CLAIMS—*Five thousand Dollars*, -			5,000
PAVING, GRADING AND REPAIRING OF STREETS—*One hundred and eighty thousand Dollars*, - - - -			180,000
POLICE—*Forty thousand Dollars*, -			40,000
PUBLIC BUILDINGS—*Six thousand Dollars*, - - - - - -			6,000
PRINTING, &c.—*Seven thousand Dollars*,			7,000
PUBLIC LIBRARY—*Seven thousand Dollars*, - - - - - - -			7,000
RESERVED FUND—*Twenty-five thousand Dollars*, - - - - - -			25,000
SCHOOLS, viz:			
GRAMMAR and HIGH SCHOOLS:			
Instructors, - - -		127,700	
Salary of Superintendent and Secretary, - -		3,000	
Incidental Expenses and ordinary Repairs on Houses,		27,300	
Contemplated alteration of Houses, *as per Auditor's Estimates*, - - -		30,000	
		188,000	
PRIMARY SCHOOLS:			
Instructors, -	65,000		
Incidental Expenses, - - -	25,000		
New Houses, -	22,500		
		112,500	
			300,500
Amount carried forward,			1,357,450

Amount brought forward,	$1,357,450
SEWERS AND DRAINS—*Twenty-five thousand Dollars,* - - - -	25,000
SALARIES—*Seventy thousand Dollars,* -	70,000
UNLIQUIDATED STREET CLAIMS—*Twenty-five thousand Dollars,* - -	25,000
WIDENING AND EXTENDING STREETS—*Seventy-five thousand Dollars,* - - - - - -	75,000
WATCH DEPARTMENT—*Eighty-eight thousand Dollars,* - - - -	88,000
WATER WORKS, *per Auditor's Estimates—Three hundred and twenty-three thousand Dollars,* - - - -	323,000
WHARF AT EAST BOSTON, *Ten thousand Dollars,* - - - - -	10,000
	$1,973,450

Say *One Million Nine hundred and seventy-three thousand four hundred and fifty Dollars.*

And it is further ordered, That no expenditures of money for any purpose not contemplated in the present appropriation bill, or which may not be fairly considered as provided for in some one of its specific appropriations, shall be allowed until special provision is made therefor by a vote of the City Council;—*provided however,* that any sums of money which may be subscribed, or contributed by individuals, to promote the object of any of the foregoing appropriations, and which form no part of the estimated income of the City, shall be strictly applied according to the intention of the Contributors, and shall be credited to said appropriation accordingly.

From the amount appropriated before stated, viz., - - - - -		1,973,450
Deduct the Estimated Income as per statement on page, -	492,850	
Add—corrections as stated on page 4, - - - -	12,900	
		505,750
We have the amount needed to meet the payments, viz., - - - -		1,467,700
To raise this amount, a Gross Tax will be required, of - - - - -		1,548,000
Of which it is proposed to borrow - -		100,000
		1,448,000
Deduct allowance for abatements, losses and amount which will remain uncollected at the close of the year, say - -		80,300
Net amount to be realized from Taxation		1,367,700
Amount to be raised by loan, - - -		100,000
		$1,467,700

CITY OF BOSTON.

In Common Council, April 1853.

An Order levying a TAX to defray the Expenses of the City of Boston and the County of Suffolk for the Financial year which will commence with *the first day of May*, 1853, *and will end with the last day of April*, 1854.

Ordered, That the sum of *One million four hundred and forty-eight thousand* Dollars be raised on the Polls and Estates of the inhabitants of this City, according to Law, to pay the Current Expenses of the City and County, during the financial year which will commence with the first day of May, 1853, and end with the last day of April, 1854.

Order to borrow $100,000 *for the purposes of the Financial year* 1853–54.

In Common Council, April 1853.

Ordered, That the Treasurer be and he hereby is authorized to borrow, under the direction of the Committee on Finance, the sum of One hundred thousand Dollars, and that the same be applied to meet in part the authorized Expenditures of the financial year 1853–54.

CITY OF BOSTON.

Auditor's Office,
24th February, 1853.

To the President of the Common Council,

Sir,—In conformity with the requirements of the fifteenth Section of the Ordinance on Finance, R. O. p. 123.—I have now the honor to submit my Estimates of the amount of money necessary to be raised for the ensuing financial year—being that which will commence with the first day of May next, and end with the last day of April, 1854.

The Estimated Expenditures amount to	$1,978,650.00
The Estimated Income to - - -	492,850.00
Leaving a Balance of	$1,485,800.00

Say, *one million four hundred and Eighty-five thousand, Eight hundred Dollars*, to be provided for by Taxation or otherwise.

The Communications containing the estimates from some of the Departments and Committees who will have the control of the appropriations when made, are also reported for the information of the Council.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ELISHA COPELAND,
Auditor of Accounts.

EXPENDITURES.

An Estimate of the amount of money which will be required to defray the expenditures of the City of Boston and County of Suffolk for the financial year 1853—54.

Commencing with the first day of May 1853, *and ending with the last day of April*, 1854.

ANNUITIES—For payment of Annuities granted by the City Government at sundry times to various individuals in settlement of Claims for Damages on account of Street widenings, and on other accounts - - - - - - -	550.00
ADVERTISING AND NEWSPAPERS—For subscription to nine daily newspapers and for advertising in the same,	2,700.00
BELLS AND CLOCKS—For Repairs, winding up regulating and care of sixteen public clocks, and for ringing eight church bells in different parts of the City to denote the hours of the day -	1,500.00
BURIAL GROUNDS—For care and improvement of the several Burial Grounds belonging to the City; care, housing and repairs of the Funeral Cars and Harnesses, and other contingent expenses of the Burial Ground Department, including a new Temporary recep-	
Amount carried forward,	4,750.00

Amount brought forward,		4,750.00
tacle in the Burial Ground at South Boston, - - - - - - -		2,900.00
BRIDGES—For Repairs of the North and South Bridges leading to South Boston, and the Free Bridge between East Boston and Chelsea, - - -		6,000.00
BOSTON HARBOR—For cost of manning, supplies and repairs of the Harbor Master's Boat, and the other contingent expenses of that Department, which includes the preservation of the Islands and Channels in Boston Harbor, - -		2,000.00
COUNTY OF SUFFOLK—For the usual gross expenditures on County Account, such as Witness Fees, Jurors Fees, and other Court Expenses; for keeping in repair and furnishing the Court House, Jail, Registry of Deeds and Probate Office including Fuel, Light, Printing and Stationery; and Salaries of the Keeper of the Court House, Registry of Deeds and Probate Offices,		100,000.00
COMMON, &c.—For Care and Improvements on the Common, Malls and Public Squares in the City proper, including care of the Trees on the Streets; Salary of the City Forester, re-painting the Iron fence around the Common, &c., - - - - -	16,000	
For completing the Improvements already commenced on Telegraph Hill, South Boston, and on the		
Amount carried forward,		115,650.00

Amounts brought forward,	16,000.00	115,650.00
new Square at East Boston, $3,000, for each - - - -	6,000.00	
For improvement of the Public Garden	5,000.00	
		27,000.00
CITY DEBT—For the Annual Appropriation for the reduction of the City Debt, *as required by the 9th Section of the Ordinance on Finance, R. O. Page* 122.		57,000.00
EXTERNAL HEALTH DEPARTMENT—For the expense of manning, supplying and keeping in repair the Boat Quarantine, now employed as the Boarding Boat for the Quarantine Establishment at Deer Island		4,000.00
ENGINE HOUSES—For rent and repairs of Engine and Hook and Ladder Houses - -	1,000	
Building two new Engine Houses to replace two now standing on land belonging to individuals which must soon be vacated	19,000	
		20,000.00
FIRE DEPARTMENT—For payments to the Assistant Engineers, Officers and Members of the Fire Department, and all the other incidental expenses of that Department, except the Salaries of the Chief Engineer and Clerk of the Department, and the expense of the Telegraphic Alarm system,	70,000	
Amounts carried forward,	70,000	223,650.00

Amounts brought forward,	70,000	223,650.00
For the salary of the Superintendent of the Electric Fire Alarms and his assistants, and all other expenses of operating and keeping it in order, - - -	5,500	
		75,500.00
GAS FIXTURES—For new Gas fixtures, Lanterns, &c., to extend the use of Gas in lighting the City, - - -		10,000.00
HOUSE OF CORRECTION—For the gross expenditures of this Establishment, *as per estimates of the Board of Overseers*, all the income accruing from the labor of the inmates, and from collections from other towns and cities, being paid into the City Treasury, - -		40,000.00
HOUSES OF INDUSTRY AND REFORMATION, at South Boston and the Establishment at Deer Island.		
For the gross expenditures of these Establishments *as per estimates of the Board of Directors*, all the income from the same, including the amount received from the Commonwealth for the support of State Paupers, and that received for the support of bonded Passengers, labor of inmates, &c., being paid into the City Treasury, - - - - -		85,000.00
INTERNAL HEALTH DEPARTMENT. For expense of sweeping and cleaning the streets, lanes and squares; collecting the house offal, abating nuisances, care		
Amount carried forward,		434,150.00

Amount brought forward,	434,150.00
and keeping of Horses; construction and keeping in repair the Carts, Wagons, Harnesses, &c., required by this Department, and by that for Paving and repairs of streets, - - - - -	90,000.00
INTEREST ON THE CITY DEBT—For payment of the Interest on the City Debt *(exclusive of the Water Loans)* and on such temporary loans as may be needed during the year, - - -	100,000.00
INCIDENTAL EXPENSES—For Fuel, Light, Furniture, &c., for the Public Offices; payment of Rewards, cost of Public Celebrations, expenses of Committees; expenses of the Engineer's Departments, Legal expenses, support of Paupers in the State Lunatic Hospital and elsewhere; Carriage hire, care and cleaning of the Public Offices, and all other expenses not properly chargeable under some other head, - - - -	35,000.00
LAMPS—For the cost of Oil, Gas, Wicking, Lanterns, Lamp lighting, Ladders, Torches, rent of Oil Cellar, and all other incidental expenses of this Department, including the salaries of the Superintendent of Lamps and the Superintendent of the Oil Cellar, - - -	70,000.00
LUNATIC HOSPITAL—For the gross expenditures of this Institution, *as per estimates of the Board of Visitors*, all the income from the same, including its	
Amount carried forward,	729,150.00

Amount brought forward,	729,150.00
claim on the Commonwealth for the support of State Paupers, and its collections from other cities and towns, for support of their citizens, being paid into the City Treasury, - - - - - -	22,000.00
N. B.—*The pay of the Superintendent of this Establishment is provided for in the Salary Bill.*	
MARKET HOUSE—For the contingent expenses of the Market Establishment, such as Fuel, Light, Police, Night Watch, Public Scales and Weigher; and all other incidental expenses of the Establishment, except the salary of the Superintendent and the expense of keeping the building in repair, - - - -	3,500.00
MILITIA BOUNTY—For payment to the citizen soldiers, of Six Dollars and fifty cents each annually, in conformity with the requirement of the State law of 2d May 1849, - - - - - -	6,000.00
N. B.—*Whatever is advanced by the City on this account is reimbursed by the State.*	
OVERSEERS OF THE POOR—For the gross expenditures of this Board, *as per their estimates*, all their income for the support of the poor of other towns and cities, and for the burial of the State's Poor, being paid into the City Treasury,	30,000.00
OLD CLAIMS—For payment of such bills and accounts against the City as have been audited and allowed in former years, but which, *not having been called for in*	
Amount carried forward,	790,650.00

Amount brought forward,	790,650.00
those years, must be provided for in this appropriation bill, - - - - -	5,000.00
N. B.—*This amount is offset by the item of Unclaimed Drafts in the estimates of Income.*	
PAVING, GRADING AND REPAIRS OF STREETS—For the usual expenses of the Paving Department, exclusive of the Salary of Superintendent of Streets,	180,000.00
POLICE—For the general expense of the Police Department, exclusive of the Salaries of the Chief and his Deputies, *as per estimates*, all the income from the Department, including licenses, &c., to be paid into the City Treasury, - -	40,000.00
PUBLIC BUILDINGS—For repairs, &c., of the Public Buildings and wharves belonging to the city, exclusive of the School Houses and the County Buildings, - - - - - - -	6,000.00
PRINTING AND STATIONERY—For the Printing, Binding, Stationery, &c., required by the City Council and in the Public Offices, - - - - - -	7,000.00
PUBLIC LIBRARY—For Salary of the Librarian, the purchase of Books, Furniture and other expenditures incident to the establishment of the Public Library,	5,000.00
SCHOOLS — For expenses of all the Schools, such as Salaries, Fuel, apparatus for warming and ventilating, ordinary repairs and alterations of School Rooms	
Amount carried forward,	1,033,650.00

Amount brought forward,			1,033,650.00
and School Houses; Furniture, Books, Printing, Stationery, Maps, Philosophical and other Apparatus, care and cleaning the Houses and all other incidental expenses, including costs of supporting three Schools for adults, viz:			
GRAMMAR AND HIGH SCHOOLS, viz:			
Salaries of Instructors including Drawing and Music,	127,700.00		
Salary of Superintendent and Secretary,	3,000.00		
Incidental expenses as above stated,	27,300.00		
Contemplated alteration of some of the Houses so as to afford better accommodations to the Pupils,	30,000.00		
		188,000	
PRIMARY SCHOOLS, viz:			
Instructors, - -	65,000.00		
Incidental Expenses, -	25,000.00		
New Houses, *per estimate of P.S. Committee*,	30,000.00		
		120,000	
			308,000.00
RESERVED FUND—For this amount to be reserved for such purposes as the City Council may hereafter decide to appropriate it, - - - - - -			25,000.00
SEWERS AND DRAINS—For construct-			
Amount carried forward,			1,366,650.00

Amount brought forward,	1,366,650.00
ing new Common Sewers and Drains, and repairing old ones; new Culverts for Street Drainage, and other Expenses of this Department; all the income from assessments on those benefited by these Works being paid into the City Treasury, - - - - - - -	25,000.00
SALARIES—For Payment of the Salaries of the City Officers;—Permanent and Assistant Assessors; Justices and Clerks of the Police Court; permanent and temporary Clerk hire in the Offices of the Treasurer, Auditor, City Clerk, City Registrar, Assessors, and Superintendent of Public Buildings, - - - -	68,000.00
UNLIQUIDATED STREET CLAIMS—For payment of outstanding demands against the City on account of widening and improvement of Streets, being for claims which have accrued for work done under the direction of Committees of previous years, but not yet liquidated, -	25,000.00
WIDENING AND EXTENDING STREETS—For the expenses attending such widening and improvement of Streets as it may be necessary to make *and to pay for during this financial year*,	75,000.00
WATCH DEPARTMENT—For pay of the Captain, Officers and Members of the Night Watch; rent of Watch Houses, repairs of the same, Fuel, Lights, Apparatus for Warming, Furniture and other	
Amount carried forward,	1,559,650.00

Amount brought forward,		1,559,650.00
incidental expenses of this Department,		88,000.00
WATER WORKS—For the necessary expenditures on the Water Works to keep them in order, including the Salaries of all those connected with the Works, -	31,000.00	
for Extension of the Works,	30,000.00	
per Estimate of the Water Board, - - - -	61,000.00	
For Interest on the Water Loan, - - - -	262,000.00	
		323,000.00
WHARF AT EAST BOSTON—For the construction of a Wharf on the City's Lot on Border Street, East Boston, for the accommodation of the Paving, Internal Health and Common Sewer Dements, - - - - - - -		18,000.00
Estimated Expenditures, - -		1,978,650.00
Estimated Income, - -		492,850.00
Balance,		$1,485,800.00

To raise this amount by Taxation will, in the opinion of the Auditor, require a Gross Tax of - - - -	1,566,000.00
From which, deduct for abatements, losses, and delinquencies at the close of financial year, say - - - - -	80,200.00
We have the sum required, -	$1,485,800.00

Auditor's Office, 24*th February*, 1853.

ELISHA COPELAND,

Auditor of Accounts.

INCOME.

An Estimate of the Income of the City of Boston and County of Suffolk, for the financial years 1853–54,

Commencing with the first day of May, 1853, *and ending with the last day of April*, 1854.

BURIAL GROUNDS—Estimated payment into the City Treasury by the City Registrar, as Superintendent of Burial Grounds, resulting from Burial Fees, Fees for the Deposit of Dead Bodies in the City Tombs, and other collections by him on this account, - - -		1,200.00
COUNTY OF SUFFOLK—For Fines, Costs, Fees, &c. payable into the City Treasury by the officers of the various Courts, and by the Sheriff of the County, estimated at -	20,000	
Collections from the Commonwealth in reimbursement of County Expenditures, say - - -	20,000	
		40,000.00
FEES, &c.—From City Clerk for Fees for recording deeds of Personal Property; for use of Faneuil Hall, including the cost of lighting and warming it; Licenses for dealers in Second-Hand Articles; Certificates under City Seal, and		
Amount carried forward,		41,200.00

Amount brought forward,	41,200.00
from the City Registrar for publication of intended Marriages, - - -	2,700.00
HOUSE OF CORRECTION—Amount which will probably be paid into the City Treasury by the Overseers of this House, derived from labor of prisoners and Collections from other Towns and Cities for support of prisoners for which they are liable, - - - - - -	19,500.00
HOUSES OF INDUSTRY, REFORMATION, &c—Amount which will probably be realized by the Treasury from income from these institutions, including what may be received from the Commonwealth for support of State Paupers, - -	18,300.00
HAY SCALES—For the City's half of the Fees receivable at the Public Scales for Weighing Hay and other Merchandise,	1,300.00
INTEREST—Amount receivable for Interest on Bonds and Mortgages due to the City and on outstanding Taxes, &c., -	55,000.00
INTERNAL HEALTH DEPARTMENT—Amount receivable from this Department, accruing from the sale of House Offal, Street Manure, &c., -	11,000.00
LUNATIC HOSPITAL—Amount receivable from this Institution, including its claims against the Commonwealth for the support of State Paupers, and collections for the support of the Poor belonging to other Cities and Towns in this State, -	17,250.00
LAMPS—For collections from various de-	
Amount carried forward,	166,250.00

Amount brought forward,	166,250.00
partments of the City Government, for supplies of Oil furnished to them from the City Oil Cellar, - - - -	2,500.00
MILITIA BOUNTY—Amount receivable from the Commonwealth in reimbursement of what the City may be called upon to advance to its Volunteer Militia, under the requirements of the law of 1849, Chap. 218, - - - -	6,000.00
OUTSTANDING TAXES — Estimated amount receivable for outstanding Taxes,	30,000.00
OVERSEERS OF THE POOR—Amount receivable from this Board for proceeds of collections by them for the support of the Poor of other Cities and Towns in this State, and from the State for expenses of Burying State Paupers, - -	1,800.00
PAVING DEPARTMENT—Amount receivable from this Department for sales of old materials; Assessments on individuals for proportion of the cost of laying Sidewalks, &c. &c., - - -	2,500.00
POLICE DEPARTMENT — From the Chief of Police for Licenses for Public Exhibitions, and in reimbursement of the expense of Police Officers stationed at various places of public amusement at the expense of the City; Licenses for Dogs, Carriages, Trucks, Wagons, &c., -	6,800.00
RENTS—Amounts receivable for Rents of the Old State House, Market House, and other City property, - - - -	55,000.00
Amount carried forward,	270,850.00

Amount brought forward,	270.850.00
SEWERS AND DRAINS—Amount receivable from individuals for assessments on them for a portion of the cost of new Common Sewers, and for the right to enter old ones, - - - - -	12,000.00
SCHOOL FUND—Amount receivable from the State for the City's proportion of the Commonwealth's School Fund, - -	5,000.00
UNCLAIMED DRAFTS—Amount of Bills and Accounts against the City which will have been allowed, audited and charged by the Auditor to their respective appropriations; but which, *not being called for at the Treasury office before the* 1*st of May*, 1854, will have to be reprovided for in the Appropriation Bill of the following year, under the head of "Old Claims," because all balances remaining in the Treasury at the end of any financial year, are absorbed by the Sinking Fund, in conformity with the requirements of the ninth section of the Ordinance on Finance, - - - - - -	5,000.00
WATER WORKS—For revenue from the Water rates, including the Sales of Real Estate, old materials, and all other sources of Revenue, - - - -	200,000.00
Estimated Income,	$492,850.00

Say *Four hundred and ninety-two thousand eight hundred and fifty Dollars.*

Auditor's Office, *February* 24*th*, 1853.

ELISHA COPELAND,
Auditor of Accounts.

HOUSES OF INDUSTRY, &c.

Estimate of Appropriation for the *Houses of Industry, Reformation, &c.*, for the financial year commencing May 1, 1853.

For Provisions, - - - - -	$41,000
" Clothing, Bedding and Shoes, - -	12,000
" Hospital Stores and Medicines - -	3,000
" Salaries, - - - - - -	9,500
" Fuel and Oil, - - - - -	8,500
" Lumber, Paints, Oil and Glass, Hard and Tin Ware, - - - - -	3,500
" Agricultural Department, - - -	2,500
" Cost of supporting Sloop and conveyance of Paupers, - - - - -	4,100
" Printing, Stationery and School Books and other expenses connected with Schools, - - - - -	900
	$85,000

Being 1.19\frac{76}{100}$ per week to each person on the whole number, 1365, that being the average for the past year.

Estimated Receipts, besides compensation for support of State Paupers, which we now estimate will amount to $15,000, before the State will take charge of them under the new law:

From Towns for support of Paupers	300
Labor of Boys in House of Reformation, - - - -	1,000
Support of Bonded Immigrants,	2,000
	$3,300

Besides the $15,000 from the Commonwealth.

The above is based on the *actual expenditures* for the past year, and is believed to be the smallest amount on which the Institution can be supported, with the same number of inmates. The Committee see no reason to expect a reduction in numbers, until the Commonwealth shall take charge of the Foreign Paupers, which they are now preparing to do; but as the time is a matter of uncertainty, our estimate is submitted without reference to that event.

For the Directors.

DAVID KIMBALL,

Chairman of Committee on Accounts.

January 20, 1853.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

The Committee to whom was referred the Auditor's Communication for an estimate of Expenditures and Receipts for the next financial year—in view of the increase of prisoners and of the higher prices of most articles of supply—think the sum of forty thousand dollars will be required—say

Victualling Prisoners, - - - -	17,500
Salary of Master, Officer and Assistants, -	7,800
Clothing and Bedding, - - - -	4,000
Fuel and Lights, - - - - -	3,700
Alteration and Repairs of Buildings in consequence of repairs of Female Workshop, Work Room and Fences, - -	2,000
Supplies for Master's house, including board of Officers and Assistants, - -	1,900

Agricultural Department, - - -	800
Stock for Manufacturing, - - -	500
Printing, Stationery and Postage, - -	400
Medical Department, - - - -	400
Furniture, - - - - - - -	400
Transportation of Supplies and Sundries, -	300
Carriage hire for Sunday School Teachers,	150
" " " Overseers - - -	150
	$40,000

ESTIMATE OF RECEIPTS.

Labor of Male Prisoners, - - -	16,000
Labor of Female Prisoners, - - -	2,000
All other Labor and Income, - - -	1,000
From Towns for support of Prisoners, -	500
	$19,500

Submitted by

B. N. CUMINGS,
F. C. MANNING, } *Committee.*

Boston, February 7, 1853.

BOSTON LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

In Board of Visitors of the Boston Lunatic Hospital,
February 8th, 1853.

To E. Copeland, Esq., *Auditor of Accounts.*

Dear Sir:—In compliance with your request, the Board of Visitors of the Boston Lunatic Hospital have made the following estimate as the necessary amount to

be appropriated to meet the expenditures of the Institution for the ensuing financial year.

Subsistence,	$10,000
Salaries,	4,800
Fuel,	2,000
Repairs,	1,400
Clothing,	1,000
Beds and Bedding	900
Furnishing,	900
Improving Grounds,	400
Horse and Wagon,	200
Medicine,	150
Carriage Hire,	100
Transportation of Stores,	50
Stationery,	50
Postage,	50
	$22,000

ESTIMATED INCOME.

From Commonwealth, (for the support of State Paupers,)	17,000
From Towns and Individuals, for the support of Patients,	150
From Sale of Sundry Articles,	100
	$17,250

CHARLES EDW'D COOK,
Chairman of the Board of Visitors.

In Board of Visitors of the Boston Lunatic Hospital, Feb. 16, 1853.

This Report was read, accepted, and directed to be transmitted to the Auditor of Accounts.

Attest: W. P. GREGG, *Secretary.*

OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

Estimate of the Appropriation for the Overseers of the Poor for the Financial year from May 1, 1853, to April 30th, 1854.

EXPENDITURES.

Burials of City, State, and other paupers	1,200
Coffins for " " " "	1,200
Disbursements in the several Wards,	25,000
Expenses of City Paupers in other Cities and Towns, - - - - -	1,500
Pensions, Stationery, Postage, &c., - -	300
Secretary's Salary, - - - -	800
	$30,000

CALVIN WHITING,
THOMAS HILL, Jr.,
WILLIAM EDWARDS, } *Committee on Accounts.*

INCOME.

We may receive from Towns and Cities during the year, - - - -	800
There will probably be received from the Commonwealth for Coffins and Burials of State Paupers, - - - -	1,000
	$1,800

GRAMMAR AND HIGH SCHOOLS.

SALARIES, viz.—Superintendent and Secretary, - - - - - - - -	3,000.00
31 Masters, - - -	48,300.00
11 Sub-Masters, - -	12,500.00
17 Ushers, - -	12,800.00
144 Female Assistants, -	51,100.00
26 Music Teachers -	2,600.00
Drawing Master, -	4,00.00
	$130,700.00
INCIDENTAL EXPENSES, viz.—Care of Houses Cleaning, Fuel, Furniture, Ordinary Repairs, Books for Poor Children and Contingent Expenses, including three Evening Schools for Adults, - - -	27,300.00
	$158,000.00
SCHOOL HOUSES—Enlargement and other alterations so as to accommodate all the pupils in a less number of Houses,	* 30,000.00
	$188,000.00

**By this arrangement the School Committee propose to release from their use the Winthrop School House, in East street, — valued at about $20,000 — which can then be used for Primary Schools, or be disposed of otherwise.*

The past year (1852–53), *by a similar arrangement, the Endicott School Estate, in Cooper street, was surrendered to the City Council by the School Committee. This house was valued at $15,000 by the Committee on Public Buildings.*

In 1851–52 *the Otis School House* (*sold at $16,500*) *was surrendered in the same way.*

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

Boston, February 14, 1853.

ELISHA COPELAND, Esq., *Auditor of Accounts.*

DEAR SIR:—By vote of the Primary School Board, and of the Executive Committee, I have the honor of transmitting to you the following estimate of the amount which will be required to be appropriated to meet the expenses of the Primary Schools for the ensuing financial year. From a careful examination of the items, I find it will be unnecessary to increase the appropriation over that of the last year.

Salaries of about 200 Teachers, - -	$65,000
Repairs and alterations of New School Rooms, including Stoves and other means of warming, fitting up new Rooms, &c.,	9,000
Rent of School Rooms hired by the City, -	5,000
Furniture, Seats, Chairs, Brooms, Brushes, Mats, &c., for all the Schools, including those to be established, - - -	5,000
Fuel, preparing the same for use, and housing it, - - - - - - -	4,000
Annual allowance to be expended by the Committee for the encouragement of Scholars, - - - - - -	400
Cleaning Rooms, removing Snow, &c., -	600
Incidental expenses, - - - -	1,000
	$90,000

The above does not include any estimate for new School Houses, as the Committee on School Houses have exclusive charge of that subject.

Respectfully yours,

JOSEPH M. WIGHTMAN,

Chairman of the Executive Committee of P. Schools.

PRIMARY SCHOOL HOUSES.

E. Copeland, Esq., *City Auditor.*

Sir:

At a meeting of the Primary School Committee on School Houses, held 18th February, 1853, after considering the communications received from several Districts wanting new School Houses, or additions to, or alterations of, their present houses, the Committee conclude that *Thirty thousand Dollars* ($30,000) will be needed to meet the urgent wants of Primary Schools the present year.

They therefore respectfully request that the above amount may be appropriated for the following Primary School Districts, viz.:

For District No. 2, Seven Thousand Five Hundred Dollars, ($7,500) in addition to the proceeds of the sale of building at the corner of Moon and Fleet Streets for a new School House in another location in consequence of the noise, (which is greatly increased by opening the windows for ventilation,) being so great as to render a change, in the opinion of the committee, absolutely necessary.

For District No. 17, Four Thousand Five Hundred Dollars, ($4,500) for alterations of, and additions to, their present Houses, for the accommodation of the Schools, which are very much needed; two of the rooms containing only about half the number of cubic feet usually allowed for the same number of pupils.

For District No. 20, Eighteen Thousand Dollars, ($18,000) for a new School House in that district to supply the present wants in that part of the City, as some of the rooms now occupied "are much too small," of difficult access, badly located, "impossible of wholesome ventilation," and with "poor light." The Committee of this district represent their wants to be such as to require immediate attention.

In District No. 12, a room is needed for the accommodation of the Intermediate School of that district, which is now at a great distance from the homes of the pupils, and the Committee are of the opinion that this School may be very well accommodated in the new House which is required in District No. 20. Proper ventilation and suitable yards and outhouses are also required for some of the School Houses.

The Committee respectfully say, that in consequence of the statements made in relation to the above-named districts, they are of the opinion that they are justified in asking that the amount above stated, Thirty Thousand Dollars, may be appropriated for Primary School Houses the present financial year; and we do not see that we can get along with a less amount.

Respectfully submitted,

For the Committee on P. S. Houses,

M. C. GREENE, *Chairman.*

POLICE.

Police Office, City Hall,
Boston, February 17, 1853.

Dear Sir:—In reply to your communication, requesting me to furnish you with an estimate of the amount necessary for the Police Department; also, to state how much I think this department will be able to contribute towards the *Ways* and *Means* by payments into the City Treasury during the year.

After consultation with His Honor the Mayor, I am directed to say, that the sum of *Forty Thousand Dollars*, ($40,000) will be required.

The probable amount of Income from this Department will be as follows:

For Licenses of different Exhibitions, including reimbursement of Police Officers' services, - - - - - - - -	2,500
For Licenses of Carts, Wagons, Carriages, &c.	2,300
From Licenses of Dogs, - - - -	2,000
	$6,800

Very respectfully,
Your ob't serv't,
GILBERT NURSE,
Chief of Police.

To E. Copeland, Esq., *Auditor of Accounts.*

FIRE ALARMS.

Boston, February 25th, 1853.

Dear Sir:—According to the working expenses thus far, I should estimate for salaries as at present, $3,990. For Battery expenses thus far, which is large, $700; for repairs and incidentals, $802; making, when summed up, as follows:—

Salaries, - - - - -	$3,990
Battery Expenses, - - -	700
Repairs and Incidentals, - -	802
	$5,492

Respectfully yours,

MOSES G. FARMER.

J. Sleeper, Esq., Boston.

City Document—No. 23.

CITY OF BOSTON.

ORDINANCE

TO ESTABLISH THE OFFICE OF A

SUPERINTENDENT OF HEALTH.

In the Board of Mayor and Aldermen,

April 11, 1853.

Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Attest: S. F. McCleary, Jr., *City Clerk.*

CITY OF BOSTON.

In Board of Mayor and Aldermen,

March 14, 1853.

Ordered, That the Committee on Ordinances be and they are hereby instructed to report to the City Council, an Ordinance establishing the office of a Superintendent of the Internal Health Department, and defining its duties.

Sent down for concurrence.

BENJAMIN SEAVER, *Mayor.*

In Common Council, March 17, 1853.

HENRY J. GARDNER, *President.*

A true Copy.

Attest: SAM'L F. MCCLEARY, JR., *City Clerk.*

CITY OF BOSTON.

The Committee on Ordinances, who were instructed to report to the City Council an ordinance establishing the office of a Superintendent of the Internal Health Department, and defining its duties, have attended to that subject, and report the accompanying Ordinance.

For the Committee.

SAMPSON REED, *Chairman.*

April 11*th*, 1853.

AN ORDINANCE

To establish the office of a Superintendent of Health.

Be it ordained, by the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of the City of Boston, in City Council assembled, as follows:

SECTION 1. There shall be chosen, annually, in the month of January or February, and whenever a vacancy occurs, by concurrent vote of the two branches of the City Council, a Superintendent of the Health Department, who shall hold his office until a successor is appointed, or he is removed. He shall be removable at the pleasure of the City Council, and shall receive such compensation as the said Council may from time to time determine.

SECT. 2. The said Superintendent is authorized to appoint an assistant, to act under his control and direction, who shall be approved by the Mayor and Aldermen, and who shall receive such compensation as the City Council may from time to time determine. The said assistant may be removed at any time by the said Superintendent, or the Mayor and Aldermen.

SECT. 3. The said Superintendent shall attend at his office a portion of each day. He shall keep a record of all his proceedings, and a set of books, in which shall be entered, under appropriate heads, the receipts and expenditures in his department, with the names of all persons who have furnished

materials, and of all workmen, and the amount paid to each individual; and he shall make a quarterly report thereof to the City Council. On or before the tenth day of January, annually, he shall make a report to the City Council, containing a general statement of the expenses of his department during the preceding year, the amount expended in each branch thereof, and such other information as he may consider desirable, together with an estimate in detail of the property under his charge belonging to the City.

Sect. 4. The said Superintendent shall report annually, on or before the fifteenth day of February, to the Auditor of Accounts, a detailed estimate of the wants of his department for the next financial year; which estimate shall contain such a subdivision of the amount to be expended as shall give a good idea of the various necessities of the department.

Sect. 5. The said Superintendent, under the direction and control of the Mayor and Aldermen, shall have the care and superintendence of the City carts and stables, and shall make all necessary arrangements for cleaning the streets, disposing of manure, and removing house dirt and house offal. He shall, from time to time, furnish to the Superintendent of Streets such carts and horses as he may need, and they shall be charged to the Department of Paving and Repairs of Streets.

Sect. 6. The execution of the laws and ordinances, relating to the subject of Internal Health, shall be under the superintendence of the said Superintendent and his deputy; and it shall be their duty, and each of them shall have power, to enforce all laws, ordinances, regulations and orders, relating

7 to causes of sickness, nuisances and sources of filth,
8 existing within the City, except as is otherwise pro-
9 vided in this ordinance; subject always to the direc-
10 tion, authority and control, of the Mayor and Alder-
11 men, and of the Board of Health for the time being;
12 and he shall perform any other services that may
13 be required of him by the said Boards, or either of
14 them.

Sect. 7. All ordinances and parts of ordinances
2 inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

City Document—No. 24.

CITY OF BOSTON.

ORDINANCE

IN RELATION TO

PLACARDS, &c.

In the Board of Mayor and Aldermen,

April 11, 1853.

Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Attest: S. F. McCleary, Jr., *City Clerk.*

CITY OF BOSTON.

In Common Council, February 3, 1853.

Ordered, That the Committee on Ordinances consider and report what action is necessary to prevent the Posting of Placards upon Public or Private Buildings.

Sent up for concurrence.

HENRY J. GARDNER, *President.*

In Board of Mayor and Aldermen,
February 7, 1853.

Passed in concurrence.

BENJAMIN SEAVER, *Mayor.*

CITY OF BOSTON.

The Committee on Ordinances, who were ordered to take into consideration the subject of Bill Posting, and report an ordinance thereon, have considered the subject and report the accompanying ordinance.

For the Committee.

SAMPSON REED, *Chairman.*

April 11, 1853.

AN ORDINANCE

In relation to Posting Notices and Placards on Buildings.

Be it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, of the City of Boston, in City Council assembled, as follows:

SEC. 1. No person shall post up, or affix, in any
2 manner, any Bill, Placard, or Notice, either writ-
3 ten or printed, upon the fences, walls, or upon any

4 part of any building in the City of Boston, with-
5 out the previous consent of the occupants thereof,
6 or if there be no occupants, without the previous
7 consent of the owners thereof; nor upon any part
8 of any building belonging to the City of Boston,
9 without the previous consent of the Mayor;

Sec 2. Any person offending against any of the
2 provisions of this ordinance shall be punished by
3 fine, not exceeding *Twenty Dollars.*

Sec. 3. This ordinance shall take effect in sixty
2 days after its passage.

City Document.—No. 25.

CITY OF BOSTON.

REPORT ON ARMORIES.

In the Board of Mayor and Aldermen,

April 11, 1853.

Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Attest: S. F. McCleary, Jr., *City Clerk.*

CITY OF BOSTON.

In Board of Mayor and Aldermen,
April 11th, 1853.

The Committee on Public Buildings, to whom was referred the within petitions for rent of Armories, &c., have attended to the subject, and recommend the passage of the following order.

For the Committee.
BENJAMIN JAMES, *Chairman.*

Ordered—

That there be paid to each of the Companies of Dragoons a sum not exceeding $500 per annum, and to each of the Companies of Artillery, Rifles and Infantry, a sum not exceeding $300 per annum in quarterly payments, the same to be appropriated by said Companies in payment of rent for Armories, the Companies to be allowed to select their own rooms for that purpose, under the direction and approval of the Committee on Public Buildings. The City Council to have the authority to discontinue said payments at any time, by giving three months notice to any Company from which they may wish to withdraw said appropriation. The City not to be liable in any case for liabilities of any Company. The Commander of each Company to give an ac-

knowledgement in behalf of his Company, on receipt of each amount, in full to date for rent of place of deposite for the arms of his Company. Rooms belonging to the City occupied by Companies to be charged at fair rents, such as may be fixed upon by the Committee on Public Buildings.

Ordered—

That the foregoing Order take effect from and after the 1st of October next.

City Document.—No. 26.

CITY OF BOSTON.

FRANKLIN FUND.

In the Board of Mayor and Aldermen,

April 11, 1853.

Read and accepted, and ordered to be printed.

Attest: S. F. McCleary, Jr., *City Clerk.*

CITY OF BOSTON.

The Committee of the Board of Mayor and Aldermen appointed to examine the Accounts of the Treasurer of the Franklin Fund, having attended that trust, report, that they have examined the Accounts, and find them correctly kept and vouched, and that the estimated value of the Fund is $54,280.55, as appears by the account annexed.

Respectfully submitted,

For the Committee.

BENJ. F. WHITE, *Chairman.*

Boston, April 11, 1853.

In submitting the annual report the Committee deem it not out of place in giving the following somewhat detailed account of the Fund, kindly furnished by Hon. William Minot, the Treasurer:

Dr. Franklin in his Will, gave to the Inhabitants of the Town of Boston one thousand pounds sterling, to be managed under the direction of the Selectmen united with the ministers of the oldest Episcopalian and Presbyterian Churches in that Town, who are to let out the same upon interest at five per cent. per annum, to such young married artificers, under the age of twenty-five years, as have served an apprenticeship in said Town, and faithfully fulfilled the duties required in their Indentures, so as to obtain a good moral character from at least two respectable citizens who are willing to become their sureties in a Bond for the repayment of the money.

He directs that the sum loaned to one applicant shall not exceed sixty pounds sterling, nor be less than fifteen pounds, and be repaid in annual instalments of ten per cent., with annual interest at five per cent.; that the money returned to the fund should be reloaned; and, not anticipating any losses, he calculates that the one thousand pounds would increase in the course of one hundred years to one hundred thirty-one thousand pounds, of which he would have the managers lay out £100,000 in public works, which may be judged to be of the most general utility to the Inhabitants of Boston, and the remaining £31,000 he would have continued to be let out on interest, in the manner above described, for another term of one hundred years, at the end of which time he calculates the fund

will be four millions sixty-one thousand pounds sterling, of which he gives one million sixty-one thousand to the disposition of the Inhabitants of the Town of Boston, and three millions to the Government of the State.

The Legacy was paid to the Selectmen of Boston in the year 1791, and the first loan of £60 sterling was made to Daniel Tuttle, Bricklayer, on the 3d of May, 1791. This was the usual sum loaned until 1795, when the amount was reduced to $200, and has so continued ever since. The whole number of loans has been about two hundred and seventy, of which more than two-thirds have been paid in whole or in part by sureties.

During the first twenty years after the money was received by the Town the whole amount was not at all times loaned, and a part of it lay unemployed without interest. There have been numerous losses by the failure of the principals and sureties, on the Bonds, so that the Doctor's calculations of the increase of the fund have signally failed, and it is feared that his benevolent intention of benefiting young married mechanics has rarely been realized.

During the last fifteen or twenty years the applications for loans have been comparatively few, owing probably to the difficulty of obtaining sureties, and to the well known fact that they are frequently called to make up the delinquencies of their principals.

It is about sixty-two years since the first loan was made. In the first third part of that term there were 159 loans, during the second, 90, and during the third part only 21 loans.

The number of Bonds supposed to be good, now belonging to the fund, is only six, on which is due about $800. The total amount of the Fund is $54,280.55,

of which $53,463 is deposited, on interest, in the office of the Massachusetts Hospital Life Insurance Company and in the Savings Banks of this City.

It appears by the foregoing statement of the Treasurer that the whole available funds at the present time is fifty-four thousand two hundred eighty dollars and fifty-five cents, as follows:

Due from W. W. Hubbard, - - -	20
" " Hiram J. Fogg, - - -	140
" " J. F. Drummond, - - -	140
" " Joseph Gould, - - -	140
" " Cyrus W. Cobb, - - -	160
" " Thomas Carroll, - - -	210
Deposited in the Massachusetts Hospital Life Insurance Company,	52,892.42
" " Provident Institution for Savings in the Town of Boston, - - -	570.76
In the hands of the Treasurer, - -	7.37
Total, - - - - -	$54,280.55

It is estimated by the Committee that in 1891, which will be 100 years from the time the bequest was made, or 38 years from the present time, the fund will accumulate to about $400,000, say four hundred thousand dollars, predicating the rate of interest the same as it has averaged the past twenty years.

It seems that it was Dr. Franklin's opinion that the £1000 sterling would produce at the expiration of one hundred years, one hundred and thirty-one thousand

pounds sterling currency, equal to 581,640 dollars, valuing the pound sterling at par, making a difference between the Doctor's calculation and that of the Committees as to the probable result at the termination of one hundred years, 181,640 dollars.

It is very true, as has been remarked by the Treasurer, "That the Doctor's calculation of the increase of the fund have signally failed, and it is feared that his benevolent intention of benefiting young married mechanics has rarely been realized."

The Committee would recommend that the amount of funds deposited in the Massachusetts Hospital Life Insurance Company remain there as a permanent investment.

For the Committee.

BENJ. F. WHITE, *Chairman.*

City Document.—No. 27.

CITY OF BOSTON.

CITY SOLICITOR'S OPINION

RELATIVE TO THE

EXPENDITURE OF MONEYS

RAISED BY TAXATION.

In Common Council, April 4, 1853.

Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Attest: W. P. Gregg, *Clerk C. C.*

City Hall, April 12, 1853.

HENRY J. GARDNER, ESQ.,

President of the Common Council.

SIR :—

I have received the enclosed opinion of the City Solicitor, in answer to the question proposed by the order of the City Council, on the 4th instant. I transmit it to you, to be laid before the Common Council, in which branch the order originated.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

BENJAMIN SEAVER, *Mayor.*

City Solicitor's Office.

April 8, 1853.

Hon. Benjamin Seaver, Mayor, &c.

Sir:—I have received the order of the City Council, embracing the following question, namely:—

"Are there any Committees or Boards, acting under the City Charter, by election by and from the people, or by election or appointment by or from the City Council, who are charged with the expenditure of moneys raised by taxation, and appropriated by the Council in specific sums for every purpose, that have authority to go beyond, and are not controlled by such appropriations; if so, what Board or Committee, and to what extent can that excess be carried, and what are the limitations, and what are the remedies?"

It is somewhat difficult to understand the precise point which this question was intended to present. It embraces a very wide field of discussion; and to meet every part of it would require an elaborate disquisition upon most of the laws relating to the municipal government of cities and towns in this Commonwealth. It is always extremely embarrassing to answer theoretical questions of law in a satisfactory manner; since every abstract legal proposition is subject to numerous limitations, exceptions and restrictions, and must vary with the circumstances of each particular case; the minutest facts being often of the greatest consequence in determining legal rights and legal duties as applicable to the subject under consideration.

The principles of the law applicable to the levying of taxes and the expenditure of money by public officers are few and simple; but in their application to the actual state of society, and the constantly changing transactions of political organizations, they become extremely complicated, and sometimes very difficult of application, in such a manner as to secure consistent and harmonious action.

In general it may be stated, that municipal corporations are created for certain specific purposes, which are limited and defined in their charters and the general laws. One of the highest and most important powers ever conferred is that of raising money by taxation. But this is very carefully guarded; and any attempt to levy or collect a tax, however small, and by however large a majority of the people it may be sanctioned, for an object not authorized by law, is not binding upon any citizen who chooses to object to it. So, on the other hand, when money is raised by the people or their representatives for specific objects, it must be appropriated to those objects alone; and any attempt by officers or agents to divert such appropriations from their legitimate purposes, or to spend more than the sums appropriated, and thus to create a debt, is illegal and void.

In the City of Boston, the administration of all the fiscal, prudential and municipal concerns of the City, with the conduct and government thereof, is vested in the City Council, which has power, alone, from time to time, to lay and assess taxes for all purposes, for which towns are by law required or authorised to assess and grant money, and also for all purposes for which county taxes may be levied and assessed; and the City Council is authorized to provide for the assessment and collection of such taxes, and to make appropriations of all public moneys, and provide for the disbursement there-

of, and to take suitable measures to insure a just and prompt account thereof.

In pursuance of this authority, the City Council has, from time to time, passed various ordinances establishing a system of accountability in the expenditures of the City. The auditor is required to keep a complete set of books wherein shall be stated, among other things, the appropriation for each distinct object of expenditure, to the end that, whenever the appropriations for the specific objects shall have been expended, he shall immediately communicate the same to the City Council; that they may be apprised of the fact, and either make a further appropriation, or withhold further expenditure for such object or objects, as they may deem expedient.

From this statement it is clear, that no Committee of the City Council, or officer or agent of the municipal government, who is responsible to the City Council, has any right to make any change whatever in the appropriations made by the Council. Still less can any such Committee, officer or agent undertake to create a valid debt against the City, unless duly authorized so to do. All such acts are illegal and void, and, in most cases, would render such Committee, officer or agent pecuniarily liable to any person injured thereby, and to the City itself in its corporate capacity. The remedy in such case would be to refuse to pay any such debt or liability so created, and to proceed by special action against the persons guilty of such malfeasance, and sometimes by indictment.

This rule applies to those cases where the City Council are authorized and required to raise money by taxation, and to limit the amount, and to define the mode of expenditure.

But there are certain cases, where, by special provis-

ions of law, the City becomes liable to pay money, in relation to which the City Council have no control and no voice. There are certain powers vested in Boards and officers, who act in a judicial capacity, and whose acts may render the City liable to pay damages, whether the City Council appropriate money therefor or not, and who are not limited by the appropriations which the City Council may in fact make.

Thus the Board of Mayor and Aldermen are authorized and required to perform, in the County of Suffolk, the duties of County Commissioners; and there are vested in that Board very large and important powers relative to laying out and widening streets, the erection and repair of county buildings, and all other duties imposed upon the commissioners in other counties, subject to the limitations of the act of May 20, 1852. To this Board is also expressly committed by the City Charter the administration of police, together with all the powers vested in the old Board of Selectmen by general or special laws, or "by the usages, votes or by-laws of the town of Boston."

The Board of Health, which has heretofore been the Board of Mayor and Aldermen, have very large powers, and, in the removal of nuisances and causes of sickness, may involve the City in expenditures, although no appropriation is made by the City Council.

These powers have been exercised ever since the adoption of the City Charter, without question; and that they are conferred by law is obvious from the fact, that judgments of the various courts have been rendered from time to time, which were founded on the correct exercise of these powers, and which have uniformly and without question been satisfied by the City. Indeed, a refusal to satisfy them would have subjected the property of the City to immediate sale on execution.

Suppose that the City Council should neglect or refuse to make any appropriation for laying out and widening streets; and that the Mayor and Aldermen, in a proper case, and within the limits prescribed by the act of 1852, chap. 266, should adjudge that "common safety and convenience" required a street to be laid out or widened, and should proceed to lay out or widen the same. The law provides that any party aggrieved "may apply for a jury, by petition to the Court of Common Pleas within and for the County of Suffolk; and thereupon the said Court shall after due notice to the said City, order a trial by jury to be held in the case, at the bar of said Court, in the same manner in which other causes are there tried." It would be no defence to such a petition, that the City Council had made no appropriation for the street which had been laid out or widened; but the petitioner would obtain judgment and execution, which could be at once levied on City property.

Or suppose that the Board of Health, which is appointed by the City Council, and may consist of "either Board, or any Committee of their number," in the proper exercise of the important powers vested in them, should incur certain expenses, in measures deemed necessary to protect the public health, these expenses would be a proper charge on the City, whether any appropriation was made therefor or not.

In these, and other like cases, the whole public have an interest, that certain powers should be properly exercised; and the law imposes the duty of their execution upon the boards and officers, who are supposed to be above and beyond the reach of sectional influences, and who will act for the general good, irrespective of the enhanced expense and increased taxation in particular localities.

It would be impracticable to point out, in a communication like this, every instance in which the City may become liable for the proceedings of persons or boards, who are not responsible for their acts to the City Council. Nor can any principle be stated, which will embrace every case, since much of the legislation on these subjects is highly artificial and arbitrary. But the general rule undoubtedly is, that the City Council has control over the City expenditures. Instances, where this is not so, may be regarded as exceptions, which rest upon positive requisitions of law, and are easily understood by a reference to the statutes.

PELEG W. CHANDLER, *City Solicitor.*

City Document—No. 28.

CITY OF BOSTON.

WATCH AND POLICE.

In the Board of Mayor and Aldermen,

April 18, 1853.

Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Attest: S. F. McCleary, Jr., *City Clerk.*

CITY OF BOSTON.

The Joint Special Committee to whom was referred so much of the Mayor's Inaugural Address as relates to the Police and Watch, have given the subject a very careful consideration, and have become fully convinced that it will be for the interest of the City to place these two departments under one head, they therefore offer the accompanying Ordinance for adoption by the City Council.

For the Committee.

T. P. RICH, *Chairman.*

April 18, 1853.

CITY OF BOSTON.

AN ORDINANCE

Providing for the organization of the Police Department of the City of Boston.

Be it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of the City of Boston, in City Council assembled; as follows:

SECTION 1. From and after the first day of June next, the two present Departments of the Watch and Police shall be placed under one head, and shall be denominated the Boston Police.

SECT. 2. At the commencement of the Municipal year, there shall be appointed by the Mayor, a Standing Committee on Police, to consist of the Mayor and two Aldermen, whose duty it shall be to exercise a general Superintendence over the Department, and who shall from time to time, and whenever vacancies shall occur in the Department, nominate to the Board of Mayor and Aldermen, for their approval, such persons as they may deem most capable and efficient to perform the duties required of the Police; and said Committee shall have power to discharge, at any time, any member of the Police for neglect of duty or for any other justifiable cause.

Sect. 3. Upon nomination by said Committee
2 there shall be appointed annually by the Mayor
3 and Aldermen, in the month of May or June, one
4 Chief of Police, one First and one Second Deputy
5 Chiefs, seven Captains of Police and fourteen Lieu-
6 tenants of Police, who shall take rank and prece-
7 dence in the order in which they are named, and
8 whose duties, except as herein provided, shall be
9 defined and determined by the Mayor and Alder-
10 men. Said officers or either of them shall be remova-
11 ble at the pleasure of the Mayor and Aldermen.

Sect. 4. Upon nomination by said Committee
2 on Police there shall be appointed, annually in May
3 or June, by the Mayor and Aldermen, one hundred
4 and ninety-three members of the Police Depart-
5 ment, or as many as the Board shall deem sufficient,
6 in addition to the officers before mentioned, who
7 shall devote their whole time to the service of the
8 City, and who shall be removable as before provid-
9 ed. And it shall be a requisite qualification in said
10 members, that they shall be legal voters of the City,
11 and that they are able to read and write.

Sect. 5. The said Chief of Police shall be the
2 head of the Department, subordinate to the Mayor,
3 and shall have the entire control of the Police Force
4 of the City, subject to the directions of the Com-
5 mittee on the Police, and shall have precedence and
6 control over all constables and other officers when
7 engaged in the same service in the City.

Sect. 6. The said Chief of Police shall after his
2 appointment, give to the Treasurer of the City of
3 Boston, satisfactory bonds in the sum of three thou-
4 sand dollars for the faithful performance of the du-
5 ties of his office. And he shall be responsible for

6 the faithful performance of the duties of his De-
7 puties.

Sect. 7. The said Chief of Police and the officers
2 and members of the Department shall receive such
3 compensation as the City Council may from time to
4 time determine.

Sect. 8. The office of said Chief of Police shall
2 be open at all hours of the day and night, for the
3 purpose of receiving complaints from the inhabit-
4 ants respecting offences against the laws of the
5 Commonwealth and Ordinances of the City, and he
6 shall institute proceedings in all proper cases and
7 shall attend to the trial of the same.

Sect. 9. The said Chief of Police shall keep
2 suitable records of the doings of his office and shall
3 make a regular report thereof to the City Council
4 as often as once in three months, and at such other
5 times, as they may require.

Sect. 10. The said Chief of Police, his officers
2 and the members of the department, shall devote
3 their whole time to the municipal affairs of the City
4 of Boston to preserve the order and peace thereof,
5 and they shall enforce the special laws relating to
6 the City of Boston, the orders of the City Council,
7 and the orders of the Mayor and Aldermen.

Sect. 11. The said Chief of Police shall take
2 notice of all nuisances, impediments and obstruc-
3 tions in the streets, lanes, alleys, courts, public
4 places and squares of the City, and shall remove
5 the same, or take all proper measures in relation
6 thereto, according to law, under the direction of the
7 Mayor and Aldermen.

Sect. 12. The Mayor and Aldermen may make
2 such further rules and regulations for the govern-
3 ment, disposition and management of the Police

4 Force as they may deem most expedient, provided
5 such rules are not inconsistent with the provisions
6 of any law of the Commonwealth or ordinance of
7 the City of Boston.

Sect. 13. All and singular the duties now re-
2 quired by any Ordinance of the City or orders of
3 the Mayor and Aldermen, to be done by the City
4 Marshal, or his Deputies, shall be done by the Chief
5 of Police and his Deputies, respectively.

Sect. 14. All the duties now required by the
2 laws of the Commonwealth or Ordinances of the
3 City, or orders of the Mayor and Aldermen, to be
4 performed by Watchmen, shall be performed by the
5 Policemen who are detailed for night duty.

Sect. 15. An Ordinance in relation to the Po-
2 lice, passed June 24, 1852, and all other Ordinances
3 and parts of Ordinances inconsistent herewith are
4 hereby repealed.

City Document—No. 29.

CITY OF BOSTON.

AN ORDINANCE

IN RELATION TO THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF STREETS.

In Common Council, April 26, 1853.

Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Attest: W. P. Gregg, *Clerk C. C.*

CITY OF BOSTON.

The Committee on Ordinances who were instructed to report to the City Council, an Ordinance establishing the office of a Superintendent of the Internal Health Department, having reported an Ordinance containing a section whereby that officer is required to give bonds for the faithful performance of his duties, have thought that they should not be going beyond the spirit of their instructions in proposing that a similar bond should be required of the Superintendent of Streets. They would therefore propose the adoption of the accompanying Ordinance.

For the Committee.

SAMPSON REED, *Chairman.*

April 25, 1853.

CITY OF BOSTON.

An Ordinance in addition to an Ordinance in relation to Streets.

Be it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of the City of Boston, in City Council assembled; as follows:

SECT. 1. The Superintendent of Streets shall give
2 bond, with one or more sureties, to the approbation
3 of the Mayor and Aldermen, with condition that
4 he shall faithfully perform all the duties of his
5 office, and account for all moneys entrusted to him,
6 and that he will not directly or indirectly, for him-
7 self or others, or by others in trust for him, or on
8 his account, have any interest or concern in any
9 purchase, lease, contract or agreement, to be made
10 in pursuance of the Ordinance to which this is in
11 addition, or any Ordinance in addition thereto.

In the Board of Mayor and Aldermen,

April 25, 1853.

Passed. Sent down for concurrence.

BENJAMIN SEAVER, *Mayor.*

City Document—No. 30.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DIRECTORS

OF THE

HOUSES OF INDUSTRY AND REFORMATION,

FOR THE YEAR 1852–53.

BOSTON:
1853.
J. H. EASTBURN, CITY PRINTER.

In Board of Mayor and Aldermen,

April 25, 1853.

Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Attest: S. F. McCleary, Jr., *City Clerk.*

REPORT.

To the Honorable the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of the City of Boston.

The Directors of the Houses of Industry and Reformation, in compliance with law and usage herewith respectfully present their annual Report of the Expenditures and Receipts, and the number, condition and employment of the inmates for the year ending March 31, 1853.

The number of inmates remaining at that date

In the House of Industry at South Boston, -	718
" " " " " at Deer Island, -	659
At House of Reformation, - - - -	94
Total, - - - - -	1471

The gross expenditure the past year for maintaining and conducting the Houses of Industry and Reformation at South Boston, has been $39,596.56.

Received during the past year for vegetables and fruit, raised at South Boston, and for labor of boys in the Reformation Department; making shoes, &c., $3,568.77

For support and clothing of bonded Passengers, - - - - - 193.68

$3,762.45

For maintaining the establishment at Deer Island for the same period, - - - - $41,687.00

For materials and work of a permanent character in the new Building, contracted for and completed last year and paid for this year, - - $2,396.67

There has been received for the support, clothing and medical treatment of bonded passengers at Deer Island the sum of, - - - - - 1,762.97

From other sources, - - - 1,586.77

$3,349.74

In addition to the above there has been received from the State, for the year ending November 1st, 1852, for the support of State paupers at South Boston and Deer Island, the sum of $16,981.04, which has been paid into the City Treasury; besides this sum, there is now due from the State for care and treatment of ship fever cases, - - - $1,444.46

Tables annexed will exhibit in detail the expenditures, receipts, monthly admissions and discharges of inmates; statements, &c. relative to the number, character, condition and employment of the inmates.

The expenditures the past year have been made with the strictest regard to economy, and, upon a careful review, we know not how these establishments could have been conducted at a less expense, when the numbers, character and position of the inmates are taken into consideration.

We hope soon to be relieved by the Commonwealth of a large number of foreign paupers now supported in our Institution, and then the yearly appropriation required, will be much less than it has been for many years past.

The number of the City poor (that is, persons having a legal settlement in Boston) is evidently decreasing.

At the present time they constitute only about 1-14th part of all now in our Institution, therefore, comparatively limited accommodations will be hereafter requisite for adults.

A large amount of profitable labor has been performed by the inmates, upon the farm and grounds at Deer Island, and at South Boston; which cannot be presented in dollars and cents, which nevertheless greatly adds to the comfort and convenience of all concerned; at the same time improving and increasing the value of this portion of the City property.

All the inmates so far as they are able are required to labor; the females of competent health are employed in cleaning house; washing and ironing; taking care of the sick, and the young children; and various other occupations. The men and older boys, work on the farm and grounds; make and mend shoes, &c., &c.

The number of boys now in the Reformation Department is 94. They occupy the west wing of the stone building. They are under the care of Mr. L. D. Lincoln, who has officiated as Teacher for many years; and we believe at no time has this school equalled its present condition.

This Department was established in 1826, and was placed under the care of the Directors of the House of Industry in 1841.

Every year increases our estimation of its importance and indispensable value to this community. Here the vicious, unmanageable, and wandering, are trained to habits of order and industry, and instructed in all the useful branches of learning.

A large number have been apprenticed out during the past year; and this is done so soon as their age, improved character, and education will admit. The older boys in this department are engaged a part of the

time in making shoes: and the younger portion in knitting socks, &c. For further particulars with reference to this department we refer to the interesting report of Mr. Lincoln, which is appended.

The number of boys in the Boylston School is 131. They occupy the east wing of the stone building. They are under the care of an experienced and well tried Teacher, Mr. Levi L. Goodspeed, who was appointed on the resignation of Mr. James K. Farwell, who retired at his own request in September last.

The employment of the boys has always been a subject of great concern to the Directors, who, convinced by long experience, of the great importance of establishing early habits of industry, have been untiring in their efforts to provide some kind of healthful labor adapted to their age and capacity.

When a boy has been thus qualified, we have but little to apprehend when he leaves the institution. Having been taught to labor, he is not unwilling, but rather desirous of continuing to do so; and hence is more likely to be contented and happy. The Directors have recently made arrangements to have all the older boys of this department work four hours each day in making shoes. Although the amount received for their labor is small, yet we are of the opinion that it is good policy to have them thus employed, even if no pecuniary returns can be realized.

There is a class of younger lads for whom no employment has yet been obtained, but it is the intention of the Directors to devise if possible some suitable and healthful employment for them, so that they may receive the earliest impressions of industry and self reliance.

This school has ever been regarded of great value to this community. Here ample provision is made for

the children of the poor and unfortunate. Many of the boys are orphans in whole or in part. Their friends are unable to support and educate them. If neglected they would soon fall into habits of indolence and vice. In this school are taught all the useful branches of learning and the salutary rules of life. After proper instruction they are returned to their friends or apprenticed to some useful trade, and we are gratified to know that many of the graduates of this school have become valuable citizens.

The class of boys that enter this school will always be found in our City, and although many of them have no *legal settlement* here, yet we see not how our City authorities can avoid making provision for them even should the Commonwealth carry out its proposed plan. Many of them were born here, and they and their parents and friends regard *Boston* as their home; and we feel confident that the government of this City could no more refuse to provide for their education than for that of large numbers of a similar class who now attend the Primary and Grammar Schools.

There are two schools at Deer Island, one consisting of 116 boys from 7 to 14 years of age taught by Mr. Walter R. Newell. The other comprising all the girls of a suitable age and the younger boys, in all about 70, is under the care and instruction of a competent female teacher.

In July last the Rev. Mr. Lovell was appointed Chaplain of the Houses of Industry and Reformation. At South Boston religious services are performed every Sabbath. At Deer Island religious services are occasionally observed—there being no suitable accommodations for holding the services on the Sabbath. The inmates are always at liberty to advise with a spiritual teacher of their own selection.

Our Sabbath School is in a very properous condition. The report of the Superintendent, Mr. Dutton, assures us that there has been an increase of interest in this important field of labor; and that there is no difficulty in obtaining an adequate supply of teachers in this work of benevolence.

Since our last annual report no remarkable change has occurred in the various departments under our care. The general health of the inmates has been good, no alarming epidemic having prevailed among them. Good order and a respectful compliance with the Rules and Regulations of the Institution have been general characteristics. Habits of industry, cleanliness and regularity have been maintained to a degree highly satisfactory to the officers of the Institution. The Superintendents and officers have discharged their arduous and responsible duties with commendable skill and judgment; and we trust they will reap a rich reward from the consciousness of having contributed to the comfort and improved condition of the disconsolate and suffering.

THOMAS HOLLIS,
SAMUEL LEEDS,
ALFRED A. WELLINGTON,
WILLIAM DALL,
DAVID KIMBALL,
JOHN FLINT,
NATHANIEL BREWER,
JOHN COWDIN,
H. M. HOLBROOK,
THOMAS P. RICH,
PAUL ADAMS,

EXPENDITURES

For the House of Industry, including the House of Reformation, from April 1, 1852, to March 31, 1853.

Provisions.

Flour, Crackers and Meal, -	$5,350 65	
Beef, Mutton and Pork, -	4,826 21	
Codfish and Mackerel, - -	437 53	
Potatoes, Beans and Peas, -	917 88	
Butter, Cheese, Eggs and Lard,	1,043 63	
Salt, 35.20, Vinegar, 34.07, -	69 27	
Milk, - - - - -	2,152 14	
		14,797 31

Groceries.

Tea, Coffee and Chocolate, -	1,028 45	
Rice, - - - - -	227 64	
Sugar, - - - - -	561 58	
Molasses, - - - -	1,129 18	
Family Stores and small articles,	673 09	
Tobacco and snuff, - -	171 76	
		3,791 70
Hospital Stores and Medicine, - - -		850 10
Ice, - - - - - - -		27 32
Dry Goods, for Clothing and Bedding including Straw, - - - - -		1,726 68
Woolen yarn for knitting, by Reformation boys, - - - - - - -		254 50
Amount carried forward,		$21,447 61

Amount brought forward,	$21,447 61
Hats and Caps, - - - - -	193 50
Shoes, Shoe Stock and Tools, - - -	1,754 76
Fuel, - - - . - - -	4,221 50
Oil, - - - - - - -	633 93
Furniture and Repairs, - - - -	110 14
Salaries and Nursing, - - - -	5,203 55
School Exhibitions and Excursion of Boylston and Reformation boys and Singing Master, - - - - - -	326 70
Carriage hire for Directors and Sunday School Teachers, including Omnibuses for Primary School Teachers' visit, -	395 83
Wooden Ware, Mats and Brooms, - -	176 81
Iron, Tin, Hard and Crockery Ware, -	389 50
Stoves, Funnel, and Repairs of Grates and Boilers, - - - - - -	325 25
Building Materials, Lumber for Coffins, Paints and Oil, and Mechanics work, -	945 47
Plumber work on Water Closets, Pipes, &c.,	201 85
Postages, Printing, Stationery and School Books, - - - - - -	380 26
Soap and House Sand, - - - -	504 22
Wheelwright, Blacksmith and Harness work, - - - - - - -	117 74
Grain and Meal, - - - - -	424 22
Conveying Paupers to House, - - -	415 25
Removing Paupers and investigating Settlements - - - - - -	128 90
Gratuities to Inmates, on leaving, - -	42 57
Garden Seeds, Tools, Plants and Manure, -	278 96
Swine, - - - - - - -	19 57
Old Rigging and Junk for Oakum, - -	627 57
Amount carried forward,	$39,225.66

Amount brought forward,	$39,225 66
New Hose and repairing old, - - -	88 92
40 Shoe Benches for boys at Boylston School, - - - - - -	20 00
Piles and Driving same, Lumber and Stone for Stockade fence on the harbor side, -	221 98
	$39,596.56

RECEIPTS

On Account of Houses of Industry and Reformation. for the year ending March 31, 1853.

Cash collected and paid into the City Treasury, viz:

For support of Paupers from towns and individuals, - - - -	$133 09
For support and Clothing of bonded Passengers, - - - -	193 68
For cash left by deceased Paupers, -	47 98
" labor of boys at House of Reformation,	957 80
" sales of vegetables, fruit and produce of Farm, - - - -	1,546 28
For sales of barrels, casks and rags, -	267 82
" " " fuel and small articles, -	68 17
" " " pigs, - - - -	42 00
" " " oakum, - - -	505 63
	$3,762 45

EXPENDITURES

For Deer Island Department of the House of Industry, from April 1, 1852, to March 31, 1853.

Provisions.

Flour, Biscuit and Meal, -	$5,605 36	
Beef, Pork and Mutton, -	4,409 59	
Salt and fresh Fish and Mackerel, - - -	587 54	
Potatoes, Beans and Peas, -	1,222 79	
Butter, Lard, Eggs and Cheese,	600 47	
Salt $27.00—Vinegar 22.32, -	49 32	
Milk, - - -	2,109 94	
		14,585 01

Groceries.

Tea, Coffee and Chocolate, -	867 83	
Sugar, - - -	676 65	
Molasses, - - -	520 81	
Rice, - - - -	410 62	
Family Stores and small articles, - - -	550 63	
Tobacco and Snuff, - -	102 86	
		3,129 40
Dry Goods, for Clothing and Bedding, including Straw, - - - -		3,320 28
Hats and Caps, - - - -		231 50
Shoes, Shoe Stock and Tools, - -		1,671 61
Soap, Soap Stock and House Sand, - -		766 66
Iron, Tin, Hard and Crockery Ware, -		759 46
Wooden Ware, Mats, Combs and Brooms,		225 66
Amount carried forward,		$24,689 49

Amount brought forward,	$24,689 49
Fuel, - - - - - -	3,279 12
Oil, - - - - - -	763 92
Furniture and Repairs, - - -	178 30
Postages, Stationery and School Books, -	269 12
Salaries and Nursing, - - - -	4,874 68
Stoves, Kettles and Repairs of Stoves and Range, - - - - -	544 26
Medicine and Hospital Stores, - -	1,079 75
Ice, - - - - - -	36 49
Land conveyance, - - - -	186 12
Wheelwright, Blacksmith and Harness work and Stock, - - - -	332 66
Building Materials, Paints and Oil, Lumber for Coffins, Pump and Mechanics work, - - - - -	972 35
653 lbs. Lead-pipe, Pump, &c., to convey water from Cistern to Female Hospital yard, - - - - -	40 53
Grain, Meal and Hay, - - -	1,838 12
Garden Seeds, Plants and Tools, - -	108 16
Conveying Paupers to Sloop, removing Paupers and gratuities to inmates on leaving,	243 83
Two Yoke of Oxen, - - - -	275 75
Ship Chandlery for Sloop and Repairs, -	219 14
New Sails for Sloop, - - - -	204 92
For use of Sloop Gem, - - -	70 00
Wages and Board of Crew of Sloop, -	1,380 20
Dockage and Wharfage of Sloop, - -	100 00
	$41,687 00
The following sums are for materials and work of a permanent character in the	
Amount carried forward,	$47,687 00

Amount brought forward,		$47,687 00
new Building done the last year and paid for this year.		
Hydraulic Laundry Press, -	250 75	
598 Stools—400 Chairs, -	401 38	
Copper covers for kettles, pipes, brass work and labor on same, - - - -	196 96	
Stock and labor for heating not included in contract, - -	1,563 48	
Plumbing Work, - - -	30 60	
One set iron work for Elevator,	13 50	
		2,396 67
		$44,083 67

RECEIPTS

On account of Deer Island Department, for the year ending March 31, 1853.

Cash collected and paid into the City Treasury:	
For Support and Clothing of bonded Passengers, - - - -	1,762 97
For Support of Paupers of towns and individuals, - - - -	315 70
For Cash left by deceased Paupers, -	44 00
" getting Vessel off shore, - -	200 00
" picking up Timber adrift, - -	20 25
Amount carried forward,	$2,342 92

Amount brought forward,	$2,342 92
To sales of Barrels, Rags and old Lead, -	185 85
" " " Sundries from Store, - -	68 48
" " " Calfskins, - - -	24 03
" " " Two Horses, - - -	124 25
" " " Cows and yearlings, - -	331 00
" " " Oxen, - - -	118 00
" " " Pigs, - - - -	155 21
	$3,349 74

STATEMENT

Of the Inmates of House of Industry, proper, for the year ending March 31, 1853.

Months.	Admitted.	Committed.	Born.	Died.	Discharged.	Eloped.
1852, April,	94	5	8	10	96	25
May,	105	7	7	16	81	16
June,	99	8	8	11	109	5
July,	112	3	6	19	89	13
August,	118	7	9	26	73	9
September,	105	1	4	23	69	6
October,	101	2	7	19	90	10
November,	91	4	7	7	49	16
December,	105	5	5	12	54	6
1853, January,	87	8	5	15	62	6
February,	97	4	9	13	71	15
March,	82	4	3	14	109	12
	1,196	58	78	185	952	139

GENERAL SUMMARY.

At the House, March 31, 1852, - -	662	
Admitted by Directors, - - -	1,196	
Committed by Court, - - - -	58	
Born in the House, - - - -	78	
		1,994
Discharged and Eloped, - - -	1,091	
Died, - - - - - - -	185	
Remaining March 31, 1853, - -	718	
		1,994
Average weekly number for the year, -	685	
Greatest weekly number, March 2, 1853,	768	
Least weekly number, July 7, 1852, -	628	

STATEMENT

Of condition and employment of Inmates of House of Industry, proper, April 1, 1853.

Males.

Attending Fires, - - - - - -	7
Writing and Marking Clothes, - -	2
Carpenters, 2; Tailors, 6; Barber, 1; -	9
Sweepers and Soapboilers, - - -	2
Whitewashers, - - - - - -	1
Attending Barn and Piggery, - -	4
Cook and Waiters, - - - -	11
Shoemakers, 6; Bakers, 3; Painters, 2,	11
Nurses and Overseers of Wards, - -	14
Picking Oakum, - - - - - -	22

Farming and out-door work, - -	16	
Insane and Idiotic, - - - -	7	
Sick and disabled, - - - -	80	
		186
Children at School, - - - -	164	
" at Nurse, - - - -	59	
		223
Total, - - - -		409

Females.

Sewing and Knitting, - - - -	15	
Washing and Scrubbing, - - -	25	
Domestics at Children's Schools, - -	3	
Nurses, - - - - - -	25	
Feeble Women taking care of Children,	20	
Domestics of Superintendents, - -	4	
Insane and Idiotic, - - - -	20	
Sick and Infirm, - - - - -	100	
		212
Children at School, - - - -	47	
" at Nurse, - - - -	50	
		97
Total, Females, -	-	309
" Males, - -	-	409
		718

ADMISSIONS

At Deer Island for the year ending March 31, 1853.

Months.	From Vessels.	From the City.	Committed.	Born.	Died.	Discharged.	Eloped.	Pardoned.
1852.								
April,	1	79	37	1	7	151	1	1
May,	2	94	30	6	9	167	1	1
June,	0	77	40	0	7	106	0	2
July,	5	140	49	3	11	136	2	5
August,	2	115	56	1	10	106	2	2
September,	0	101	35	0	12	185	1	1
October,	0	110	40	3	8	134	0	1
November,	0	90	29	2	11	109	0	2
December,	0	115	31	2	8	97	3	3
1853.								
January,	4	94	49	0	11	97	2	1
February,	0	77	31	5	5	99	0	0
March,	0	117	34	3	11	164	0	2
	14	1,209	461	26	110	1,551	12	21

GENERAL SUMMARY.

At the Island, March 31, 1852, -	643	
Admitted from the City, - - -	1,209	
" " Vessels, - - -	14	
Committed by Police Court, - -	461	
Born, - - - - - -	26	
		2,353
Died, - - - - - -	110	
Discharged, - - - - -	1,551	

Eloped, - - - - - -	12	
Pardoned, - - - - - -	21	
Remaining March 31, 1853, - -	659	
	——	2,353
Average weekly number for the year, -	616	
Greatest weekly number Feb'y 17, 1853,	718	
Least weekly number June 9, 1852, -	544	

STATEMENT

Of the condition and employment of Inmates at Deer Island, March 31, 1853.

Males.

Sick, 49; Infirm, 28, - - -	77	
Nurses, 6; attendants, 4, and keepers of rooms, 3, - - - - -	13	
On Farm and out of doors, - - -	25	
Carpenters, 4; Painters, 1; Shoemakers, 4; Stable, 3; Boatmen, 3; Teacher, 1; Tailors, 6; Barber, 1; Sawing Wood, 13; Cooks, 2; Domestics, 9; Bakers, 2; Blacksmiths, 3; Watchmen, 9; Handcart, 2; Drawing Water, 2; Attending Hogs, Cow and Fowls, 3; Police, 1; Teamsters, 2; Coalsifter, 1;	72	
	——	187
Boys at Schools, - - - - -	147	
" at Nurse - - - - -	25	
	——	162
Total, - - - -		349

Females.

Sick, 96; Infirm, 12, - - - -	108	
Nurses, - - - - - -	35	
Care of Children, - - - - -	11	
Domestics, 11; Cooks, 4; - - -	15	
Washing, Scrubbing, &c., - - -	52	
Sewing, 26; Ironing, 4; - - -	30	
	——	251
Girls at School, - - - - -	45	
" at Nurse, - - - - -	14	
	——	59
Total, Females, - -	310	
" Males, - - -	349	
	——	659
Of the above sick are—Ship Fever, -	7	
" " " " other diseases, -	140	
	——	147
Cases of Ship Fever during the year, - -		60

STATEMENT

Showing the birthplaces of the Inmates of the House of Industry and Deer Island, March 31, 1853.

Birthplace.	House of Industry	Deer Island.
Born in Boston of American parents, -	95	33
" " " " Irish " -	146	161
" " " " other Foreign parents, - - - - -	27	15
Born in America of other Foreign parents, - - - - -	13	19
Born in Massachusetts, out of Boston,	14	18
" " other New England States, -	28	33
" " other States, - - -	20	12
" " Ireland, - - - -	288	279
" " British Provinces, - -	39	44
" " other Foreign Countries, -	47	43
" at Sea, - - - - -	1	2
	718	659

STATISTICS

Of Inmates of House of Industry from April 1, 1829, to April 1, 1853.

Years.	Remaining in the House.	Admitted during the following year.	Born.	Discharged and deserted.	Indented.	Died.	Average number the whole year.
1829	548	755	21	550	22	93	535
1830	638	655	20	596	50	81	558
1831	586	857	13	698	70	92	534
1832	596	872	23	702	52	171	529
1833	556	819	20	806	60	101	502
1834	527	953	28	740	62	131	541
1835	575	848	27	704	54	150	505
1836	542	790	39	666	43	124	479
1837	588	1032	30	799	18	159	564
1838	624	900	23	779	24	175	570
1839	569	834	21	694	52	120	544
1840	558	981	24	806	32	119	571
1841	606	826	27	693	32	146	551
1842	588	1106	25	817	35	160	631
1843	707	910	41	869	25	160	641
1844	614	867	41	820	30	111	549
1845	561	1183	40	969	30	196	565
1846	589	1676	39	1309	29	230	601
1847	736	1723	58	1542	49	324	611
1848	602	2070	72	1476	43	294	733
1849	1064	3246	110	2780	20	518	972
1850	1022	3021	110	2471	18	371	1192
1851	1293	2856	115	2529	30	400	1237
1852	1305	2938	104	2631	44	295	1301
1853	1377						

To the Directors of the House of Reformation.

GENTLEMEN:

The following tables are prepared to show you facts in regard to the Institution and its Inmates for the last year.

STATEMENT

Showing the Admissions, Discharges and average number during the year.

No. of boys remaining in the House at last report, - - - - -	93	
Committed since by Court, - - -	62	
Returned, - - - - - - -	3	
	——	158
Apprenticed, - - - - - -	25	
Discharged by Court, - - - -	23	
" " expiration of sentence, -	11	
Sent to sea, - - - - - -	5	
	—	64
Remaining in the House March 31, -	94	
	—	158
Greatest number at one time, March 25,	99	
Least number at one time September 22,	76	
Average during the year, - - -	87½	

Of those apprenticed, fourteen were to Shoemakers, four to Farmers, two to Cabinet Makers, one to a Plumber, one to a Mariner, one to Mason, one to a Painter and one to a Tailor. Five of them have left their masters, the remaining twenty are doing well, giving full satisfaction to their masters and encouraging us in the hope that a radical reformation has been

produced, and that they will become good citizens. We have often been visited the past year by former boys who expressed the deepest sense of gratitude for the privileges they enjoyed here.

TABLE I.

Showing the age when committed.

4	of	7	years.
9	"	8	"
6	"	9	"
19	"	10	"
22	"	11	"
26	"	12	"
19	"	13	"
42	"	14	"
10	"	15	"
1	"	16	"
158			

TABLE II.

Showing the Offences for which they were committed.

Larceny, - - - - -	55
Idle and Dissolute, - - - -	38
Truancy, - - - - -	34
Stubbornness, - - - - -	20
Shop Breaking and Larceny, - - -	7
Attempting to commit a Larceny, - -	1
Breaking and entering a building with intent to steal, - - - - -	1
Assault and Battery, - - - -	1
Vagabond, - - - - -	1
	158

Born of Foreign Parents 140 or $88\frac{48}{79}$ per cent.
" " " " 18 or $11\frac{31}{79}$ " "

TABLE III.

Showing the Birthplace of the Inmates.

Born in Boston of American Parents, - -	12
" " " " Foreign " - -	62
" " Massachusetts out of Boston, of Foreign Parents, - - - - - -	2
" " Other States of Foreign Parents, -	12
" " " " of American Parents, -	6
" " Ireland, - - - - - -	39
" " British Provinces, - - - -	22
" " Germany, - - - - - -	3
	158

By reference to table second it will be seen, that, of the whole number of boys in the Institution, during the year, thirty-four were committed for Truancy, the City Government having made our House a place for the reception of truant children. A want of wholesome parental control at home, rather than any natural tendency to evil, is the cause of their straying from school. A large proportion of them were between seven and twelve years of age, and but little acquainted with crime. Their terms of sentence varied from three to six months.

We are fully of the opinion that but little lasting benefit can be accomplished for them in so short a time. When they are discharged they return to their parents to be subjected again to the same influences that brought them here, and but little hope can be entertained of their being good and obedient children until the improving and reforming process shall reach the homes of these boys and convert them from the abodes

of wretchedness and evil example, to those of comfort and better influences.

The health of the boys has been remarkably good—it being very seldom that a boy was absent from the schoolroom or workshop. Nothing has occurred to interrupt the advancement of the school, which though gradual is nevertheless decided and perceptible. The sixty-five admitted the past year, with few exceptions, could read only indifferently, and, consequently, had no knowledge of Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar, &c. The school-room had ever been an unpleasant place to them, where they had been subjected to rules and regulations which home influence had not taught them to love and respect. They found more satisfaction for their uncontrolled desires in the streets and upon the wharves of the City, and they turned from school and books to spend their time in idleness and vice.

Although they enter the school with a positive aversion to books and study, yet many of them after having been in the House a few months become industrious thinking scholars, deeply interested in their studies, and noble minds are developed from under the filth and ignorance which enveloped them.

Boys have entered the school ignorant of the first rudiments of an education, and been sent out to good masters well acquainted with the common English branches usually taught in our public schools.

We have endeavored to improve the heart as well as the mind, to waken the conscience, and to lead the boys to form good habits of self-government, to cultivate the affections, practicing a fraternal kindness towards their companions, forgiving and loving one another, and their improvement is gratifying and encouraging.

We cheerfully acknowledge the aid and assistance we have received from the self-denying exertions of our

Sabbath School teachers, who have met our boys each Sabbath morning and imparted instruction from the Bible. The pleasant smiles with which they greet their teachers and the excellent attention they give them, are strong indications that their labors will not be in vain. We consider it an important auxiliary in the work of remodeling the characters of these children.

Our library has been replenished by an addition of some sixty volumes. The books have been sought with eagerness and we trust read with profit. Many of the boys improving their leisure moments in reading.

Respectfully submitted.

L. D. LINCOLN, *Teacher.*

City Document—No. 31.

CITY OF BOSTON.

MAJORITY AND MINORITY REPORTS

ON THE SUBJECT OF A

NEW BUILDING FOR THE CITY GOVERNMENT

AND

PUBLIC LIBRARY

ON THE SAME SITE.

In Common Council, April 28, 1853.

Read, laid on the table and ordered to be printed; with the Report of the Majority.

Attest: W. P. Gregg, *Clerk C. C.*

In Common Council, March 24th, 1853.

Ordered, That the Committee on Public Library, in conjunction with the Committee on Public Buildings, consider the practicability and expediency of providing for the Public Library and further accommodations for the City Government, by erections on the City's land, on School Street, by additions to the present City Hall or by an entirely new erection for the two objects upon the site of the present City Hall and lands appurtenant.

Sent up for concurrence.

HENRY J. GARDNER, *President.*

In the Board of Mayor and Aldermen,

March 28, 1853.

Passed in concurrence.

BENJAMIN SEAVER, *Mayor.*

Boston, April 14th, 1853.

The Joint Committees on Public Library and Public Buildings, to whom was referred the order of March 24th, relative to the providing for a place for the Public Library, by altering the present City Hall, or by erecting a new building upon its site, having carefully considered the subject, beg leave to

REPORT:

That, after seeing the elegant and commodious plans prepared by a sub-committee, they have by a vote of 7 to 4 declared, "that it is impracticable and inexpedient to provide for the Public Library, either by erecting additions to the present City Hall, or by erecting upon its site and the lands appurtenant, a new structure, which shall provide accommodations for the City Government and for the City Library in one building."

For the Committee,

GEO. W. WARREN.

April 26th, 1853.

The undersigned, members of the Joint Committee on Public Library and Public Buildings, who were directed to consider the practicability and expediency of providing for the Public Library, and further accommodations for the City Government, by erections upon the site of the present City Hall,—and who differ with some of their associates, in the opinion expressed in their report submitted to the Council on the 14th inst., beg leave to

REPORT:

That a sub-committee was appointed by the Committee to have plans made for the purpose of ascertaining the capabilities of the site proposed. This was attended to, and a plan exhibited to the Committee and a general explanation of it given them, which plan and explanation are herewith submitted to the City Council as a part of this report.

By them we ascertain that ample room and accommodations can be obtained on the City Hall land for a library, and for all the city offices in one building, and yet separate and distinct from each other.

And we are of the opinion that no estate has yet been proposed whereon to erect a library, that has so many advantages, so few objections, or one that would give such general satisfaction as the one in question.

BENJAMIN JAMES,
ISAAC CARY,
J. D. ROBERTS,
C. C. CONLEY,
F. B. WINTER,
JOHN H. THORNDIKE.

General explanation of the Plan made under the direction of a Sub-Committee of the Joint Committees on Public Library and Public Buildings for a building on the City Hall land, to answer the purpose of a Public Library and Municipal Offices.

The building is in the form of a quadrangle;—the court in the centre is 50x80 feet. It has three principal stories. The first is 25 feet, which is divided into two stories; the first part, or sub-story, being 12 feet, and the "Entrésole," or upper part, being 10 feet in height. On this first floor in corner next the stone chapel, are set off two rooms for the Library; one of them to be a reading room having a private entrance from the side for females; the other for males, to be entered through the principal entrances, which entrances are in the centre of the building, the one on School Street and the other on Court Square, through a vestibule 30 feet square;—between these two rooms which will hold 20,000 volumes, it is proposed to have an office for an attendant, who will have charge of the rooms on first story; from this office leading to the Library, in the third story, to be a dumb waiter, with speaking tubes and bell, by means of which books required in the reading rooms and those for circulation can be here delivered.

The Municipal Offices obtained on this floor are for

	Feet.
City Treasurer, . . .	40x30
Auditor, ...	30x19

	Feet.	
Water Registrar, ea. . .	30x19	2 rooms.
Police and Watch, . . .	40x30	and 30x19
City Registrar, . . .	30x19	
City Physician, . . .	30x19	
Directors of House of Correction,	30x19	
Directors of House of Industry,	30x19	
Overseers of the Poor, . .	30x19	and 20x20

In the "Entrèsole."

Private Room for Librarian, .	30x20	
City Solicitor, ...	30x20	
Assessors—2 rooms, ea. . .	23.6x18	
Supt. Public Buildings, . .	23.6x18	
" Lands, ...	23.6x18	
" Sewers, ...	23.6x18	
" Streets, ...	23.6x18	
" Lamps, ...	23.6x18	
Engin'rs of the Fire Depart'nt,	23.6x18	
City Engineer and Assistants, 2 rooms, ...	30x20	and 23.6x18
Supt. Public Schools, . .	23.6x18	
Office for Primary School Board,	23.6x18	

On the Second Story.

Chamber for Mayor and Aldermen, ...	58x30
And adjoining same, office for Mayor, ...	30x19
Office for City Clerk, . .	30x28
Committee Room, . . .	20x19
Room for Messenger, . .	10x19
One Committee Room, . .	30x19
Chamber for Common Council, .	58x30

	Feet.
Ante Room, ...	30x19
Office for Clerk of Common Council, ...	30x19
Water Commissioners, 2 rooms,	30x30 and 38x18
Three spare rooms, not appropriated, . . .	1—48x30
	1—30x33
	1—20x18

In the third story, the principal rooms for the Library, to wit:

One room on the west side, extending from the front to rear, say 160 feet by 38 in the clear, which can be lighted both by windows on the sides and by sky lights, and capable of holding 150,000 volumes at least. When more room is required, that on the east side, of the same size as the one on the west, can be appropriated, and should more room then be needed, that over the Court Square vestibule and stair way, measuring 50x40 can be added; the latter would hold full 50,000 volumes. It has been estimated that these rooms, packed as many libraries are, would contain over 500,000 volumes.

It is desirable that, hereafter, whenever any public building is to be erected by the City, of as much importance as a Library or City Hall, that the site should be all that is wanted, rather than what we can possibly make answer the purpose, and that the building should be one in regard to style, size and arrangements, that will be consistent with the character and importance of our City.

Only a week's time was given the sub-committee to furnish the plan, and consequently it would need, and is susceptible of many improvements. To avoid the

risk of committing such gross errors in proportions, embellishments, &c., as have been too common with us in public buildings, the Façade of the Farnése Palace at Rome, has been studied and in part copied;—it however should not be understood that because the fair proportions of this building have been availed of, that it is recommended to copy the entire building, which was designed and executed by the most eminent architects the world ever knew. Critics of high reputation speak of it in the most exalted terms. One says, "the beauty of the proportions, forms and construction, rivals anything of the kind ever executed;" another says, "for regularity of plan, the imposing masses of its façade and the richness and boldness of its details, it is one of the principal ornaments of modern Rome." Another says, "The architecture of the Farnése Palace is the most perfect adaptation of ancient arrangement, to modern habits, that has ever been designed." All who have written about it and all who have seen it, speak in the same strain.

But it is not now so much the style of the building that is to be considered, as whether suitable accommodations can be furnished on the land proposed;* that they can, there can hardly be a doubt, but as to the expediency of erecting at the present time such a building as is here proposed, there may be a difference of opinion.

JOHN H. THORNDIKE.

April, 1853.

* No site yet proposed has the advantage of such fine open spaces about it as this;—there will be on the South side, School Street; the building will be so set back as to give a clear space of 50 feet;—on the West, the Cemetery, which will admit of a view from Tremont Street; on the North, a view will be had from Court Street, on both sides of the Court House, and on the East will be a passage way of 20 feet.

City Document.—No. 32.

CITY OF BOSTON.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE

ON THE

JAIL LANDS.

In Common Council, April 28, 1853.

Ordered, That the Joint Standing Committee on the Public Lands be, and they are hereby authorized to report *in print*, on the remonstrance of Nathaniel Hammond and others, and the petition of John B. Fitzpatrick and John McElroy.

Sent up for concurrence.

HENRY J. GARDNER, *President.*

In the Board of Mayor and Aldermen,

May 2, 1853.

Concurred.

BENJAMIN SEAVER, *Mayor.*

To the Honorable City Council of the City of Boston:

The undersigned, citizens of the northwesterly part of the City, have learned that steps have been taken to have certain restrictions removed under which the City sold the land, situated on Leverett and Wall streets, known as the "Jail Lands," which restrictions were publicly made known at the time of sale; and, as we believe, were wisely imposed, after careful consideration, by the contracting party for the City.

The undersigned see nothing requiring the proposed change, and they feel that they have a right, under the circumstances, to look to the City Government for the protection of their interests, and the security that the public pledge fairly promised in the premises, to the end *that the public confidence may not be impaired in the acts and pledges of the City Government*, on which so much of our individual prosperity and safety depends. The undersigned would therefore respectfully, yet URGENTLY, REMONSTRATE against the removal of said restrictions; and, if needful, to prevent the same, would ask your honorable body that you would grant us a hearing in relation thereto; and, as in duty bound, will pray.

NATHANIEL HAMMOND,
and 924 others.

BOSTON, March 28, 1853.

In Common Council, March 31, 1853.

Referred to the Committee on Public Lands. Sent up for concurrence.

HENRY J. GARDNER, *President.*

In Board of Mayor and Aldermen, April 4, 1853.

Concurred.

BENJAMIN SEAVER, *Mayor.*

To His Honor the Mayor and the Board of Aldermen.

The undersigned, on behalf of a large number of the Catholic population of Boston, impressed with a lively sense of your impartiality and love of justice, do respectfully petition that the order passed on a portion of the (late) Jail Lands, obligating the purchaser to erect *buildings* for *dwellings* or *stores* be rescinded so far as relates to the lots (from 1 to 10) fronting on Leverett street.

The petitioners beg leave to state that the main object they had in view, in purchasing this estate, was the erection of a Church on one side or the other of the present granite building—that a church has been wanting in the western part of the City for some years past—that inferior halls and basements have been resorted to, to supply this deficiency—that our children, boys especially, in the north and west end (where they

are very numerous) have been deprived of divine service on Sundays to a certain extent, as also the advantages of room for Sunday-schools, for want of such an edifice as we now propose erecting—a church for divine service and a spacious basement for Sunday-school purposes.

The undersigned would also state that, although there is no intention of erecting any other building at present than the contemplated church, they are, however, willing to conform at any time hereafter to the conditions prescribed in a late order, rescinding the restrictions of the lots on Wall street.

The petitioners would further state, that the building they intend to erect, and the general improvement of the premises, will add much to the appearance of that locality. Confident in the sincerity of our views, thus briefly stated, and of your desire to see a large number of our fellow citizens demean themselves, as it is becoming they should do, we doubt not our prayer will be heard, and thus enable us to impart those lessons of morality so essential in the end, both to the senior and junior members of this portion of our flock.

JOHN B. FITZPATRICK,
Bishop of Boston.

JOHN McELROY,
Rector of St. Mary's.

In Board of Mayor and Aldermen, April 11, 1853.

Referred to the Committee on Public Lands. Sent down for concurrence.

BENJAMIN SEAVER, *Mayor.*

In Common Council, April 14, 1853.

Concurred.

HENRY J. GARDNER, *President.*

The Joint Standing Committee on the Public Lands, to whom were referred the remonstrance of Nathaniel Hammond and others against the removal of the restrictions under which the city sold the land situated on Leverett and Wall Streets, know as the "jail lands;" and the petition of John B. Fitzpatrick and John Mc Elroy, praying that certain restrictions on which the "jail lands" were sold, as above, may be withdrawn, so far as relates to lots numbered 1 to 10 on Leverett street, have fully considered the subject, and beg leave respectfully to

REPORT.

A hearing was granted to the remonstrants on the 19th instant, agreeably to their request. The committee now proceed to give a narrative of the doings of the city council in relation to the said lands, so that the whole subject may be fully understood.

On the 20th of January, 1851, an order was passed in the board of mayor and aldermen, which was concurred in by the common council, that the joint standing committee on public lands be authorized to report a plan for the disposal of the old jail, court house and land situated on Leverett street.

On the 28th of the same month, that committee voted that the said order be referred to a sub-committee, consisting of alderman Briggs and Messrs Beal and Minot.

On the 23d of June, 1851, the committee reported a plan to the city council, and, on their recommendation, an order was passed, that the joint standing committee on public lands be authorized to dispose of the old jail, court house and land situated on Leverett Street, either by public auction or private sale, and the proceeds be paid into the city treasury.

On the third of July, 1851, the committee voted to authorize the superintendent of public lands, to sell the old jail lands and buildings, for a sum not less than $80,000, and to direct him to advertise the same for sale.

On the 26th of August, 1851, a communication was received from Josiah L. C. Amee, proposing to purchase the old jail lands, upon certain conditions, which proposition was rejected; and it was voted to authorize the superintendent to sell the old jail land and buildings at a price not less than $70,000, upon the following terms and conditions, viz: twenty per cent. of the purchase money to be paid on the delivery of the bond and agreement, and the balance in ten equal annual payments, with interest semi-annually on the amount remaining unpaid. The exterior walls of the buildings to be erected on said lands to be of brick, stone or iron, and the buildings to be used for dwelling houses or stores, and for no other purpose.

On the thirtieth of September the committee voted, to direct the superintendent of public lands to cause the old jail lands to be surveyed, and one thousand lithographic copies of a plan of the same to be printed; and that aldermen Briggs, Messrs. Beal and Brown be a sub-committee to superintend the sale of the jail land and buildings, and that the conditions be changed to ten per cent. paid on delivery of agreement, with interest annually instead of semi-annually.

On the 6th of November, 1851, the committee voted to accept the proposition of Josiah L. C. Amee to purchase the old jail lands and buildings, dated November 6th, 1851, with the following conditions, viz: "1st. Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid in cash or security, that shall be satisfactory to the committee, given for the payment of the same, the balance to be paid in nine annual payments with interest. 2d. No materials to be removed from the premises until twenty dwelling houses or stores shall have been erected on the same. 3d. Whenever Wall street shall be laid out by the city as shown on the plan, to be used as a public highway; there shall be no charge to said City therefor." It was also voted that the sub-committee having charge of the sale of the jail land confer with Mr. Amee.

On the 15th day of December, 1851, the committee made their report to the City Council, as follows:

"That they have disposed of the estate at private sale to Josiah L. C. Amee, for sixty-nine thousand three hundred and fifty-five dollars and twenty cents, amounting to one dollar and fifty cents per foot, including the street, or about one dollar and eighty-three cents per foot for land used for building purposes. Ten per cent. of the purchase money has been secured by a note and bond. The estate covers $46,236\frac{85}{100}$ square feet of land, of which Mr. Amee is to reserve a strip thirty feet in width, extending from Wall to Causeway street, which the City, have the right to lay out as a public street at any time they choose, without being at any expense for the land.

"The land is divided into thirty-one lots, and the purchaser binds himself to erect, within six months from April 1st, 1852, ten houses of brick, iron, or stone, and not less than three stories high, fronting on

the northeast side of the proposed street; and also ten houses, of a similar character, fronting on the southwest side of this street, within a year from the first of April next. The buildings are to be occupied only for stores or dwelling houses. The buildings on the lots fronting on Leverett street are to be of similar character with the others, but the purchaser is not restricted as to the time of building. The materials of the old jail, &c. fall to the purchaser, but he cannot move them from the land, until the new buildings are completed, though he may move them from lot to lot as the necessity of building requires. When two houses are finished, the City will take a mortgage upon one for the land of both, and give a title deed."

This report was read and accepted by the City Council.

In conformity with the terms of the purchase of the said lands, separate agreements for the conveyance of the several lots were executed to the said Amee, and bonds for the purchase money were taken. The descriptions of the land in the said agreements were made in accordance with a plan made by E. S. Chesbrough, the City Engineer, dated November 1, 1851, and recorded with Suffolk Deeds at the end of Liber 625, and entitled "a plan of 31 lots of the old jail land, to be sold at auction on Wednesday, the third day of December, 1851, at 10 o'clock, A. M., under the direction of the committee on public lands." The following stipulations were inserted in all the said agreements, viz;

"But this agreement is upon the following conditions, which are also to be inserted in any conveyance of said premises which may be made by said City, pursuant to said agreement, to wit:

"1. No building shall be erected on said premises fronting on said strip of land, less than three stories in

height, nor of any other material for its exterior walls than brick, stone, or iron.

"2. No building which may be erected on said premises, shall be used or occupied for any other purpose or otherwise, than as a dwelling house or store.

The said Amee, or his heirs or assigns, shall erect within six months from the first day of April, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-two, on the north-easterly side of the strip of land marked "proposed street" on said last mentioned plan, (which strip is thirty feet wide throughout, and runs from a private way called Wall street—but which is not a street or highway laid out or accepted by said City), in a south-westerly direction to Causeway street, ten three story buildings of the kind aforesaid, and in other respects of the same style as those alleged to have been recently erected by the said Amee, on the south side of Indiana place, in said City.

"4. The said Amee, or his heirs or assigns shall erect within one year from the first day of April, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-two, ten three story buildings on the south-westerly side of the aforesaid strip of land, of the kind mentioned in condition numbered *one*, with basements, and in other respects of the same style as those alleged to have been recently erected by the said Amee on Shawmut avenue, near Dover street, in said City.

"5. The materials now on the lots shewn on said last mentioned plan, shall not be removed in any other way, or to any other place, than from one lot to another, until the twenty houses aforesaid, ten on the south-westerly side of said strip of land, and ten on the north-easterly side thereof, shall have been erected as aforesaid, unless with the consent of the committee of said City, on public lands.

"6. Whenever the strip of land, aforesaid, shall be laid out by said City as a street or highway, no compensation shall be claimed by the said Amee, or his heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, for the land taken to lay out the same, or for damages sustained by reason or on account of said laying out.

"7. When the ten houses hereinbefore provided to be erected on the south-westerly side of said strip of land are completed, the said Amee, or his heirs or assigns, shall construct a sewer through the whole length of the passage way marked on said last mentioned plan as four feet wide, and thence through the archway on the southwesterly side of said strip of land, marked as four feet wide on said last mentioned plan, and thence through said strip of land and through the archway on the north-east side of said strip of land, and marked as four feet wide into the common sewer in Lowell street.

"8. The said Amee, and his heirs and assigns, shall pay all the taxes and assessments whatsoever, whether in the nature of taxes now in being or not, which are or may be payable for or in respect of said lots on said last mentioned plan or any of them, or any part thereof.

"And said City further covenants and agrees with the said Amee, and his heirs and assigns, that whenever, and as often as he, or they, shall erect two houses on any two of said lots, shown on said last mentioned plan (one on each lot) of the kind hereinbefore provided, said City will, upon his or their reasonable request, convey by a good and sufficient deed to him or them, such two lots, upon his and their giving to said City a mortgage upon one of such lots, and upon the house thereon, to secure the payment according to said Amee's bond for the same, of such part of the purchase money of said two lots as shall then remain un-

paid. And the deed of conveyance to be given by said City, shall contain covenants, that the said real estate so conveyed is at that time free from all incumbrances, except such as have been made by the said Amee, or his heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, and except said conditions, and that the said City will warrant and defend the same, to the said Amee, his heirs and assigns, or to such other person and his heirs and assigns as shall be directed and ordered as aforesaid, subject however to said conditions and subject to such incumbrances as have been made as aforesaid. It being understood, that if default shall be made in any one of the payments required to be made according to the tenor of the condition of said bond for the space of sixty days after such payment shall have become due, the said City of Boston shall not be holden to make any conveyance as aforesaid, and all sums which shall have been paid by said Amee and by his heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, before the expiration of said sixty days shall moreover become forfeited to the use of said City of Boston. Said City has agreed by certain agreements bearing even date herewith to convey to said Amee the other lots shewn on said last mentioned plan upon the same terms and conditions as herein contained except as to price as will more fully appear by reference to said agreements."

On the twenty-seventh day of September, 1852, by an order of the Mayor and Aldermen, Wall street was extended to Causeway street, thus making the "strip of land" mentioned in the said agreements a public highway.

The ten buildings on the north-easterly side of Wall street were satisfactorily completed, and deeds of the land, and mortgages back for the purchase money,

have been executed and delivered. But the ten buildings on the south-westerly side have not been built, although the time limited therefor in the agreements expired on the first day of April, in the present year.

On the seventeenth day of February, 1853, Mr. Amee presented the following petition to the City Council.

To the City Council of the City of Boston.

The undersigned respectfully represents, that by his contract with the City of Boston, dated November 25, 1851, he is required to erect twenty buildings upon the estate purchased by him of the City at that time, and that he has erected within the past year eleven dwelling houses and one store upon the north-easterly side of Wall street. That the "proposed street" has been laid out and graded by order of the City Government, and made a public highway, which, as the undersigned believes, was considered the most important feature in the contract, upon the part of the City, and that in addition, he has paid and secured to the City twenty per cent. of the whole purchase, which he trusts will be considered security for the payment of the other instalments, but *should* it be deemed insufficient, he will willingly give additional security. And the undersigned further represents, that having the larger portion of the buildings now on hand, and for other reasons, he is induced to ask for some alterations in the conditions of his contract; he therefore asks that the conditions numbered 2, 3, and 4, in his said contract may be rescinded, and the following words substituted, viz:—

"No building so erected upon said premises shall ever be used for any manufacturing or mechanical purposes, or for a stable."

This the undersigned thinks will accomplish the object the City had in view in imposing the conditions, and whilst it affords ample security to the City, will sufficiently guard against the erection of any building to be used for any pur-

pose that would give just cause of offence to the neighborhood, and at the same time afford relief to

Very respectfully, &c.

JOSIAH L. C. AMEE.

Boston, Feb. 17, 1853.

This petition was referred to the joint standing committee on public lands, who, at a meeting held on the 23d of February, granted the petitioner a hearing, and then committed the subject to Messrs. Adams and Tilton, who, together with the superintendent of public lands, had further conference with Mr. Amee on the subject. Mr. Amee stated in substance, that he had sold, or could sell, to Mr. Dexter E. Wadleigh, a number of the lots on the south-west side of Wall street, for the purpose of erecting good, substantial brick dwelling houses, to be commenced at once, *provided the restrictions could be removed, or changed, as requested by him in his petition.* Mr. Wadleigh also stated to the superintendent, and to Mr Adams, substantially the same thing.

The impression distinctly conveyed to the minds of the committee was, that an individual was waiting the action of the City Council upon Mr. Amee's petition, to to close a negotiation for the purchase of the lots on Wall street, for the purpose of erecting dwelling houses thereon.

The result of these conferences was, that, on the second day of March, 1853, the following report was adopted in committee, and the same was presented to the City Council, and the accompanying order passed on the 3d day of March in the Common Council, and on the 7th in the Board of Mayor and Aldermen.

"The joint standing committee on public lands, to whom was referred the petition of J. L. C. Amee,

asking that he may be released from certain conditions contained in his contract in relation to the old jail lands, having considered the subject, ask leave to report:

"That the alteration of the contract made between the City and your petitioner is expedient so far as concerns lots No. 11 to 20, inclusive, as shown on a plan of the premises in the office of the superintendent of public lands: *on condition, however*, that the petitioner shall cause the common sewer, referred to in the seventh section of said contract, to be constructed within two years from Nov. 25th, 1851. They therefore recommend to the City Council the passage of the following order. For the committee.

(Signed,) ISAAC CARY.

"*Ordered*, That the joint standing committee on public lands be and they are hereby authorized to release J. L. C. Amee from certain conditions or restrictions, contained in the agreement made between the city of Boston and him, so far as the same are applicable to lots No. 11, to 20 inclusive, on a plan of the old jail lands—on such terms as said committee may deem for the best interest of the City."

The committee on public lands had another meeting, in pursuance of the foregoing vote of the City Council, on the 9th day of March, and voted "that the petition of J. L. C. Amee in relation to the jail lands be granted, so far as it relates to lots from 11 to 20 inclusive, on Wall street, upon the following conditions, viz.;—

"No building, and no part of any building, shall ever be used for any manufacturing or mechanical purpose, or for a stable, gasometer, bowling alley or billiard

room, or for any business or pursuit which shall be declared, by the Mayor for the time being, offensive, improper or injurious to the neighboring estates. Also upon the further condition, of the said Amee's causing the common sewer referred to in the seventh section of said Amee's contract with the City to be constructed within two years from the twenty-fifth day of November, A. D. eighteen hundred and fifty-one."

These votes were passed with the full belief, on the part of the committee, that Mr. Amee had contracted to sell a portion of the said lots to Mr. Wadleigh, and that Mr. Wadleigh would proceed immediately to erect four or five dwelling houses thereon.

Certified copies of these votes were furnished to Mr. Amee, to enable him to dispose of the lands, in accordance with the expectations of the committee. It appears, however, that, instead of transferring the lots, or a part of them, to Mr. Wadleigh, Mr. Amee negotiated a sale of the lots on Wall street, as well as of those on Leverett street, to Rev. Mr. McElroy, to be completed on his being satisfied that the title was good. Mr. McElroy consulted N. I. Bowditch, Esq., who, after a careful examination of all the papers, including the certified copies of the votes above-mentioned, reported to Mr. McElroy, that, in his opinion, all was right, and that the faith of the City was pledged to a conveyance of the Wall street lots, subject only to the restrictions specified in the recent vote. Mr. Bowditch thereupon drew twenty assignments upon the twenty agreements of the City, and also a separate deed from Mr. Amee to Mr. McElroy, reciting the vote of the City, and transferring all rights under the same. Mr. McElroy then, in Mr. Bowditch's presence, paid several thousand dol-

lars, and the transfer alluded to was forthwith put on record. This was on the 23d day of March.

In the meantime, information was conveyed to members of the committee, that the lots in question had been purchased for the purpose of erecting a Catholic Church. As soon as this information was received, a meeting of the committee was called, and for the purpose, if possible, of preventing any innocent purchasers from taking or paying for the land, under the idea that the removal of the restrictions had been fairly obtained, the following vote was passed by the committee, on the 24th day of March :—

" *Wherèas*, the vote of this committee, passed on the ninth day of March instant, upon the petition of J. L. C. Amee, in relation to the jail lands, was procured by false representations, therefore,

" *Voted*, that the said vote be, and the same is hereby rescinded; and that notice of this vote be given forthwith to the said Amee, and to all purchasers, if any there be of the said Amee's rights in the lands referred to in the said vote."

An attested copy of the said vote was, on the same day, left at the residence of Mr. Amee, and another at that of Rev. Mr. McElroy. This notice was, of course, too late to prevent the transfer of the papers and the payment of the money above-mentioned. And it may be further stated, that on the thirty-first day of March, subsequent to all the said votes, Mr. McElroy paid to the City Treasurer an instalment of ten per cent. of the purchase money of the ten lots on Wall street, numbered from 11 to 20, and that the same was received by the treasurer in part payment.

The committee considered it to be for the interest of

the City, that the land upon Wall street should be built upon, without further delay, according to the original design, and they had reason to believe from the statement of Mr. Wadleigh, that this would be done if certain restrictions were removed. Under the circumstances, it was impossible to guard against the alleged false representations of Mr. Amee. The committee ask particular attention to the statements of Messrs. Whittemore, Adams and Tilton, and also of Mr. Tucker, the superintendent of public lands. All these statements show conclusively, that it was not the intention of the committee to change the conditions, with regard to *the kind of buildings* to be placed on the land, but only to facilitate their erection. The statement of the Rev. Mr. McElroy, in relation to the facts of the case within his knowledge, is also annexed hereto, together with the statement of Mr. Wadleigh, as to his connection with the transaction.

It will thus be seen, as the committee believe, that they exercised due care and diligence in relation to the matters entrusted to them; and that they took the precaution to impose additional restrictions upon the lots in question, in order to guard the interests of the City, as well as those of the owners of the neighboring estates, from injury. But it appears that they were deceived by Mr. Amee; whether intentionally or not, they leave the City Council and the public to decide. The opinion of the committee upon the conduct of Mr. Amee, will fully appear by their doings.

The committee are advised, that, if the statements of facts presented to them *are true, and if Mr. McElroy purchased the said lots, and paid the money therefor, in good faith, and without notice of any fraud or false representation in obtaining the change of the conditions*, the faith of the City is pledged to give deeds of the lots

numbered 11 to 20 inclusive, on the westerly side of Wall street, according to the vote of the committee of March 9th, on the fulfilment, by the purchaser, of his part of the contract.

With regard to the question of changing the conditions which still remain upon the Leverett street lots, or any part of them, agreeably to the request of Messrs. Fitzpatrick and McElroy, the committee do not express any opinion, but submit it to the wisdom and discretion of the City Council. The committee present the foregoing statement of facts in the case, confidently relying upon the candor of the City Council, in forming a correct judgment in the premises.

BENJAMIN SEAVER,
ISAAC CARY,
BENJAMIN JAMES,
PAUL ADAMS,
FARNHAM PLUMMER,
THACHER BEAL,
JAMES F. WHITTEMORE,
STEPHEN TILTON, Jr.,
} *Committee.*

April 28, 1853.

APPENDIX.

BOSTON, APRIL 22, 1853.

BENJAMIN SEAVER, ESQ.,
MAYOR OF BOSTON.

DEAR SIR:

Yours of the above date has been received, and the contents noted; and I will here state my conversation with Mr. Amee. Mr. Amee stated to me, that he wished to have the conditions relative to the jail lands changed, as he had sold four or five lots on Wall street, to a Mr. Wadleigh, who would, in connection with him, the said Amee, build, the present season, the ten houses on the west side of Wall street, as he was not able to do it all himself;—that he had sold but a few of the houses that he had built the last year on the easterly side of said Wall street, and that Mr. Wadleigh would not purchase the land unless there was some change in the conditions. Mr. Amee referred me to Mr. Billings Briggs for the correctness of his statement, and the responsibility of Mr. Wadleigh. I saw Mr. Briggs, and he confirmed Mr. Amee's statement respecting Mr. Wadleigh. Mr. Wadleigh also stated to me and Mr. Briggs that he had purchased of Mr. Amee the four or five lots on Wall street, and was anxious to pass the papers, and build, the present season, in connection with Mr. Amee, as above stated, if the time and some of the conditions could be changed.

Yours truly,

PAUL ADAMS.

BOSTON, APRIL 23d, 1853.

Mr. J. L. C. Amee, stated in my presence, that he had sold or could sell, to Dexter E. Wadleigh, a number of his lots of land on the south-west side of Wall street, for the purpose of building good substantial brick dwelling houses, to be commenced at once ; provided he could have the conditions of purchase changed.

Mr. Wadleigh stated that he had purchased a portion of Mr. Amee's lots on Wall street, and should commence immediately to erect good swell front brick houses on the same, if the conditions as to building could be changed. He did not like to build on land, held under conditions, some of which must be violated.

Three or four days subsequent to the change of the conditions, Mr. Wadleigh called at the office, and enquired where Mr. Amee was to be found, as he (Wadleigh) had not been able to find him since the passage of the vote to change said conditions.

Mr. Wadleigh said he was anxious to know whether he was to have the land or not, for if he had it he should commence building immediately ; if not he must look for another place, or must take hold somewhere else.

STEPHEN TUCKER,
Superintendent of Public Lands.

BOSTON, APRIL 23d, 1853.

Hon. BENJAMIN SEAVER,

Dear Sir:—Having been absent from home in a distant state, from the 18th ultimo to the 19th instant, I have forgotten somewhat the exact language employed by J. L. C. Amee, in my presence, concerning matters arising from his petition to the City Council respecting "jail lands." I may, after further reflection, be able to recall to mind the exact language used by him.

At present I can only say, that the result of my interview

with Mr. Amee in the land committee, and subsequently in the office of the superintendent of public lands, fully warrants my saying, that he represented, that an individual was waiting the action of the City Council to close a negotiation for the purchase of lots on Wall street for the purpose of erecting dwelling houses thereon; and I was led to believe that the Wall street premises would be the sooner improved, by changing the original conditions, which were then so situated, that buyers were deterred from purchasing and improving the property.

Very respectfully,

Your ob't serv't,

STEPHEN TILTON, Jr.

South Boston, April 23, 1853.

Hon. Benj. Seaver,

Dear Sir:—In answer to the communication I received from Mr. Tucker, I will state what conversation passed between Mr. Amee and myself in regard to the jail lands. Mr. Amee called upon me, and stated that he was going to ask of the committee on public lands to remove the restrictions, or a part of them, on the lots on the west of Wall street, for the following reasons:

1st. That he had built eleven houses and a store upon the east side of said street, and that, owing to the high price of wages and lumber, and the tightness of the money market, he could not build the remaining houses at present.

2d. That he could sell a portion of the lots to a gentleman who would build first class dwelling houses, better than he could put up, but he would not buy the land with the restrictions upon it; and he said that it would do him a favor to have those restrictions taken off, so that he could make the sale to this person. By so doing, he said that the City would not lose anything, as they would have erected dwelling

houses during the summer that would be an ornament to the City. I believe this to be a true statement of his words as near as I can recollect.

Yours truly,

JAMES F. WHITTEMORE.

St. Mary's Church, April 25th, 1853.

Respected Sir:—At your request I make the following statement: 1. Soon after Mr. Amee purchased the jail lands, he proposed to sell a part to me; I declined on finding there was a street to be run through it, and thus not leaving depth enough for a church of the dimensions I then contemplated. I then purchased the Otis school-house, expecting to be able to purchase vacant land adjoining for a church; after many unsuccessful attempts, I was disappointed in this—up to this spring. I then wrote a note to Mr. Amee, asking an interview, being aware of the city restrictions.

2. In the interview, Mr. Amee informed me that the restrictions had been removed by the City Government in its official capacity, and laid before me the authenticated copies. I then examined the premises, granite building, &c., in open day, and informed Mr. Amee that I would consult Mr. Bowditch, to whom I was introduced for the first time, laid before him the papers, which he kept about one week, when he assured me all was right, and that I might make the stipulated payments.

3. My agreement with Mr. Amee was two dollars ten cents per foot—amounting to over thirteen thousand dollars, which I paid him in presence of Mr. Bowditch. I also paid the City Treasurer over five thousand dollars, the instalment due the 1st of April.

4. This being done, I received, with no little surprise a copy of the vote of the land committee, rescinding a former vote in favor of Mr. Amee. Mr. Bowditch, however, dispelled my fears, in saying that the faith of the city was already pledged for the fulfilment of my contract, &c.

This, Mr. Mayor, is a statement of facts, of my agency in the above transaction; I still rely with unaltered confidence, that the city government will grant our petition, and thus enable me to commence forthwith the erection of our church.

I have the honor to be,

Your faithful friend and servant,

JOHN McELROY,

Rector of St. Mary's Church.

Mr. D. E. Wadleigh states the following, as the substance of his transactions with Mr. Amee:

I think it was in the month of January, 1853, that I entered into negotiations with Mr. J. L. C. Amee for the purchase of 10 lots of the land known as the old jail land, situated upon Wall street, in order to secure the payment of a note held by me against Mr. Amee, which had been due for a long time, and upon which neither principal or interest had been paid, with the exception of about $500. (Mr. Amee had already paid the City 10 per cent. of the purchase money, and had given satisfactory security to the City for 10 per cent. more,) thus making in all 20 per cent. Mr. Amee was to sell me the lots at $1.78 per foot; the twenty per cent. of the purchase money was to go towards cancelling the obligation which I held, and I was to become liable to the City for the remainder, but in order to do this, I wished particularly to have the restriction in Mr. Amee's agreements, as to time, changed, and one or two more unimportant alterations made. I do not think I was very particular as to the conditions respecting the kind of buildings, as the extension of the time for building was my principal object. I knew of no other negotiations at this time respecting the land.

I now urged Mr. Amee to have the bonds assigned to me, in order to complete the purchase, which he neglected to do. While matters were in this unfinished state, (though I had

already made some arrangements for building, as soon as a final settlement should be effected,) Mr. Amee came out to my house one morning, and informed me that a company, I think he said, was desirous of purchasing all the vacant land held by him on Leveret and Wall streets, and *would* purchase the same provided I would release him from the 10 lots on Wall street, promising that he would settle my claim as soon as the sale with the company was effected. On this condition I consented to release him, though he has never paid anything as yet on the debt due me. I knew not at the time I first entered into negotiations with Mr. Amee, nor till after he called on me, that the Catholics were in any part interested in the sale of the land, or had negotiated with him for the sale of it. My intention, if I had succeeded in obtaining the land, was, to have proceeded immediately in the erection of buildings upon the lots, and I should probably have erected as good dwelling houses, as those mentioned in Mr. Amee's agreements, intending at that time to erect swell front houses. My object in being as explicit as I have been in my statement above, is to show the City Government and the public generally, that I was a bona fide purchaser, and had no collusion with Mr. Amee in the sale of the land.

D. E. WADLEIGH.

April 25, 1853.

City Document.—No. 33.

CITY OF BOSTON.

SALARY BILL.

In Common Council, February 17, 1853.

Ordered, That Messrs. Plummer, Sprague, and Hall, with such as the Board of Mayor and Aldermen may join, be a Committee to consider and report what salaries shall be paid to the City and County Officers for the ensuing financial year; and that said Committee be authorized to report in print.

Sent up for concurrence.

HENRY J. GARDNER, *President.*

In the Board of Mayor and Aldermen,
February 21, 1853.

Concurred, and Aldermen Rich and Whiting were joined.

BENJAMIN SEAVER, *Mayor.*

CITY OF BOSTON.

May 2d, 1853.

The Joint Special Committee, who were instructed to consider and report what salaries should be allowed the several City and County officers, for their services during the ensuing year, have attended to that duty, and ask leave to report the following order.

For the Committee,

T. P. RICH, *Chairman.*

CITY OF BOSTON.

AN ORDER,

Establishing the salaries of the officers of the City of Boston, and County of Suffolk, for the year 1853–4.

Ordered, By the Mayor and Aldermen and Common Council of the City of Boston, in City Council assembled, as follows:

The Salaries of the several City and County Officers, for the year beginning on the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, and ending on the thirty-first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, shall be as herein mentioned, to be paid quarter-yearly, unless herein otherwise ordered.

SECT. 1. The Salary of the *Mayor* shall be at the rate of *Four Thousand Dollars* per annum.

SECT. 2. The Salary of the *City Solicitor* shall be at the rate of *Twenty-Six Hundred Dollars* per annum, and he shall be allowed the sum of *Two Hundred Dollars* per annum for clerk hire.

SECT. 3. The Salary of the *City Treasurer* shall be at the rate of *Three Thousand Dollars* per annum, for performing the duties of City and County Treasurer and Collector, and there shall be allowed him the sum of *Thirty-Five Hundred Dollars* per annum, to be paid his clerks; and he shall be allowed the further sum of *Eleven Hundred Dollars*

to be paid to a clerk, for services for the care of the Water Accounts; and he shall account for all fees, moneys, and commissions which he shall receive in said capacity.

Sect. 4. The Salary of the *Auditor of Accounts* shall be at the rate of *Twenty-Five Hundred Dollars* per annum; and he shall be allowed the sum of *Nine Hundred Dollars* per annum to pay for a permanent clerk; and he shall account for all sums of money received by him in the said capacity.

Sect. 5. The Salary of the *City Clerk* shall be at the rate of *Fifteen Hundred Dollars* per annum; and he shall be allowed the further sum of *Twenty-Five Hundred Dollars* for the payment of his assistant clerks, (one of whom shall be required to prepare the annual voting lists;) and he shall account for all fees for recording mortgages of personal property and for all other sums of money received in his official capacity.

Sect. 6 There shall be paid to a Clerk (to be elected by the City Council,) who shall act as *Secretary* to any and all Joint Standing and Special Committees of the City Council when requested to do so, and perform such clerical duties as may be required of him by the Mayor and Aldermen, at the rate of *Six Hundred Dollars* per annum.

Sect. 7. The Salary of the *City Engineer* shall be at the rate of *Twenty-Five Hundred Dollars* per annum. The Salary of the *Assistant Engineer* shall be at the rate of *One Thousand Dollars* per annum.

Sect. 8. The Salary of the *Clerk of the Common Council* shall be at the rate of *Nine Hundred Dollars* per annum.

Sect. 9. The Salary of the *Chief of Police* shall

be at the rate of *Eighteen Hundred Dollars* per annum; and he shall be allowed a sum not exceeding *Two Hundred Dollars* per annum, to keep a horse and chaise, provided the bills for the same be approved by the Mayor. The Salary of the *First Police Deputy* shall be at the rate of *Twelve Hundred Dollars* per annum. The Salary of the *Second Police Deputy* shall be at the rate of *Eight Hundred Dollars* per annum.

Sect. 10. The Salary of the *Superintendent of Streets* shall be at the rate of *Fourteen Hundred Dollars* per annum. And the Committee on Paving shall have the power to furnish him with a horse and chaise at the expense of the City, and have the same kept at the City's stable, for which they shall approve the bills.

Sect. 11. The Salary of the *Superintendent of Public Lands* shall be at the rate of *Twelve Hundred Dollars* per annum.

Sect. 12. The Salary of the *Superintendent of Public Buildings* shall be at the rate of *Twelve Hundred Dollars* per annum. And he shall be allowed to hire, at the expense of the City, a horse and chaise, provided the bills for the same be approved by the Chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings.

Sect. 13. The Salary of the *Superintendent of Common Sewers* shall be at the rate of *Twelve Hundred Dollars* per annum. And he shall be allowed to hire, at the expense of the City, a horse and chaise, provided the bills for the same be approved by the Chairman of the Committee on Sewers and Drains; but the amount shall not exceed *Two Hundred Dollars* per annum.

Sect. 14. The Salary of the *Superintendent of*

Health shall be at the rate of *Twelve Hundred Dollars* per annum.

Sect. 15. The Salary of the *City Registrar* shall be at the rate of *Twelve Hundred Dollars* per annum; and he shall be allowed *Seven Hundred Dollars* per annum to be paid a permanent clerk; and he shall account to the City for all fees received for entering and publishing intentions of marriage and for interments of the dead; and for his *Assistant Registrars*, he shall be paid a sum not exceeding ten cents for information concerning each birth which may be obtained and received, and he shall be allowed *One Hundred and Fifty Dollars* for extra clerk hire.

Sect. 16. The Salary of the *Water Registrar* shall be at the rate of *Thirteen Hundred Dollars* per annum, with the privilege of having a horse and chaise at the City's expense, if the same is approved by the Committee on Water; but the amount of such expense shall not exceed *Two Hundred Dollars* per annum.

Sect. 17. The Salary of each of the *Assessors* shall be at the rate of *Thirteen Hundred Dollars* per annum, including the allowance provided for by the Revised Statutes of the Commonwealth; and there shall be allowed this department, the further sum of *Twenty-One Hundred Dollars*, to be paid for clerk hire.

The *Assistant Assessors* shall be allowed *Three Dollars* for each and every day which they shall severally certify that they have devoted to the service.

Sect. 18. The Salary of the *Superintendent of the Faneuil Hall Market* shall be at the rate of *Twelve Hundred Dollars* per annum, and he shall account

for all sums of money received by him in his official capacity.

The Salary of the *Deputy Superintendent* shall be at the rate of *Eight Hundred Dollars* per annum.

Sect. 19. The Salary of the *Chief Engineer* of the Fire Department shall be at the rate of *Twelve Hundred Dollars* per annum; that of the *Assistant Engineers* shall be at the rate of *Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars* per annum; that of the *Secretary* of the Board of Engineers shall be at the rate of *Eight Hundred Dollars* per annum, which shall be in full payment for all services that may be required of him by the Mayor and Aldermen, the Chief Engineer and the Board of Engineers.

The *Foremen* of the respective Engine, Hose, and Hook and Ladder Companies shall be paid at the rate of *One Hundred and Fifty Dollars* each, per annum, except the Foremen of the several East Boston Companies, who shall receive at the rate of *Seventy-Five Dollars* per annum.

The *Assistant Foremen* and *Clerks* of the said Companies shall be paid at the rate of *One Hundred and Twenty-Five Dollars* per annum, each, except the Assistant Foremen and Clerks of the several East Boston Companies, who shall be paid at the rate of *Sixty Dollars* each, per annum.

The *Stewards* of the said Companies shall be paid at the rate of *One Hundred and Twenty-five Dollars* each, per annum, except the several Stewards of the East Boston Companies, who shall be paid at the rate of *Sixty Dollars* per annum; and all other members of said Companies shall be paid at the rate of *One Hundred Dollars* each, per annum, except the members of the several companies at

East Boston, who shall be at the rate of *Fifty Dollars* each, per annum.

All the salaries above-named, except those of the Chief Engineer, and the Secretary of the Board of Engineers, shall be paid semi-annually.

Sect. 20. The Salary of the *Messenger of the City Council* shall be at the rate of *Nine Hundred Dollars* per annum, including services for School Committee; the Salary of the *Assistant Messenger* shall be at the rate of *Two Hundred Dollars* per annum.

Sect. 21. The Salary of the *Superintendent of the Boston Lunatic Hospital* shall be at the rate of *Twelve Hundred Dollars* per annum, and he shall be allowed sufficient house room, free of rent and board, for himself and family in said Hospital, which compensation and privileges shall be in full for his services as Superintendent of said Hospital, and also as Physician to all the Public Institutions at South Boston.

Sect. 22. The Salary of the *Master of the House of Correction* shall be at the rate of *Twelve Hundred Dollars* per annum, and he shall be allowed sufficient house room in said building, free of rent and board, for himself and family, but no other fees or perquisites shall be allowed him.

The Salary of the *Clerk of the Board of Overseers of the House of Correction* shall be at the rate of *Seven Hundred Dollars* per annum.

Sect. 23. The Salary of the *Superintendent of the House of Industry, &c.*, shall be at the rate of *One Thousand Dollars* per annum, and he shall be allowed sufficient house room in said building, free of rent and board, for himself and family; but no other fees or perquisite shall be allowed him.

SECT. 24. The Salary of the *Port Physician* shall
2 be at the rate of *Twelve Hundred Dollars* per
3 annum, and he shall be allowed sufficient house
4 room, free of rent and board, for himself and family;
5 but no other fees or perquisites shall be allowed
6 him.

SECT. 25. The Salary of the *City Physician*
2 shall be at the rate of *One Thousand Dollars* per
3 annum.

SECT. 26. The Salary of the *Harbor Master* shall
2 be at the rate of *Eight Hundred Dollars* per annum,
3 and he shall be allowed the sum of *Seven Hundred*
4 *and Thirty Dollars* to be paid to two boatmen, and
5 the further sum of *One Hundred and Fifty Dollars*
6 for rent of office and boat house.

SECT. 27. The Salary of the *Superintendent of*
2 *the North Free Bridge* shall be at the rate of *Nine*
3 *Hundred Dollars* per annum, and he shall be allow-
4 ed the shop on said bridge, rent free; the said com-
5 pensation and privileges to be in full for his servi-
6 ces and for the services of such assistants as he may
7 employ.

SECT. 28. The Salary of the *Superintendent of the*
2 *South Free Bridge* shall be at the rate of *Four*
3 *Hundred Dollars* per annum, and he shall be al-
4 lowed the use of the house and shop on the said
5 Bridge, free of rent. The said compensation and
6 privilege to be in full for the services of himself
7 and assistants.

SECT. 29. The Salary of the *Superintendent of the*
2 *East Boston and Chelsea Bridge* shall be at the
3 rate of *Two Hundred Dollars* per annum.

SECT. 30. The Salary of each of the *Justices of*

2 *the Police Court* shall be at the rate of *Fifteen Hun-*
3 *dred Dollars* per annum.

Sect. 31. The Salary of the *Clerk of the Police*
2 *Court* shall be at the rate of *Fifteen Hundred Dol-*
3 *lars* per annum.

Sect. 32. The Salary of the *First Assistant Clerk*
2 *of the Police Court*, shall be at the rate of *Fifteen*
3 *Hundred Dollars* per annum.

Sect. 33. The Salary of the *Second Assistant*
2 *Clerk of the Police Court* shall be at the rate of *One*
3 *Thousand Dollars* per annum.

Sect. 34. There shall be paid to a *Porter*, whose
2 duty it shall be to make all the fires, and do all the
3 cleaning necessary in the City Hall, the sum of
4 *Seven Hundred Dollars* per annum.
5 And there shall be paid to a *Porter*, whose duty
6 it shall be to make all the fires and do all the
7 cleaning necessary in the City Building (so called)
8 the sum of *Two Hundred Dollars* per annum, the
9 whole to be done to the satisfaction of the Superin-
10 tendent of Public Buildings.

Sect. 35. The Salary of the *Superintendent of*
2 *Faneuil Hall* shall be at the rate of *One Hundred*
3 *and Fifty Dollars* per annum.

Sect. 36. The Salary of the *Librarian of the Pub-*
2 *lic Library* shall be at the rate of *One Thousand*
3 *Dollars* per annum.

Sect. 37. The Salary of each of the Officers ap-
2 pointed by the Mayor and Aldermen to take charge
3 of *Truant and Vagrant Children*, shall be at the rate
4 of *Eight Hundred Dollars* per annum.

Sect. 38. The Salary of the *City Forester*, *Superin-*
2 *tendent of Common and Public Squares*, shall be at
3 the rate of *One Thousand Dollars* per annum.

Ordered, That whenever any City Officer shall demand payment for his salary, or any part thereof, it shall be the duty of the Auditor and City Treasurer, to deduct therefrom any and all sums due from such officer to the City.

City Document—No. 34.

CITY OF BOSTON.

REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC LANDS.

MAY, 1853.

In the Board of Mayor and Aldermen,

May 2, 1853.

Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Attest: S. F. McCleary, Jr., *City Clerk.*

CITY OF BOSTON.

To the Honorable the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Boston.

The Superintendent of Public Lands respectfully submits the following

REPORT:

The sales of Land under the direction of the Committee on Public Lands, since the commencement of the present municipal year, have been:

5	Lots on	Chester Square and Street,	12,804	sq. ft.	$10,301.44
3	"	Hanson Street, . .	5,396	"	3,593.68
2	"	Tremont Street, . .	18,120¾	"	10,093.08
1	"	Union Park, . . .	2,719¼	"	1,781.39
5	"	Waltham Street, . .	8,419	"	5,650.10
4	"	Shawmut Avenue, . .	5,724	"	5.117.90
1	"	Harrison Avenue, . .	30,000	"	18,750.00
		Amount, . . .	83,183	"	$55,287.59

Average price per foot of the above sales about 66½ cents.

There has also been sold to Jonas Chickering, Esq., a large lot on the northwest side of Tremont road near Roxbury line, containing two hundred and seven thousand five hundred and eighty square feet (207,580) at twenty cents (20 cents) per foot, amounting to forty-one thousand five hundred and sixteen dollars ($41,516.00).

Making the total amount of land sold, two hundred and ninety thousand seven hundred sixty-three square feet, (290,763) amounting to ninety-six thousand eight hundred and three dollars and fifty-nine cents, ($96,803.59) of which eight thousand one hundred and ninety-nine dollars and fifty-nine cents ($8,199.59) has been paid into the City Treasury in cash, and eighty-eight thousand six hundred and four dollars ($88,604.00) in bonds payable in annual instalments.

There have also been sold seven lots containing twenty-two thousand four hundred and ninety-four square feet (22,494) amounting to fourteen thousand two hundred twenty dollars and seventy-eight cents ($14,220.78). The bonds and agreements for which have been made out and executed on the part of the City, but not by the purchasers. There is no doubt, however, that most if not all of the lots will be taken by them.

The expenditures charged to the appropriation of public lands during the same period have been,—

For filling South Bay under the Evans contract, ...	$11,205.67
For advertising and selling lands, printing lithographic copies of plans, making an ornament for fountain, taxes, and for land taken from a passage way, . .	435.11
For filling Concord Street, repairing iron fence, setting tree guards, covering benches, and for filling and grading streets and squares, ...	637.61
Total, ...	$12,278.39

STEPHEN TUCKER.

City Document.—No. 35.

CITY OF BOSTON.

SOUTH BAY LANDS.

In Common Council, January 20, 1853.

Ordered, That the Joint Standing Committee on Public Lands be, and they are hereby authorized to appoint one or more Commissioners, not exceeding three, if in the judgment of the said Committee it shall be deemed advisable, to investigate the subject of the Contract between the City of Boston and William Evans respecting the filling up of the Public Lands, and all the facts and circumstances in relation to the same, and the present condition of the Public Lands arising under the said contract; with instructions to report fully to the said Committee, at an early day.

Sent up for concurrence.

HENRY J. GARDNER, *President.*

In the Board of Mayor and Aldermen,
January 21, 1853.

Passed in concurrence.

BENJAMIN SEAVER, *Mayor.*

In Common Council, May 5, 1853.

Ordered, That the Committee on Public Lands be authorized to report *in print* to the City Council, under the order of January last, in relation to the South Bay Lands, with instructions to report a detailed estimate of the probable cost of filling the territory owned by the City on the South Bay, to a suitable elevation above tide water, including the cost of Docks and Piers, conformably to a plan which they have lately submitted to the City Council.

Also, to report in detail, the probable cost of filling that portion of said territory lying north of Brookline street extended to the Commissioners' line and completing the docks and piers in the same; and what portion of this work, or of that upon the whole territory, it is expedient to complete at this time, and the probable cost thereof.

Sent up for concurrence.

HENRY J. GARDNER, *President.*

In the Board of Mayor and Aldermen,
May 9, 1853.

Passed in concurrence.

BENJAMIN SEAVER, *Mayor.*

The Joint Standing Committee on Public Lands beg leave now respectfully to report their doings under an order of the 20th January last, in relation to the filling up of the public lands on South Bay; that they deemed it expedient, under the authority contained in the said order, to appoint a commission to investigate the subject of the contract between the City and William Evans, and they accordingly appointed Messrs. Nathan Hale, P. W. Chandler, and Ezra Lincoln, as the Commissioners; these gentlemen being, in the opinion of the Committee, fully qualified to perform the duty assigned them, by their familiarity with the subject.

The contract was made with William Evans in 1848, and it cannot be supposed, that all the present members of the City Council, or of the Committee on Public Lands can be fully conversant with the doings under the contract, nor what course it is for the interest of the City now to pursue, in regard to the further prosecution of the work. It was wise, therefore, that the subject should be committed to disinterested and judicious persons, that all necessary information may be had, in order to guide the City Council in its future proceedings in this important work.

The Committee communicate herewith the report of the Commissioners, and also a letter received from two of them, (Mr. Chandler being absent at the time the letter was written), to which the attention of the Coun-

cil is requested. These documents, as annexed, will show, that while much has been accomplished to add a large and valuable territory to the property of the City, before nearly valueless, much yet remains to be done, in order that the anticipated remuneration may be realized. It is confidently believed by your Committee, that it is clearly for the interest of the City, that the work should be completed, not only to prevent what has been done from going to decay, but also to prevent a great loss of interest on the outlay already made. The sea wall bounded on the channel requires *immediate* attention, and no time should be lost in putting it in a safe condition.

Although the outlay already incurred in this work is large, and a large sum is yet required to complete it, yet it cannot be doubted, that it will ultimately be a beneficial operation to the City, and essentially help to pay its debt. Its cost should not be regarded like that for a public building, producing no direct income, as the expenditure will come back to us with a great increase in principal as well as in annual taxes, when the land is built upon, as it assuredly will be, when the filling up is completed. While the equipments for prosecuting the work are on hand, it is obviously more economical to go on with it, rather than to delay it for such a period that new materials and equipments must be procured, in order to proceed with it. The state of things existing between the City and Mr. Evans is such, that nothing more can be done, unless some new arrangements should be made with him, or some other party. The Committee would not, of course, make a new contract with Mr. Evans, unless, under all circumstances, it can be done as well or better with him than with any other competent party.

The Committee wish it to be distinctly understood that they have not gone into any examination of the prices proposed in the report of the Commissioners for completing the work, and they therefore give no sanction to what is said on that point.

The City Council will unquestionably insist that this work shall be completed at the smallest possible cost, and it is the purpose of the Committee, if authority should be granted to them to enter into negotiations for this completion, to canvass the plan and estimates submitted to them, with the strictest scrutiny.

But it should be remembered, that the investment now to be made must return to the City Treasury with a great increase, and the practical question for the decision of the Council is, "shall land be made at 25 or 26 cents per foot to be sold hereafter at 60 cents and over?" The attention of the Committee has been called to the fact, that the amount already paid for this work, with that now proposed to be expended for its completion, exceeds considerably the original estimate for the cost of it. This is so, and is readily accounted for. The original, plan upon which the primary estimate was based, proposed only to enclose the entire 67 acres with an exterior stone wall, and the filling was to be made to the top of this wall. By the plan now submitted to the Committee, and heretofore partially adopted, a large number of docks are to be formed, by which some 5000 or 6000 additional lineal feet of wall will be needed and some 50,000 square feet of oak pile wharf. And within the last five years the grades of the streets have all been raised as high as the level of the Mill Dam, and this increases the amount of filling not only upon the South Bay territory, but also upon all the lands south of Dover Street, and this additional filling is now to be supplied under this contract.

The Committee not being prepared, at present, to report in *detail* upon the probable cost of filling up the South Bay lands, and the territory north of Brookline Street, ask to be allowed further time for those objects.

Respectfully submitted by

BENJAMIN SEAVER,
ISAAC CARY,
BENJAMIN JAMES,
PAUL ADAMS,
FARNHAM PLUMMER,
JAMES F. WHITTEMORE,
THACHER BEAL,
STEPHEN TILTON, Jr.

May 10*th*, 1853.

To the Committee on Public Lands of the City Council of the City of Boston.

The Commissioners, appointed by the Joint Committee on Public Lands of the City of Boston, by virtue of an order of the City Council passed on the 21st of January last, "to investigate the subject of the contract between the City of Boston and William Evans, and all the facts and circumstances in relation to the same, and the present condition of the public lands under the said contract, with instructions to report fully to the said Committee at an early day," have given attention to the said duty, and they respectfully submit the following Report:

The original contract between the City and the said William Evans was executed on the 2d day of September, 1847. The principal object of it was to procure the filling up and grading of a large tract of marsh land and flats, lying in the South Bay, between Harrison Avenue and the Commissioners' line, for defining the limits of the harbor, and bounded southerly by the City of Roxbury, and northerly by the line of Malden Street, extended easterly from Harrison Avenue to the Commissioners' line. The area thus proposed to be reclaimed from the South Bay by filling it up and grading it with earth to be transported from a distance, in railroad cars, preparatory to laying it out in streets and building lots, was computed to contain about sixty-seven and a half acres, or 2,940,000 square feet; it being nearly equal in extent to a tenth part of the original upland of the entire city proper. The area of the City, however, had been previously, to the date of the above contract, more than doubled, by the artificial filling up of marsh lands and flats, a great portion of which area is now covered with streets and buildings. The advantages to the City, which have resulted from enterprises of a similar character to that now proposed, seem to justify a confidence in the success of the present undertaking. Be-

fore the making of this contract and preparatory to it, the City Council had caused to be constructed a sea wall extending from the border of the City of Roxbury, along the Commissioners' line for a distance of about 2,550 feet; which wall it was proposed should be extended to the northeasterly extremity of the territory to be filled up, making an entire length of 3,420 feet. By the contract with Mr. Evans, above referred to, it was stipulated that he should build the remaining portion of the sea wall, eight hundred and sixty-nine feet in length, and should fill up and grade the whole of the sixty-seven and a half acres of marsh land and flats, chiefly with gravel, to be transported in railroad cars, from a lot of land belonging to the City, situated in Dedham. A portion of the space near the sea wall was to be filled with dock or marsh mud, intended as a dyke to exclude the tide water.

Another object of the contract with Mr. Evans was to obtain a supply of gravel for the grading of Tremont Street and other streets in the southerly part of the City. For the attainment of these objects, it was stipulated with Mr. Evans in the said contract, that he would enter into an engagement with the Boston and Providence Railroad Corporation for the transport of the gravel required over that road, and over a branch railroad to be constructed by him at his own expense, leading from the Boston and Providence Railroad to the said South Bay, under the provisions of an act of the Legislature, passed April 13, 1847. He was also bound to furnish the materials for the construction of the said railroad, and with the exception of the gravel to be obtained from the City lands in Dedham, to furnish all the materials for the filling up and grading of the said lands. Mr. Evans also covenanted to provide, at his own charge, the necessary railroad cars, motive power, temporary tracts, and all other materials and implements necessary for the accomplishment of the work; to keep the said tracts and machinery in repair, and to save the City harmless from all claims for damages suffered by any persons in consequence of the interference of the said operations with the public highways. It was stipulated, also, that a proper supply of gravel should be

deposited by him at convenient points along the temporary tracks of the branch railroad for the purpose of filling up, grading and repairing of other streets in the City to be removed by carts to places in which it might be required.

In consideration of all the work thus engaged to be done by Mr. Evans, and of the liabilities assumed by him, including the filling up and grading of the sixty-seven and a half acres of marsh lands and flats ; including also the eight hundred and sixty-nine feet of sea wall, and the driving of piles for the foundations thereof ; together with the building of the branch railroad, and purchasing the materials therefor and procuring at his own charge the use of the Boston and Providence Railroad with the necessary motive power, and supplying the necessary gravel cars and other machines and implements, and for the liability assumed by him of making compensation for all damages sustained by any persons by reason of the works so to be carried on by him, the City covenanted on its part as the sole compensation for the work so to be done, the materials and facilities to be furnished, the expenses incurred and the liabilities assumed, to pay him for all the gravel and dock or marsh mud which should be so supplied for either of the said purposes, *at the rate of twenty-eight cents for each cubic yard*, the gravel to be estimated by measurement in excavation, and the dock or marsh mud to be paid for by measurement in the scows in which it should be delivered. This contract was based on a specification of the proposed work, for which bids were invited by public advertisement, Mr. Evans having proved the lowest bidder for the contract.

Shortly after the execution of the said contract, Mr. Evans found himself unable to make an arrangement with the Boston and Providence Railroad Company for the transportation of the gravel over that road, on terms which would enable him to fulfil his engagement with the City without heavy loss. He in consequence made an application to the City Council for such a change of his contract as would permit him to avail himself of an advantageous arrangement which he was able to make for taking the gravel from another

locality bordering on the Old Colony Railroad, and transporting it over that road, and over a branch connected therewith, to be built at his cost, leading across the South Bay, directly to the lands to be filled up and graded. To authorize this change in the mode of executing the work it was necessary to obtain not only the assent of the City Council to a change of the contract, but an act of the Legislature of the Commonwealth to authorize the building of the requisite Branch Railroad across the navigable waters of the South Bay. To induce the City Council to assent to the change, Mr. Evans proposed to furnish the gravel at his own cost, from land to be purchased by him, and approved by the Committee on Public Lands, and was prepared to enter into a contract with the directors of that Railroad to furnish the necessary motive power for transporting it over their own road, and over the proposed branch to the place of deposit.

The City Council, on the recommendation of the Committee of Public Lands, assented to the change, having in the meantime adopted on their recommendation an important change in the plan of the work to be executed, by which six docks were to be substituted for a part of the continuous sea wall described in the original contract. On a joint application of the parties to the Legislature, an act was obtained authorizing the construction of the necessary branch railroad, leading from the lands to be filled up—to be constructed in a substantial manner on piles across the South Bay, to be furnished with two draws for the passage of vessels, and to connect at a convenient point with the Old Colony Railroad. This branch railroad, including the bridge, was much more expensive than that which had been proposed in the original contract for forming a connection with the Providence Railroad, but it was for the interest of Mr. Evans to submit to the expense, in consideration of his more advantageous contract for the motive power, and the use of the Old Colony Railroad for the transportation of the gravel.

A new contract was executed on the 17th of April, 1848,

in which all the provisions of the previous one were retained, with the exception of those which were changed to adapt it to the new method agreed on, as above stated, of executing the work. In the rate and terms of payment by the City, and in the covenants of Mr. Evans, there were no changes except such as were necessary to adapt them to the change of date and to the changes in the mode of execution above specified. In consequence of the change of plan adopted by the City Council, while the proposed change of contract was under consideration, and which was adopted a short time before the new contract was executed, a misunderstanding arose during the progress of the work between the parties in regard to its true meaning, and the obligations resulting therefrom. A part of the questions arising under this misunderstanding have been the subject of an elaborate investigation by a board of arbitrators, on which an award was made, which has been carried into execution. There are other questions which in the opinion of the arbitrators could not be definitively settled in the state of the work at that time, and which in their opinion could be settled more equitably, as well as more advantageously to both parties, by a change of the existing contract in a manner to provide for the execution of the remaining part of the work on a plan entirely different from that provided for in it, instead of adjudicating upon what would be the rights and obligations of the parties under it, in case either party should attempt to enforce it. The undersigned infer from the terms of the order under which they hold their appointment, requiring them to investigate the subject of the contract—the facts and circumstances in relation to it, and the present condition of the public lands under it, that it was the desire of the City Council, not so much to obtain a detail of the matters in controversy, and an opinion of the legal questions involved therein in case an attempt were made by either to enforce the contract, as a suggestion of the best method of saving the rights of both parties under it by an equitable agreement, by which a further prosecution of the work in strict conformity with it shall be abandoned, and the enter-

prize shall be completed in a manner which experience has shown to be more eligible and manifestly more economical.

The undersigned deem it unnecessary to refer, except very briefly to these legal questions. It may be stated that the first question that arises is, whether the contract of April 17th is now at an end, by the expiration of the term of five years limited in the act authorizing the building of the branch railroad of which both parties have asked of the Legislature an extension, and which must be extended if the work is to be completed; and whether the City has now a right to take the bridge across the South Bay at a valuation of what the materials are now worth to take away. 2d. If the contract has not expired, whether Mr. Evans is authorized under it to proceed in filling in with gravel, in the vicinity of the sea wall, in a manner to force the mud upon the wall and to overthrow it; and if not, whether he would be entitled to an indemnity for the abridgment of his contract, the amount of which is material to ensuring him an indemnity for the expense already incurred, in building the bridge, the 869 feet of sea wall, and other expenditures. And 3d, whether he is bound to fill up and grade the space between the docks without additional compensation in consequence of being deprived of the ability to do it in the manner originally anticipated, by dumping the gravel from the railroad cars, to its final place of deposit.

These and various other questions of minor import, it is believed by the undersigned may be all waived, without injustice to either party, provided a contract can now be entered into between the City and Mr. Evans, under which he would be enabled to complete it more expeditiously, and at less cost than could be done by any other contractor, and on terms both satisfactory to him and as advantageous to the city, as could be made with any other parties. There are obvious reasons for the opinion that he can do the work in much less time, and at less cost, than any other party in the mere fact of his experience, and the large amount of machinery and other property possessed by him, adapted exclusively to the execution of the work, which no other per-

son could command but at a waste of expense and a great loss of time.

The undersigned without any further specification of the matters which might become a subject of controversy, if not settled by an amicable compromise, (which they have no reason to doubt might be effected, even should the proposal to secure the completion of the work fail,) will now proceed to state the alterations in the plan of the work which they are prepared to recommend for the adoption of the City Council, with specifications of the mode in which they recommend the work should be executed, and also the terms on which Mr. Evans has offered to complete the work, in all respects in conformity with these specifications; which terms the undersigned, on careful consideration and full enquiry of persons whom they deem best able to form a judgment of the proper structure of the work proposed, and of the cost of executing it, have come to the conclusion of recommending as in their judgment reasonable.

It appears to the undersigned that material changes in the manner of execution of nearly all the work which now remains to be done are indispensable for avoiding unnecessary expense and for ensuring the best disposition of the property. The important change adopted in 1848, on the recommendation of the Committee of Public Lands as above stated, by which it was determined to substitute for a continuous sea wall along the Commissioners' line, six docks, extending from the said line to a depth varying from 310 feet by the most northerly, to 220 by the most southerly of the said docks, is conceived to be a highly useful and important one. There is reason to believe that if the entire space within the wall had been filled, in the manner proposed in the first contract, by dumping gravel from the railroad track, and by gradually removing the track towards the wall, the wall would have been overthrown by the weight of pressure upon it in spite of any precaution which could have been used to guard against it. It is believed also that independently of this consideration the construction of these docks with two large wharves between them

of about a hundred feet each in width, on the channel, will add greatly to the value of the property, compared with what it would have possessed had it a water part on the channel only.

So fully are the undersigned persuaded that the value of the property is increased by the construction of the six docks already decided upon, that they recommend that the line of docks should be extended to the Roxbury line, by the construction of six other docks, each diminishing successively in depth, measuring from the Commissioners' line, so that the most southern dock shall be of a depth of a hundred feet, and the most northerly of the proposed additional docks about 200 feet. By this appropriation of the tract of land next adjoining the channel about 150,000 square feet would be embraced in the twelve docks in addition to one already constructed at the termination of Malden Street extended; and supposing a hundred feet in width beyond the head of the docks to be appropriated to the wharves and the space between each two docks, to be equally divided into two wharves, there would be twenty-five wharves, varying in dimension from 20,000 to 40,000 square feet each, exclusive of the adjoining docks. Such a disposition of this part of the land to be filled up, it is believed will render them more available in increasing the business facilities of the City, and at the same time more productive as saleable property, than any other disposition that can be made of them.

For the purpose of further increasing the value of the wharves so proposed to be constructed, and also of rendering them more safe against the failure of the wall facing on the channel, and at the same time providing for a greater depth of water than could be preserved, if the wall were built immediately upon the Commissioners' line, it is recommended that the front of each wharf to the extent of thirty feet in width from this line, should be built upon strong oak piles, surrounded by a substantial capping and a covering of gravel. It is proposed that the walls in the rear of this frontage of pile wharf shall be supported by braces from the

piles of the wharf, beside resting with a broad base upon piles firmly driven, with a substantial ballasting in the rear. Such a structure in front, will admit of the deepening of the channel, without hazarding the stability of the wharves. It is proposed, therefore, for the purpose of giving additional value to these wharves, and at the same time improving the navigation to the Roxbury line, to excavate the channel for a width of a hundred feet along the whole line of wharves and docks, to a depth of four feet below the level of the present channel. The mud so removed in the excavation, will be disposed of in filling in the rear of the front wall of the wharves, and of the side wall of the docks.

For the purpose of ensuring the stability of the side walls of the docks, it is proposed to build them of large stones resting on five lines of piles each with a base of 12 feet in width, diminishing uniformly in width to the top, and surmounted with a coping in no part less than three feet in width. In the rear of the side and front walls of all the wharves, it is proposed to place a heavy ballast of small stone, and to fill in to a certain extent with dock mud, proceeding from the wall in a manner to prevent the pressure of the mud against the base of the walls.

This mode of construction will make it necessary to remove the whole of the sea wall built along the Commissioners' line previously to 1848, from the most southerly proposed wharf to the most northerly one erected by Mr. Evans, and which it is believed is permanently built. The proposed pile wharf and the entrance to the docks will occupy the place of the present wall, and the stones to be removed will be used in the construction of the new wall, at a distance of thirty feet from the present line. It is computed that the expense of building the new wall by the use of these materials, together with the expense of removal of the ballast and the piles which it will be necessary to remove, will be equal to the cost of a new wall from new materials furnished for the purpose.

It is thought by the undersigned that some changes may be advantageously made in the laying out of the streets

within the tract of land thus to be filled up and graded with a view to a more convenient adaptation of them to the profitable appropriation of it to the construction of docks and wharves. But as these changes will not affect the contract now proposed to be made, they may be reserved for future consideration and enquiry. There is, however, one improvement which they beg leave to suggest, and they recommend that measures be taken for carrying it into effect. In any arrangement which may be made of the streets, that which is designated on the existing plan of the said lands, as Albany Street, intended to be a continuation of Albany Street now running the whole length of the South Cove, will become a most important street and one of the principal thoroughfares in the southerly part of the city. It will be important, therefore, that it should be extended to Dorchester and be connected with Davis and East Streets, two streets already much travelled leading through the easterly part of Roxbury to Dorchester. To admit of a continuation of this street, it will be necessary to erect a bridge across the Roxbury Canal with a draw for the passage of vessels, for which the authority of a Legislative act will be required. It is recommended, if this suggestion be approved, that an application be made to the Legislature at the present session for authority to erect such a bridge.

The undersigned having agreed to recommend the completion of the work, whenever it shall take place, in conformity with the plan above described and more distinctly delineated in a drawing therewith exhibited, submitted the same to Mr. Evans with a request that he would name the most favorable terms on which he would enter into a contract in a form satisfactory to the Committee on Public Lands, with proper conditions and covenants to ensure its faithful execution and on the condition that the contract of April 17, 1847, shall be cancelled and all obligations and liabilities arising under it cease.

It is proposed that the specifications on which the contract will be based shall require Mr. Evans to excavate a channel along the whole front of the City's Land on the South Bay,

one hundred feet wide, and to a depth of four feet below the present channel—that he shall build a substantial wharf in a manner, specially described, for ensuring its strength and durability and to enable it to give support to the wall in rear of it, to be thirty feet in width extending along the front of all the wharves proposed to be built with the exception of the most northerly one,—to be supported on large oak piles firmly driven and surmounted with timber and a covering of gravel, making 57,330 feet of wharf. He shall build substantial walls of stones of large dimensions, and in a manner to be specified, along the heads of the several wharves and also around the three sides of the twelve docks except the parts already laid by him, making a lineal extent of wall of 5,799 feet. The walls around the docks to be of a width of 12 feet at the base resting on five rows of piles diminishing to three feet at the top and to be covered with a coping well clamped, not less than three feet in width, and the walls in rear of the pile wharf to be ten feet wide at the base, three feet at the top and on four rows of piles; the present walls along the front line, as far as the pile wharf shall extend, to be removed and the materials to be used in the construction of the new wall, and a heavy ballasting of stone to be placed in the rear of the wall of an extent to be specified.

He shall furnish and deliver all the gravel and mud which shall be required to fill the entire space within the walls, and between them and Harrison Avenue, to the level of Albany Street, or the level of sixteen feet above low water mark; to be placed in the manner specified; he shall do all the work to the satisfaction of the City Engineer—shall guarantee that all the wall shall stand firmly for one year; and shall complete the whole work by the end of October, 1854.

On this specification Mr. Evans will contract to execute the whole work, furnish all the materials, and take all the liabilities specified in the former contract, for the sum of *Three hundred and sixty-one thousand four hundred and twenty-one dollars.* The above sum added to the expenditure already made on the South Bay, together with the sum $63,937, paid for land, will make the entire cost of the lands

thus filled up, measuring 2,940,300 feet with the adjoining docks and wharves, (the land being graded to the level of Albany Street and land out in streets ready for sale and for the erection of buildings,) about $600,000.00.

This will be equal to an average of about twenty-one cents per square foot for the whole tract, and twenty-six and one-half cents per foot for the land, wharves and docks exclusive of the streets.

The undersigned, without entering into any discussion of the policy originally adopted of filling up and improving this territory and without offering any opinion relative thereto, have confined themselves mainly to a consideration of *the existing state of things*, and the best method to be pursued in order to bring this great property into an available position. Whether the work shall be completed or not at the present time, the City Council must decide. But it is obvious that the question of completing and bringing into an available situation a property upon which a large amount of money has been appended, involves very different considerations from the question of commencing such a work anew.

All which is respectfully submitted.

NATHAN HALE,
PELEG W. CHANDLER,
EZRA LINCOLN.

Boston, April 12, 1853.

To the Honorable Benjamin Seaver, Mayor, and Chairman of the Committee of the City Council on Public Lands.

Sir,—We have been requested to present for the information of the Common Council, a brief recapitulation of the recommendations contained in the Report of the Commissioners who were appointed under an order of the City Council passed on the 21st of January last. The duty with which they were entrusted was "to investigate the subject of the contract between the City of Boston and William Evans, respecting the filling up of the Public Lands, and all the facts and circumstances in relation to the same, and the present condition of the public lands under the said contract with instructions to report fully to the said Committee."

It was understood by the Commissioners that the principal objects of their appointment were to ascertain the best method of completing the important improvements of the City lands in the South Bay, and at the same time of settling all questions which may arise between the City and the said William Evans, under the contract of April 17th, 1848. Some decision of the City government on the first branch of this enquiry has become indispensable, before the work in the South Bay can be carried much farther, and the other subject is necessarily connected with this, because the contract cannot be fully executed, until the mode of completing the improvement shall be determined.

The contract referred to is of a somewhat peculiar character. Its object was to convert into solid land, suitable for streets and building lots, a tract equal to a tenth part of the whole original upland of the City proper, consisting of flats and marsh lands, periodically covered by the tide, including the part of the South Bay lying between Harrison Avenue and a sea wall, which had been for the most part previously built, along the commissioners' line of the harbor,—the whole tract containing nearly three millions of square feet. This work was to be done by transporting gravel over the Old

Colony Railroad, and over a branch road to be constructed for the purpose across the navigable waters of the Bay. This Mr. Evans contracted to do, including the building, at his own cost of the Branch Railroad, with two draws for the passage of vessels, including also the building of the residue of the sea wall of 869 feet, the furnishing of the gravel and transporting it to its place of deposite, under a contract with the Old Colony Railroad—the furnishing of all other materials and labor,—and besides guaranteeing the City against all claims for damages, arising either from collisions and accidents on the highways, or other causes. The only consideration he was to receive for all these services and liabilities, was by the terms of the contract, to consist of a compensation of twenty-eight cents per cubic yard, for the gravel and earth, which should be transported by him for the filling; the part of the sea wall which he was to build being embraced in the measurement, at the same rate per cubic yard. This mode of remuneration made the amount of filling required an essential element in the contract, as on it depended the sufficiency of the compensation to cover the cost of the preparatory works, and the necessary outfit, on which no separate price was fixed.

The original contract with Evans provided for the taking of the gravel from the City's land bordering on the Boston and Providence Railroad in Dedham; but, in consequence of being unable to make a satisfactory contract for the transport of gravel over that railroad, he applied for such a change of the contract as would enable him to bring the gravel over the Old Colony Railroad; in consideration of which he agreed to furnish the gravel at his own cost, and to build a much more expensive bridge over the South Bay. While the negotiation for this change was pending, the City government decided on an important change in the manner of filling up a part of the flats, by providing for the construction of six docks in place of the northerly part of the sea wall; by which the extent of flats to be filled up, in the deepest part, was essentially curtailed, and the quantity of gravel required diminished. On this ground Evans made a large claim upon

the City for damages, in being deprived of a portion of that part of his contract on which his compensation depended, which claim, with some others of minor importance, was submitted to a settlement by arbitration. On this claim the decision of the arbitrators was adverse to him, on the ground that the change resolved on was known to him, before the new contract was concluded, and that by executing the contract he impliedly assented to it, if he did not expressly agree to it.

The Commissioners on a careful consideration of the most advantageous mode of completing this improvement, in reference both to the saleable value of the land, and to the permanent value of property in that vicinity, from the facilities for the transaction of various branches of business, having taken the advice of persons conversant with the value of wharf property in that part of the City, were of opinion that the change made in the original plan of this improvement, providing for the construction of six docks, was a very judicious one; and that the property would be still further improved by extending the line of docks along the whole length of the channel to the Roxbury line, making six additional docks. For the purpose of still farther increasing the value of the property, they agreed to recommend, that in place of a wall fronting immediately upon the channel, a substantial wharf on oak piles, and covered with a strong capping and gravel, thirty feet in width, should be built along the whole extent of the channel, it being deemed essential to sustain the wall of the wharf in rear of it; and also that the channel should be deepened along the whole extent, at least four feet below its present depth, for a width of a hundred feet—the mud taken from the excavation being used in the filling of the wharves. They recommend also that the present sea wall shall be entirely removed, and the materials used in the construction of a more substantial wall on a broader base, strongly ballasted to secure its stability and permanency, both in the rear of the pile wharf and on the sides of all the docks. These extensive lines of heavy wall and pile wharf, with the excavation of the channel, will of course add essen-

tially to the cost of the work; but it is thought that the improved value of the property, will be more than equivalent to the additional cost. The removal and rebuilding of the present sea wall, with the exception of the part of it built under Evans's contract, would at any rate be necessary, as it is manifest that it would not stand against the pressure of gravel and mud filling upon the inner side of it, and that it would be overthrown to the great injury of the navigation.

For this reason it was long since perceived that the contract of Mr. Evans could not be completed, until provision should be made therefor, by rebuilding the wall on a much broader base, or some other changes of plan adopted; as the damage, arising from the overturning of the wall, would be more than equivalent to the benefit of the filling. There are also other questions which will naturally arise on the proper and equitable construction of the contract, in relation to the filling of the wharves between the docks, and in relation to the termination of the contract, which it is desirable to adjust by voluntary agreement between the parties, instead of a further arbitration; especially as by such adjustment any delay in the prosecution of the work may be obviated. These questions having been stated by the Commissioners in their report somewhat more fully, for the information of the Committee, it was apprehended that a publication of the report before their adjustment might possibly compromise the rights of the parties, in case of the failure of an amicable settlement, and it was therefore suggested that it might be desirable to refer the subject to the Committee for their decision without printing the report.

The Commissioners have explained in their report, somewhat in detail, the plan which they recommend for the completion of the work, with the manner of executing it, as we have endeavored briefly to state it. This plan was submitted by them to Mr. Evans for an estimate of the cost at which he would contract to complete it, in the course of the two ensuing seasons. In reply they received a proposition which on comparison with their own estimate of the cost, founded on the best information which they could obtain, together

with a fair allowance for contingencies, with the risks taken and a reasonable profit, was submitted to the Committee, as in the opinion of the Commissioners a reasonable one, but one which they always believed the Committee would feel bound to revise thoroughly before adopting it.

It was not their intention to recommend to the Committee, to close a contract with Mr. Evans on more favorable terms than the best which could be obtained from any other responsible party, who would execute it within the same space of time; nor do they suppose that the Committee would think of awarding it to him on any more favorable terms. But within those limits the Commissioners were of opinion that it would be obviously to the advantage of the City, to make a new contract with him, as by so doing they would compromise all questions which may otherwise arise under the old contract, and would obtain the advantage of having the work pressed forward immediately, by a contractor possessed of all the means for its immediate prosecution, with a degree of experience in the prosecution of such an enterprise which few contractors possess, and with an energy and prudence in guarding against accidents, of which he has given satisfactory proof. It may be deemed, also, an additional reason for considering the terms on which he is willing to execute the contract, before offering it to other contractors, that it is obvious from his being in possession of the gravel cars and other means for the prosecution of the work, on which he must sustain a heavy loss unless they are thus employed, that it will be for his interest to close a contract on more favorable terms, than would induce any other party to undertake it; and that he would be likely to execute any contract which he would now make, with less risk of failure, and in a shorter period of time than any person not already experienced in this description of work.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servants,

NATHAN HALE,
EZRA LINCOLN.

Boston, April 28, 1853.

City Document—No. 36.

CITY OF BOSTON.

REPORT

OF

SALES, CONTRACTS, &C.

MADE BY THE

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS.

In Common Council, May 5, 1853.

Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Attest: W. P. Gregg, *Clerk C. C.*

CITY OF BOSTON.

May 5th, 1853.

The Joint Standing Committee on Public Lands in pursuance of an Order of the City Council, passed April 25th, 1853, as follows, viz:—

In Common Council, April 21st, 1853.

Ordered: That the Committee on Public Lands shall give to this Board, within two weeks from this date, a full account of all sales of land, if any have been made, or of any release of condition of sales, also of all contracts, bonds and agreements for land from the commencement of the present year to this time.

Sent up for concurrence.

HENRY J. GARDNER, *President.*

In the Board of Mayor and Aldermen,
April 25th, 1853.

Passed in concurrence.

BENJAMIN SEAVER, *Mayor.*

Respectfully submit the following

REPORT.

That on the 28th ultimo the Committee instructed the Superintendent of Public Lands to report to them a statement of the amount of land sold, and the price;—

the amount sold, but not conveyed—and the sum received for the same in cash and bonds; also, all such other facts and information as will enable the Committee to comply with the above mentioned Order.

In conformity therewith the following statements were submitted, and they convey to the City Council all, and such information as your Committee deem that the Order contemplated.

Office of Superintendent of Public Lands,
May 4th, 1853.

In pursuance of instructions the Superintendent would respectfully call the attention of the Committee to City Documents numbered 32 and 34; also, to the annexed statement marked A.

STEPHEN TUCKER.

The reports and statements referred to, show that the sales of land made under the direction of the Committee during the four months which they have been in office, amount to very nearly 300,000 square feet, for which there has been paid and secured to be paid the sum of about $100,000. There have also been sold, but not yet conveyed, 22,500 square feet of land, for which the City will receive the sum of about $14,000.

The average annual sales of land for the past ten years are 200,000 feet—the amount sold the first third of the present year is 322,500 feet.

In conclusion your Committee would say that they have held twenty-three sessions during the four months they have been in office, in addition to the time appropriated in Sub-Committee to visiting (in company with

the Superintendent of Public Lands), such portions of the public territory as purchasers desired to negotiate for. The City Council may judge whether the Committee have faithfully, properly and judiciously attended to the matters entrusted to them.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

For the Committee.

PAUL ADAMS.

A.

At the commencement of the present municipal year, a petition, signed by James B. Dow and others (praying that the line of Chester Street, southeast from Harrison Avenue might be defined) was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

In accordance with instructions from said Committee the Superintendent of Public Lands reported, that,

On the 19th day of April, A. D. 1830, the City conveyed to Dr. Winslow Lewis about 50,000 superficial feet of land, near the corner of Northampton Street and Harrison Avenue, at two and one half cents (2½ c.) per foot. Said lot is bounded on one side by a dock that was owned in common by the City and other parties. The City in addition to the fee in the land conveyed to said Lewis all its right, title and interest in the before named Dock, subject to the following conditions, viz :—

"Said dock to be always kept open and unobstructed for navigation to within one hundred and thirty feet of the northwesterly end thereof; reserving to said City the right to take any part of the above described premises for the purposes of a canal or road, or both, whenever they may deem it expedient, paying therefor at the same rate per square foot which said Lewis now pays said City."

For the purpose of so locating said Chester Street as to carry out the plan proposed by the Committee on Public Lands in 1848, and the improvements proposed by the Committee of 1850, it became necessary that the City should obtain a title to about seventeen thousand five hundred feet (17,500 feet) of the aforesaid land, which the present owner, James B. Dow, Esq., was willing to convey to the City for the purpose of a street, provided he could be released from the conditions before referred to in the deed to Dr. Lewis.

In view of the foregoing statement, the Committee on the 16th of March last, voted to adopt the following Report and recommended the adoption of the accompanying Order.

March 17*th*, 1853.

To the City Council—

The Joint Standing Committee on Public Lands to whom was referred the petition of James B. Dow and others, Report—

That for the purpose of facilitating the completion of proposed improvements in the continuation of Chester Street, on the eastern side of Harrison Avenue, it will be necessary to secure to the City a title to a portion of the land now owned by said James B. Dow, which land, he, the said Dow, will convey to the City on the condition that the City will release said Dow from certain conditions expressed in the deed of said land, and that said street shall be laid out and graded at an early day.

The Committee believing that said conditions have become of no importance to the City (as the proposed plan of improvements in the South Bay territory has been entirely changed since April, 1830, when the land

was sold by the City to Winslow Lewis, Jr.) do unanimously recommend the passage of the following Order.

For the Committee.

STEPHEN TILTON, Jr.

In Common Council, March 17th, 1853.

Ordered—That the Joint Standing Committee on Public Lands be, and they hereby are, authorized to receive such conveyance of land from James B. Dow as shall be found necessary for the continuation of Chester Street on the easterly side of Harrison Avenue, and the Mayor is hereby authorized to sign such release of conditions in the deed of land conveyed to Winslow Lewis, Jr., under date of April 19th, 1830, as said Committee may deem for the best interest of the City.

Passed. Sent up for concurrence

HENRY J. GARDNER, *President.*

March 21st, 1853.

Read and concurred.

BENJAMIN SEAVER, *Mayor.*

Under the authority granted by the foregoing order the Mayor on the fourth of April last, under the direction of the Committee, released the said Dow from the aforenamed conditions in the deed to Dr. Lewis, and on the next day the Committee received a deed of the seventeen thousand five hundred (17,500) feet of land referred to.

And on the 6th day of the same month, the Committee in pursuance of the accompanying Ordinance, caused Chester Street to be laid out and extended over said

land, and City land adjoining, about five hundred feet to the Creek, which was formerly the boundary line between Boston and Roxbury, and submitted their doings to the Board of Mayor and Aldermen.

City Ordinance—passed Nov. 7th, 1850.

Section 3d. The said Committee are authorized to lay out and make such streets, passage-ways and squares on the public lands, to lay such sewers therein, and to make such alterations in the lots, as they may deem expedient, subject to the approval of the Mayor and Aldermen.

In Board of Mayor and Aldermen,
April 11th, 1853.

The laying out of Chester Street from the southeasterly side of Harrison Avenue to the Creek, as contained in an order of the Committee on Public Lands, dated April 6th, 1853, and this day communicated to the Mayor and Aldermen, was approved by this Board.

Attest: S. F. McCleary, Jr., *City Clerk.*

City Document.—No. 37.

CITY OF BOSTON.

FRANKLIN STREET

AND

FRANKLIN PLACE.

In the Board of Mayor and Aldermen,
May 16, 1853.

Accepted and ordered to be printed.

Attest: S. F. McCleary, Jr., *City Clerk.*

CITY OF BOSTON.

In Board of Mayor and Aldermen,

May 16, 1853.

The Committee on Streets, to whom was referred the remonstrance of Thomas Wigglesworth and others against the renumbering of Franklin Place, ask leave to

REPORT:

The remonstrants propose that the numbers should commence from Federal Street instead of Washington Street, and represent that there would then be no change required in the numbers on Franklin Place. The Committee find that there are objections to this arrangement. In the first place there are one or more buildings which in this way would have no numbers at all. In the second place this plan makes no provision for the prospective changes in the Place, and would in all probability become still more defective in a short time as new buildings are erected. In the third place, it reverses the order of numbering adopted in all other Streets which intersect Washington Street, it being the uniform custom to have the numbers commence from that Street, and is on this account objectionable.

But it is perhaps unnecessary to consider the expediency of adopting the proposed plan, as in consequence of the delay produced by the remonstrants, it is

now too late to renumber the Street and Place in season for the Directory for the ensuing year.

In the last municipal year there were several petitions from residents on particular streets to have their streets renumbered, and also a formal petition emanating from the Boston Provident Association, setting forth the great inconvenience arising from the irregular numbers of our streets, and requesting the action of the Board of Mayor and Aldermen in relation to it. The Committee on Streets, to whom these petitions were referred, after consulting Mr. George Adams, who from his long experience in compiling the Directory is perfectly familiar with the subject, offered an order for the renumbering of fifty of those streets, where the irregularity was the greatest. This order has been successfully carried into effect, though not without more or less opposition from those who were adverse to a change of their numbers.

The attention of the Committee was called to the irregularity in the numbers of Franklin Street and Franklin Place, by one of the oldest and most respectable residents in that part of the City, who represented that he suffered great inconvenience in consequence of it; and your Committee feel perfectly assured that any intelligent disinterested person, who should examine the present numbers of that Street and Place, and compare them with the proposed new numbers, would decide without the least hesitation that the public convenience and particularly the convenience of those who are more immediately interested, would be greatly promoted by the change. Under these circumstances the Committee cannot but regret that individuals have allowed their private feelings to interfere with a public improvement, so far at least, as to cause its delay for another year.

It is obvious that the numbering of Streets is one of those things which could not well be done by concert among the individual residents. Any considerable change would be likely to meet with opposition from some quarter. The feelings of individuals should always be treated with respect and tenderness, but unless the public good and convenience are to be paramount to private wishes or prejudices, or to private interests even, there must be an end to all improvements in this direction.

The remonstrants say that "they have reason to believe that there are rights of property attached to the aforesaid twenty-four houses to which property the dwellers in Franklin Street have no claim."

The Committee do not understand how any rights of the proprietors can possibly be periled by the proposed change in the numbers, especially as there is no proposition to alter or discontinue the name of the place.

The Committee would here take leave of the matter with the recommendation that the Board take no further action on the subject, and in the hope that the remonstrants may find before another year, that their apprehensions are groundless and may add their wishes to those of their neighbors for an improvement which the public convenience appears to demand.

For the Committee.

SAMPSON REED, *Chairman.*

City Document—No. 38.

CITY OF BOSTON.

AN ORDINANCE

IN RELATION TO THE

SURVEY OF LUMBER.

In the Board of Mayor and Aldermen,

May 16, 1853.

Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Attest: S. F. McCleary, Jr., *City Clerk.*

CITY OF BOSTON.

In Board of Mayor and Aldermen,

May 16, 1853.

An Ordinance regulating the Survey and Admeasurement of Lumber in the City of Boston.

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of Boston, in City Council assembled:*

In the month of January annually, there shall be chosen by concurrent vote of the City Council, a Surveyor-General of Lumber, for the City of Boston, who shall be well skilled in the surveying, sorting, and admeasurement of lumber, who shall be removable at the pleasure of the City Council, and unless sooner removed, shall hold his office one year, and until a successor shall be chosen in his place.

SECT. 2. The said Surveyor-General shall appoint not less than twelve, competent and skilful deputy-surveyors of lumber; two of whom shall be specially commissioned to survey all kinds of timber, used in the building of ships, and two others shall be specially commissioned, to survey mahogany, ash, cedar, and all other kinds of ornamental wood and lumber.

The Surveyor-General shall be answerable for his deputies, and shall take bonds from them respectively for the faithful discharge of their duty, and they shall be sworn faithfully to perform the same, and they shall be removable at the pleasure of said Surveyor-General.

No person shall be appointed or continued in office as a deputy-surveyor, who shall be employed by any dealer in the kind of lumber which he is appointed to survey, except in the duties of his office, or who is himself a dealer in that kind of lumber.

Sect. 3. All lumber, of every description, which shall have been actually purchased in other domestic ports or in foreign markets according to the survey and admeasurement established by law in such places, shall not be required to be resurveyed when landed in Boston unless the purchaser shall request such survey—in which case the Surveyor-General shall in all cases cause the same to be surveyed according to law at the expense of the party applying for the same.

All lumber brought into the City of Boston for sale other than that before named in this section shall be surveyed according to the provisions of this ordinance.

Sect. 4. White pine boards and plank shall be divided into five sorts. The first sort, or No. 1, shall be denominated *clear*, and shall include boards not less than one inch thick and plank of all dimensions which are free from rot, sap, knots and shakes. The second sort, or No. 2, shall be denominated *planers*, and shall include boards not less than one inch thick, free from rot and large knots and suitable for planing, provided that such boards as are

clear, but are deficient in thickness, as aforesaid, shall be received as planers by making such allowance as may be required to make them equal to one inch thick. The third sort, or No. 3, shall be denominated *select*, and shall include square edged boards free from rot and large, loose or black knots, and also narrow boards free from knots but containing sap upon both edges and not less than seven-eighths of an inch thick. The fourth sort, or No. 4, shall be denominated *box*, and shall include boards not less than seven-eighths of an inch thick, sound and square edged. The fifth sort, or No. 5, shall be denominated *scoots*, and shall include all boards not included in either of the foregoing qualities.

Sect. 5. In the survey of pine scantling, there shall be two sorts. The first shall be denominated *merchantable*, and shall include all scantlings that are sound and square edged. The second sort shall be denominated *scoots*, and include all other descriptions.

Sect. 6. In the survey of spruce, hemlock and juniper boards, plank, and scantling, there shall be two sorts, the first sort shall be denominated *merchantable*, and shall include all boards, plank and scantling that are sound and square edged. The second sort shall be denominated *scoots*, and shall include all other descriptions.

Sect. 7. In the survey of ash, maple, and other hard wood and ornamental boards, plank, and scantling, there shall be two sorts, the first shall be denominated *merchantable*, and shall include all boards, plank, and scantling that are sound and free from shakes; the second sort shall be denominated *scoots* and shall include all other descriptions.

Sect. 8. In the survey of timber, except mahog-

any and cedar, there shall be two sorts; the first sort shall be denominated *merchantable*, and shall include all timber that is sound, straight and nearly square edged, and in lengths or joints not less than sixteen feet in length, due allowance being made for sap. The second sort shall be denominated *refuse*, and shall include timber of all other descriptions.

Sect. 9. In the survey of mahogany and cedar, there shall be but one sort. And it shall be the duty of the Surveyor-General of lumber, and of his deputies, who are specially appointed to survey mahogany and cedar, to number all the mahogany and cedar logs or sticks contained in each lot or cargo, in regular numerical order, and to mark the number of each log or stick upon the same, in legible characters. And the said Surveyor shall, to the best of his ability, ascertain the whole number of feet, board measure, in each and every log or stick, and what quantity thereof is merchantable and what is refuse. And said Surveyor shall thereupon issue a certificate, or survey bill, of said survey, in which shall be stated the number of each log or stick, and the whole number of feet contained in the same, and specifying the number of feet which is merchantable and refuse.

Sect. 10. Sawed or hewed timber shall be surveyed by board measure. In the survey of boards, planks, scantling and timber, the contents of the same shall be truly marked thereon, in plain and legible numbers, and all other marks shall be erased. Allowance and deductions shall be made for splits, not exceeding in any case one-half the extent of the split. All boards, plank, scantling, and timber, shall be received and sold according to the contents thereof, as fixed and marked under the

aforesaid regulations; but all surveys required by the third section, shall be made under the direction of the Surveyor-General by his deputies, and application shall be made by all persons requiring surveys to the Surveyor-General, who shall in each and every case notify and give directions to his deputies.

Sect. 11. That the fees for surveying and marking, according to the foregoing provisions of this ordinance, and to be paid by the purchaser, shall be as follows, viz.: for pine, spruce, hemlock and juniper boards, plank, scantling and timber, twenty-four cents for every thousand feet, board measure. For oak timber, twenty-four cents for every ton; for ash, maple, and other hard wood, and ornamental boards, plank and joist, forty cents for every thousand feet, board measure; for Cuba, St. Domingo, and other branch or hard mahogany, one dollar for every thousand feet, board measure; and for mahogany, from the Bay of Honduras, and for Cedar, seventy-five cents for every thousand feet, board measure.

Sect. 12. That the deputy-surveyors shall collect the fees specified in the eleventh section, as often as once in three months, and when collected shall pay over to the Surveyor-General, to his own use, ten cents for every hundred cents so collected and received by them.

Sect. 13. That it shall be the duty of the Surveyor-General, annually, on the first Monday of February, to make a true return to the City Council, of all lumber surveyed by his deputies, specify the various kinds and qualities, and by whom surveyed and the amount of all fees received by him, and his deputies, pursuant to this ordinance.

SECT. 14. That if the said Surveyor-General, or either of his deputies, shall be guilty of or connive at any fraud or deceit in surveying, marking, or numbering the contents of any boards, plank, scantling or timber, he shall forfeit and pay for every offence a sum not less than ten dollars, nor more than twenty dollars. And if the Surveyor-General or his deputies, on due notice and request, shall unreasonably neglect or refuse to perform the duties enjoined by this ordinance, he shall forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not less than ten dollars nor more than twenty dollars; one-half of the aforesaid forfeitures to be recovered by him or them, who shall sue for the same to his or their use, and the other half to the use of the City of Boston, before any court of competent jurisdiction.

SECT. 15. That it shall not be lawful for any person within the City of Boston to sell or to purchase any boards, plank, scantling or timber, brought into said City, unless they shall be surveyed, marked and numbered conformably to the provisions of this ordinance, except only such as are *bona fide*, intended to be exported, and shall be actually shipped for the purpose of such exportation within one year after the same shall have been sold and delivered to the person first purchasing or receiving the same in said City. And also except such as have been purchased out of the State by other surveys, as provided in section three; and any person who may sell or purchase any boards, plank, scantling or timber, not surveyed, marked or numbered, as herein provided, subject only to the foregoing exceptions, shall forfeit and pay for all boards, plank, scantling or timber, so sold and purchased, double the amount of fees

20 due for the services herein prescribed for the Survey-
21 or-General and his deputies, to be sued for and
22 recovered in any court of competent jurisdiction by
23 the Surveyor-General or his deputy, one-half there-
24 of to the use of the person who shall sue for the
25 same, and the other half to the use of the City of
26 Boston.

Sect. 16. That "an ordinance regulating the
2 survey and admeasurement of lumber brought into
3 the City of Boston by water for sale," passed July
4 25th, 1842, and the several ordinances, "in addition
5 thereto," and all other ordinances on the subject,
6 be, and the same are hereby repealed, except so
7 far as may be necessary for the recovery of any
8 penalty already incurred for the breach thereof.
9 And provided that all officers appointed under said
10 ordinances shall continue to hold their respective
11 offices until others are appointed in their places.

City Document—No. 39.

CITY OF BOSTON.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE

ON

PUBLIC LANDS

To whom was recommitted printed City Doc. No. 32, 1853, *being Report of Committee on Jail Lands.*

ALSO,

MR. BONNEY'S AMENDMENT.

In Common Council, May 17, 1853.

Ordered to be printed.

Attest: W. P. Gregg, *Clerk C. C.*

The Committee on Public Lands to whom was recommitted City Document No. 32, being the "Report of the Committee on the Jail Lands, with instructions to report what action if any, is necessary on the part of this Board," beg leave respectfully to recommend the passage of the orders hereto annexed.

The Committee would remark, that it will be seen by reference to the abovenamed report, that the conditions, on which the Land on the westerly side of Wall Street was originally sold to J. L. C. Amee, were changed under false representations made by him, yet, inasmuch as the party, to whom Mr. Amee sold the Land, was governed by the vote of the Committee, and actually made a considerable payment on the faith of the pledge given by said vote, the Committee are of the opinion that a deed of the said lots, on Wall Street, numbered 11 to 20 inclusive, on the plan of the Jail Lands, ought to be given, in accordance with that vote; but with regard to the change of the conditions on the lots on Leverett Street, the Committee think, as the Land was originally sold at a low price in consequence of the restrictions, (that no other buildings than stores or dwelling houses should be erected thereon), that the City virtually gave a pledge to the owners of Estates in the vicinity of the Land, that these conditions should be adhered to. And as strong remonstrances have been made against any change by many citizens in the neighborhood of the Land, they believe it to be their duty to recommend that the petitioners, for a removal of the restrictions upon these lots, have liberty to withdraw their petition.

The Committee do not express any opinion whether it was expedient at the time the Land was sold to impose any restrictions thereon, but considering merely the fact, that this *was done*, it may justly be regarded as inexpedient now to remove them.

The Committee feel bound to say, that they believe the remonstrants are actuated by the sincere belief that their interests would be greatly prejudiced, if the original conditions on which the Land was sold, should not be carried out, and not from any hostility to that large and respectable portion of our fellow citizens in whose behalf Messrs. Fitzpatrick and McElroy, have desired the change to be made. It is unquestionably for the best interest of the City that all denominations of Christians among us should have Churches, and the Committee would do nothing to prevent the accomplishment of this desirable object; but when, as in the present case, it is found that the occupancy of this Land was originally restricted to dwelling houses or stores only, they cannot think they are at liberty now to recommend such change therein as would permit the erection of a Church of *any* kind.

BENJAMIN SEAVER,
ISAAC CARY,
BENJAMIN JAMES,
PAUL ADAMS,
FARNHAM PLUMMER,
THACHER BEAL,
STEPHEN TILTON, Jr.

CITY OF BOSTON.

In Common Council, May 12, 1853.

Ordered, That His Honor the Mayor be, and he is hereby authorized to convey to John McElroy, or his assigns, upon the terms and conditions set forth in a vote of the Committee on Public Lands, passed March 9th, 1853, the lots known and numbered 11 to 20 inclusive, on Wall Street, as shown upon a plan of the Old Jail Lands, drawn by E. S. Chesbrough, and dated November 1, 1851, and on the fulfilment, by the purchaser, of his part of the contract.

Ordered, That the petitioners for the removal of the existing restrictions upon lots numbered 1 to 10 inclusive, on Leverett Street, as shown on said plan of the Jail Lands, have leave to withdraw their petition.

AMENDMENT PROPOSED BY MR. BONNEY, MAY 17, 1853.

Whereas by the Report of the Committee, a doubt is expressed whether the conditions under which the Jail Lands were sold to J. L. C. Amee, hold as against the present purchasers John B. Fitzpatrick and John Mc Elroy; and whereas it appears said lands have been purchased by said Fitzpatrick and McElroy to be used contrary to said conditions, and contrary to the intention of said Amee as expressed to the Committee and by them communicated to the City Council; said conditions being precedent to said sale and purchase, which entered into, and became a part of the consideration thereof; and whereas other parties having become purchasers of a part of said Jail Lands under the conditions unimpaired; which conditions entered into, and became a part of the consideration for which they paid their money, and further the said parties so purchasing have received their deeds of said lands direct from the City; and whereas said Fitzpatrick and McElroy have appealed (as they say with confidence) to our justice and impartiality, and in order that they, and all others who have or may in this matter so appeal, may neither of them be disappointed; It is *Resolved*,

In order that strict justice and impartiality may be meted out to all parties affected by this matter, that the said Fitzpatrick and McElroy be requested by the Mayor to convey to the City of Boston all the rights and titles that they may have acquired to said lands from J. L. C. Amee, or from any others claiming under him,

together with a release from said Amee of all his interest in the premises, and the City hereby agree to pay said Fitzpatrick and McElroy the amount of money that has been paid by them to the City, and such further sums as have by them been paid to said Amee, with such further sums, as expenses and damage, which they may sustain by such surrender of said lands to the City as shall be adjudged to be just; said amount to be determined by three disinterested men, to be chosen, one by each of the parties, and the third by the two so chosen, and such award made by them, or a major part thereof shall be binding upon, both the City, and said John B. Fitzpatrick, and John McElroy.

City Document—No. 40.

CITY OF BOSTON.

MAJORITY AND MINORITY REPORTS

ON THE

JAIL LANDS.

In Common Council, May 26, 1853.

Read, laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Attest: W. P. Gregg, *Clerk C. C.*

equivalent for the release of those restrictions—the number of cents per square foot which shall seem to the City a fair amount, as a discrimination in favor of dwelling houses and against churches.

A petition from residents in the vicinity has been presented to your Board, praying that the original restrictions on all the lots should be retained. It is with great pain and surprise that the undersigned learn that the Committee on Public Lands (while they recognise the validity of the release of the Wall Street Lots, and recommend that deeds be given in accordance therewith,) have unanimously advised that no similar release should be made of the Leverett Street Lots. These Leverett Street Lots are, like the Wall Street Lots, the property of the purchaser. The jailor's house need never be removed. If these lots cannot be used for any *new* buildings *except dwelling houses*, of course, the undersigned will be obliged *so* to use them. Should permission, however, be granted for the erection of the proposed church, no dwelling houses, except those connected with the establishment, would probably ever be erected within this enclosure. It would seem certain that the petition of the residents in that ward is founded on religious or national grounds—on opposition to the *Catholics* or to the *Irish*. The undersigned conceive that the City cannot be asked to act on *either* of these grounds. It has been suggested that a Catholic Church will naturally gather around it an Irish population, and that the value of real estate in the vicinity will thus be impaired. If the petition of the undersigned is granted it will be certain that a portion at least of the premises will *not* be used—as, by the terms of the bonds the whole vacant lands on Leverett street *must otherwise be used*, viz.: *for dwelling houses*. If the petition is rejected, it will tend *directly* to produce the

very result the *indirect possibility* of which seems to be a source of so much apprehension.

The undersigned cannot but hope that the questions, involved in this case, will be met and discussed in a liberal and enlightened spirit, and that the final decision will be worthy of the *City* and of the *age* in which we live.

JOHN B. FITZPATRICK, for self, and
JOHN McELROY,
now absent from the City.

Boston, May 19, 1853.

In Common Council, May 19, 1853.

Referred to the Committee on Public Lands, with instructions to report what action it is expedient for the City Council to take in the premises.

Sent up for concurrence.

HENRY J. GARDNER, *President.*

In the Board of Mayor and Aldermen,
May 20, 1853.

Concurred.

BENJAMIN SEAVER, *Mayor.*

To the City Council of the City of Boston.

The undersigned, Citizens of Boston, respectfully represent that they are informed a church for the accommodation of the Catholic citizens of Boston has been asked for by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Fitzpatrick and Rev. Mr. McElroy, to be erected on the Jail Lands, in a style which would be an ornament to that portion of the City.

We regard it as very important that all religious sects and all classes of the population of the City should have ample means for religious instruction, and we feel confident that the City Government will wish to give the petitioners every aid which can consistently be given for the purpose above stated.

We would therefore respectfully request that the prayer of the above named petition may be granted, and the restrictions upon the Jail Lands removed in order that a church may be erected thereon.

Rufus Choate,
Abbott Lawrence,
William Appleton,
George Ticknor,
George B. Upton,
Sidney Bartlett,
James Read,
Robert C. Winthrop,
C. H. Warren,
Thomas Hopkinson,
Amos A. Lawrence,
Samuel Lawrence,
Ezra Lincoln,
George S. Hillard,
Thomas G. Cary,
J. Thomas Stevenson,
N. A. Thompson,
Philo S. Shelton,
William H. Prescott,
Peter Harvey,
J. C. Warren,
Francis B. Crowninshield,
C. H. Mills & Co.,
Edward Everett,
Thomas Wetmore.

In Common Council, May 19, 1853.

Referred to the Committee on Public Lands, with instructions to report what action is expedient for the City Council to take in the premises.

Sent up for concurrence.

HENRY J. GARDNER, *President.*

In Board of Mayor and Aldermen,
May 20, 1853.

Concurred.

BENJAMIN SEAVER, *Mayor.*

CITY OF BOSTON.

In Common Council, May 26, 1853.

The Joint Standing Committee on Public Lands, to whom was referred the petition of John B. Fitzpatrick and John McElroy praying for the removal of the restrictions under which lots numbered 1 to 10 on the Jail Land premises were sold; and the memorial of Rufus Choate and others in aid of said petition, have carefully reviewed and considered the whole subject matter involved in the sale of said lands, and beg leave to submit the following

REPORT:

The Committee regard it as very important that all religious sects and all classes of the population of the City should have ample means for religious instruction; and it is their earnest desire to render every aid in their power, which can consistently be given, to secure to all the inestimable advantages of these privileges.

They believe that the good order of the City, its influence for good or for evil, and its continued prosperity, largely depend on the proper observance of the Sabbath by all sects and all classes of the population.

They believe that every person is a better citizen for attending regularly and statedly in God's house on God's day, and while they desire that there should be ample accommodations for all, for religious instruction and public worship,—they would prevent none from a free exercise of their own judgment in all matters of belief and conscience.

The question now under consideration, however, is not, shall the privilege of erecting a church edifice be granted? but, shall such an edifice be erected on a locality that has been appropriated by our predecessors in office for other and specific purposes?

At the time when the premises in question were sold by the City they were restricted, for reasons sufficient to those vested with the power of sale, by certain imposed conditions, and the purchaser bound himself and his assigns to carry out the terms of the contract agreeably to a plan then submitted and agreed upon.

On the 17th of February last, the purchaser petitioned the City Council to rescind the original restrictions and conditions, and substitute others of a less restrictive character; this petition was referred to the Joint Committee on Public Lands.

The Committee heard the petitioner, and after due deliberation decided *not to comply* with the prayer of his petition; but on its being made to appear beyond a doubt that a party would purchase of the petitioner some of the lots included in the numbers 11 to 20, *who would, in connection with said petitioner proceed to improve the premises according to the original design*, (provided some specific conditions resting on these lots could be modified) the Committee, in pursuance of an order to such effect adopted in City Council on March 7th, modified the conditions as referring to said lots by

substituting others, and requiring that a Common Sewer should be constructed on or before the 25th day of November next. The modified restrictions were more restrictive in their nature than were agreeable to the petitioner, but they were deemed by the Committee, necessary for the protection of the interests of the City and of the proprietors of the neighboring estates.

In this posture of affairs a new party appeared and purchased the whole premises, being aware, as they admit, that lots numbered 1 to 10 were encumbered by the original restrictions—and lots 11 to 20 were encumbered with the modified restrictions, and said new party now petition the City Council to rescind the restrictions resting upon the property in order that they may erect "an establishment to be founded for religious and educational purposes for the benefit of the Catholics;" which denomination they say they represent.

Some twenty or more citizens have presented a petition to the City Council in aid of the petition for the removal of the restrictions, and some twelve hundred or more citizens, residents of the section of the City where the premises in question are located, have remonstrated against such removal.

In view of all the facts and circumstances attending the matter—inasmuch as the land was originally sold at a low price in consequence of the restrictions and the City virtually pledged the proprietors of neighboring estates that these conditions should be adhered to—inasmuch as the Committee refused to rescind the restrictions when petitioned for in February last by the original purchaser—and inasmuch as strong remonstrances have been made against any change of the restrictions, by many citizens, owners of neighboring estates, the undersigned, a majority of the Land Com-

mittee, believe it to be their duty, to recommend that the petitioners for the removal of the restrictions, as prayed for, have liberty to withdraw.

ISAAC CARY,
PAUL ADAMS,
THACHER BEAL,
JAMES F. WHITTEMORE,
STEPHEN TILTON, Jr.

CITY OF BOSTON.

The undersigned, a minority of the Joint Committee on Public Lands, to which was referred the memorial of John B. Fitzpatrick and John McElroy, under date of 19th of May inst., asking for the removal of certain restrictions on four or five lots of the Jail Lands, bounded on Leverett street, (on the southeasterly side of the jailor's old house,) being No's. 1 to 5 inclusive, on the plan of said lands, so as to enable them to build a church thereon, fronting upon Leverett street, and extending through to Wall street, which shall be "*such an edifice as would be an ornament to that section of the City*," beg leave to dissent from the opinion of the majority of the Committee, and recommend *that the prayer of the petitioners be granted.*

The undersigned did not consider themselves pledged as to the final votes they should give upon the recommendations contained in the previous report of the Committee signed by them, but considered it to be their duty to be governed by any new views on the subject, which further reflection and information might suggest. The subject now seems to the undersigned to be presented in a somewhat new light, taking the question as it now is, viz.: that the restrictions against erecting a church on the Wall street lots having been removed, what is now for the interest of the owners of property in the neighborhood and for the City generally? Is it that "*such an edifice as would be an ornament to that sec-*

tion of the City, and that no dwelling houses except those connected with the same, and for educational purposes, shall be erected?" or is it, that the land should be exclusively covered by dwelling houses, with a probability that they will be occupied by a population disagreeable and injurious to the neighborhood? The undersigned do not hesitate to say, that they believe it would be altogether better that the petitioners should be allowed fully to carry out their wishes, as expressed in their memorial. There is also another ground which the undersigned consider perfectly tenable and strong, in favor of this opinion, viz.: that the City Government ought never to object to the erection of a church of *any* denomination of Christians, within the limits of the City, and such has been the uniform expression of the City Government on the subject; it has sold land for churches to different sects, and among them, to *Catholics*, and has encouraged the building of churches by a *gift* of land for that purpose, so long as the same shall be occupied as places of worship.

The undersigned do not deem it necessary to enlarge upon the advantages of encouraging and approving of the erection of churches within the City whenever there are persons desirous of attending them; these are obvious to all, and the undersigned hope that such adequate accommodations may be afforded, that *every* person among us, whether *Protestant* or *Catholic*, shall have opportunity to worship in an edifice of his own faith. Entertaining these views, the undersigned respectfully recommend the adoption of the accompanying order.

BENJAMIN SEAVER,
BENJAMIN JAMES.

City Hall, May 26, 1853.

Ordered, That the Mayor be, and he is hereby authorized to convey to Rev. John McElroy or his assigns the lots numbered 1 to 5 inclusive, on *Leverett street*, (as shown on a plan of the Old Jail Lands, drawn by E. S. Chesbrough, and dated November 1, 1851,) on the terms and conditions set forth in the original agreement of the City with J. L. C. Amee, as modified by a vote of the Committee on Public Lands, dated March 9, 1853, in reference to the *Wall street* lots.

MR. PLUMMER'S AMENDMENT.

[*The following order was submitted to the City Council, May* 12, 1853, *by the Joint Standing Committee on Public Lands, (City Doc. No.* 39.*) It is now proposed to amend the same as follows.*]

CITY OF BOSTON.

Ordered, That His Honor the Mayor be, and he is hereby authorized to convey to John McElroy, or his assigns, upon the terms and conditions set forth in* a vote of the Committee on Public Lands, passed March 9th, 1853, the lots known and numbered 11 to 20 inclusive, on Wall Street, as shown upon a plan of the Old Jail Lands, drawn by E. S. Chesbrough, and dated November 1, 1851, and on the fulfilment, by the purchaser, of his part of the contract.

Ordered, That the petitioners for the removal of the existing restrictions upon lots numbered 1 to 10 inclusive, on Leverett Street, as shown on said plan of the Jail Lands, have leave to withdraw their petition.

* Amendment proposed by Mr. Plummer:—insert after the word "in" "the original agreement made by the City with J. L. C. Amee as modified by."

City Document.—No. 41.

CITY OF BOSTON.

LEASES.

AUDITOR'S REPORT, MAY, 1853.

In the Board of Mayor and Aldermen,
May 30, 1853.

Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Attest: S. F. McCleary, Jr., *City Clerk.*

CITY OF BOSTON.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE,

May 26th, 1853.

To the Hon. City Council:

The undersigned has the honor to submit herewith, his annual report of Leases and Rents of the City property, as required by the fifteenth section of the Ordinance on Finance.

ELISHA COPELAND,
Auditor of Accounts.

SCHEDULE of the LEASES and RENTS of the CITY PROPERTY, on the first day of May, 1853, with the names of the *Lessees*, annual *Rates*, and times when the Leases expire, as required by the Ordinance on Finance. (*Revised Ordinances, p.* 123.)

Property.	Lessees.	Annual Rent.	Total.	Expiration of Leases.
Court House,	Rooms for U. S. Courts and U. S. Marshal, - - - -	$3,000.00		At Will.
	Room in Basement to Charles Smith, - - - - -	200.00		At Will.
			3,200.00	
	Basement,			
Old State House,	Brown and Lawrence, - - - - - - - - -	2,400.00		1 April, 1856.
	First Floor,			
	Charles A. Smith, including one Room in the 3d Story, - -	2,025.00		1 April, 1856.
	Rooms 5 and 13, Schouler and Brewer, - - - - -	600.00		1 April, 1856.
	8 People's Mutual Insurance Company, - - -	1,000.00		1 April, 1856.
	10 Union Mutual Insurance Company, - - - -	800.00		1 April, 1856.
	Second Floor,			
	N. A. Thompson, No. 9, - - - - - - - -	800.00		1 April, 1856.
	George M. Brown, No. 16, - - - - - - - -	125.00		1 April, 1856.
	D. Granger, No. 17, - - - - - - - - -	100.00		1 April, 1856.
	A. Burlingame, No. 18, - - - - - - - -	125.00		1 Jan., 1855.
	James Eagan, No. 19 - - - - - - - - -	125.00		1 April, 1856.
	George W. Minns, No. 20, - - - - - - - -	150.00		1 April, 1856.
	Charles M. Ellis, Nos. 21 and 23, - - - - - - -	250.00		1 Jan., 1855.

	Henry F. Durant, No. 22,	300.00		1 Jan., 1855.
	Attics,			
	Charles A. Smith, Nos. 25, 26, 27, 28,	155.00		1 April, 1854.
			8,955.00	
Faneuil Hall,	Manning & Glover, No. 1, and Cellar,	2,000.00		1 Jan., 1855.
	E. Raymond & Co., Nos. 2 and 9, and Cellar,	1,050.00		1 Jan., 1855.
	Milton & Slocumb, Nos. 4, 5, 6, and 7, and Cellar,	2,100.00		1 Jan., 1855.
	Gould & McAvoy, No. 8, and Cellar,	472.50		1 Jan., 1855.
	Josiah P. Conant, No. 3, and Cellar,	577.50		1 Jan., 1855.
			6,200.00	
Quincy Hall,	Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics Association,		2,500.00	1 April, 1855.
City Building,	W. P. Baker—Attic,		20.00	At will.
City Hall,	Charles Hickling, East Cellar,	200.00		At will.
	Munroe & Francis, West Cellar,	150.00		At will.
			350.00	
Bridge Estate,*	Samuel D. Bates,	Annually.	1,200.00	1 April, 1856.
Old Hancock Sch'l House,	"Ober Hall," Samuel Prince,	Annually.	300.00	1 Jan., 1855.
Jail Wharf,	Cambridge Street, Chamberlin & Foster,	Annually.	1,000.00	1 April, 1854.
Lands,	Lot on Harrison Avenue, R. H. Rice,	15.00		At will.
	Lot on Newton Street, Jonas Chickering,	100.00		At will.
	Lot on Chester Street and Harrison Avenue, McCrillis & Morse,	35.00		At will.
	Lot on Northampton Street and Harrison Avenue, W. Richardson,	15.00		At will.
			165.00	
Gravel Farm,	Portion of the Gravel Farm in Dedham,	Annually.	80.00	At will.
	Amount carried forward,		$23,970.00	

* On Pemberton Hill, adjoining Scollay's Building.

Property.	To whom Leased.	Annual Rent.	Total.	Expiration of Leases.
	Amount brought forward,		$23,970.00	
Slip between Foster's and Rowe's Wharf,	Samuel R. Allen, - - - - - - - - - -	Annually.	50.00	At will.
Market House,	Rents as per Schedule of the Superintendent annexed, viz:			
	Stalls and Cellars, - - - - - - - -	45,133.56		
	Outside Stands, - - - - - - - - -	1,042.50		
	Scales—estimated income, - - - - -	800.00		
			46,976.06	
			$70,996.06	

AUDITOR'S OFFICE,

May 26th, 1853.

ELISHA COPELAND, *Auditor*,

FANEUIL HALL MARKET.

STATEMENT OF THE RENTS,

And the names of the Lessees of Stalls and Cellars in Faneuil Hall Market House, 1st day of May, 1853.

Numbers of Stall.	Part of Cellars.	Monthly Rents.	Occupants.
1		$22.10	Jesse Russell.
	1	58.33	Chamberlain & Delano.
2		22.10	Henry W. B. Frost.
	2	49.60	Dexter Follett.
	3	12.50	Dexter Follett.
3		22.10	Charles S. Drury.
4		22.10	Isaac & Lorenzo M. Dyer.
	4	20.71	Watts & Aldrich.
5		22.10	Samuel Wales.
	5	37.50	Reed & Watts.
6		22.10	Albert T. Brown.
	6	22.81	Benjamin Wood, 2d.
7		22.10	Ezekiel D. Dyer.
8		22.10	Samuel B. Kragman.
	9	21.08	Daniels & Emerson.
9 & 11		44.20	Sewall Hiscock.
10 & 12		44.20	Curtis S. Dunbar.
13		22.10	Lewis H. Gay.
14		22.10	Abijah Leonard, jr.
15		22.10	Marlborough Williams.
16		22.10	William Melvin.
	16	8.12	Charles H. Coolidge.
17 & 19		33.80	John C. Davis.
18		24.05	Coggen & Eaton.
20		24.05	Joseph Squire.
21		24.05	Blood & Bent.
	21	16.97	Almon Humphrey.
22	4	31.77	George Rust.
23 & 25	3	64.51	John P. Squire.
24	4	32.14	Winslow & Skilton.
		835.59	*Carried forward.*

Numbers of Stall.	Part of Cellars.	Monthly Rents.	Occupants.
		835.59	*Brought forward.*
26		33.80	William Davis.
27		33.80	George W. Whittemore.
28		33.80	Flint & Richards.
29		24.05	James C. Squire.
30	3	31.08	Dinsmore & Walker.
31		24.05	Raymond & Kimball.
32	6	30.43	William B. Hovey.
33 & 35		48.10	Nathan Robbins, jr.
34		24.05	Hiland Lockwood.
36	6	33.61	Oren Robinson.
37 & 39	7	68.85	J. H. & A. Sumner.
38 & 40	7	63.94	Harrison Bird & Co.
41 & 43	8	62.17	Daniel Worthley.
42 & 44	8	59.26	Stephen Locke.
45		20.48	George H. Simonds.
46	8	45.39	Pratt & Paine.
47		33.80	Marshall Simonds.
48		33.80	Robbins & Lawrence.
49 & 51	9	64.07	Ebenezer Holden.
50 & 52	10	58.97	Samuel S. Learnard.
53 & 55	10	40.94	Emory Rice.
54		24.05	Edward Walker.
56	10	31.19	John Pearson.
57	11	30.20	Humphrey & Tisdale.
58		24.05	James G. Sanderson.
59	11	30.20	Almon Humphrey.
60		24.05	Joseph Sherwin.
61 & 63	11	58.41	Dunbar & Potter.
62 & 64	11	66.54	Conant & Gross.
65 & 67	11	58.74	Edward W. Davis.
66 & 68	11½	62.79	Jonathan V. Fletcher.
69 & 71	12	75.29	Israel C. Rice.
70 & 72	12	59.38	Warren Ellis.
73			Closet.
74 & 76	13	68.50	Utley, Boynton & Benton.
75	17	37.70	John F. Payson.
77	14	37.53	Thomas P. Pulsifer.
78		24.05	Jonathan B. Severance.
79 & 81	15	72.67	Henry Dean.
80	14	27.33	Cephas C. Chamberlain.
82	14	48.56	Aaron Aldrich.
83	15	42.66	Benjamin B. Davis.
84	15	40.52	Isaac P. Rand.
85	16	27.36	Charles Gowen.
		2,675.80	*Carried forward.*

Numbers of Stall.	Part of Cellars.	Monthly Rents.	Occupants.
		2,675.80	*Brought forward.*
86		24.05	Page Furber.
87	16	27.36	Hiram A. Gay.
88 & 90	16	54.82	Sands, Craft & Co.
89	16	33.75	Hall & Chessman.
91	16	26.54	Caleb C. Long.
92		24.05	William Moody.
93 & 95	17	66.75	Winn & Pitts.
94 & 96	21	61.10	Porter & Simmons.
97 & 99	18	65.78	Michael Tombs.
98 & 100	18	54.74	Whiting, Dana & Co.
101		33.80	Isaac Locke.
102	18	40.44	Stacy Hall.
103	20	45.60	John Hill.
104 & 106	19	71.21	J. H. & G. Curtis.
105		24.05	Roger S. Mackintosh.
107 & 109	19	65.46	James Hill.
108 & 110	20	57.26	Rand & Scott.
111 & 112		32.38	C. T. & H. H. Bradshaw.
113 & 115	22	27.62	Thomas Walker.
114, 116, 118 120, & half of 122	22	62.14	Hawes & Newcomb.
117 & 119	22	27.62	Ebenezer Davis.
121 & 123	22	27.62	Brown & Hamilton.
127	22	13.81	Daniel C. Smith.
125 & 129	22	27.62	James Newcomb.
131	22	13.81	Anthony Holbrook.
124, 126, 128, 130, 132 and half of 122	22	75.95	George Shattuck.
		3,761.13	per month, equal to $45,133.56 per annum.

STATEMENT OF THE RENTS

Of out-door Permanent Stands, within the limits of Faneuil Hall Market and names of Occupants on the 1st day of May, 1853.

Numbers of Stand.	Rents per Month.	Occupants.	
1	$18.75	James G. Hunt.	
2	6.25	Peter Higgins.	
3	12.50	Jesse Y. Baker.	
4	12.50	Isaac Baker.	
5	12.50	Anthony Holbrook.	
6	15.00	Almon Humphrey.	
7	12.50	Marcus A. Metcalf.	
	$90.00	Per month, being per annum,	1,080.00
		Deduct for Stand No. 2, occupied only a portion of the year, - - -	37.50
			$1,042.50

RECAPITULATION.

Annual amount of Rents for Stalls and Cellars, - -	45,133.56
do do do Stands, - - - - - -	1,042.50
Receipts from the Scales, estimated at - - -	800.00
	$46,976.06

CHARLES B. RICE,
Superintendent of Faneuil Hall Market.

City Document—No. 42.

CITY OF BOSTON.

ORDINANCE

PROVIDING FOR THE ORGANIZATION

OF THE

POLICE AND WATCH DEPARTMENTS

OF THE

CITY OF BOSTON.

In Common Council, June 2, 1853.

Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Attest: W. P. Gregg, *Clerk C. C.*

CITY OF BOSTON.

AN ORDINANCE

Providing for the organization of the Police and Watch Departments of the City of Boston.

Be it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of the City of Boston, in City Council assembled, as follows:

SECT. 1. The act of the Legislature of this Com-
2 monwealth, entitled "An act respecting the Watch
3 and Police of the City of Boston," passed on the
4 twenty-first day of May, in the year eighteen hun-
5 dred and fifty-three, is hereby accepted.

SECT. 2. From and after the thirtieth day of
2 June in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-three,
3 the Watch and Police Departments of the said City
4 shall be united into one department, and shall be
5 denominated the Boston Police.

SECT. 3. There shall be appointed, annually, by
2 the Mayor and Aldermen, in the month of May or
3 June, one Chief of the Police, one First and one

Second Deputy Chief of the Police, seven Captains of the Police, and fourteen Lieutenants of the Police, who shall take rank and precedence in the order in which they are named in this Section, and whose duties, except as herein provided, and except as provided by the laws of this Commonwealth, shall be defined and determined by the Mayor and Aldermen.

Sect. 4. There shall be appointed, annually in May or June, by the Mayor and Aldermen as many Policemen as the said Board shall deem sufficient, in addition to the officers mentioned in the preceding section, who shall devote their whole time to the service of the City. The said officers and policemen shall be required to be legal voters of the City of Boston, and able to read and write.

Sect. 5. At the commencement of the municipal year, there shall be appointed by the Mayor, a Standing Committee on Police, to consist of the Mayor and two Aldermen, whose duty it shall be to exercise a general superintendence over the said department, subject to such rules, orders and regulations as the Mayor and Aldermen shall from time to time adopt.

Sect. 6. The said Chief of the Police shall be the head of the department, subordinate to the Mayor, and shall have the entire control of the Police force of the City, subject to the directions of the Mayor and Aldermen, and shall have precedence and control over all constables and other officers when engaged in the same service in the City.

Sect. 7. The said Chief of the Police shall, immediately after his appointment, give to the Treasurer of the City of Boston a bond, with one or

more sureties, in the penal sum of five thousand dollars, to the approbation of the Mayor and Aldermen, for the faithful performance of the duties of his office. And he shall be responsible for the faithful performance of the duties of his deputies.

Sect. 8. The said Chief of the Police and officers mentioned in the third section, and the said policemen shall, respectively, receive such compensation as the City Council may from time to time determine.

Sect. 9. The office of the said Chief of the Police shall be open at all hours of the day and night, for the purpose of receiving complaints from the inhabitants respecting offences against the laws of the Commonwealth and ordinances of the City, and he shall institute proceedings in all proper cases, and shall attend to the trial of the same.

Sect. 10. The said Chief of the Police shall keep suitable records of the doings of his office, and shall make a regular report thereof to the City Council as often as once in three months, and at such other times as they may require.

Sect. 11. The Chief of the Police, and the officers and policemen who may be appointed by virtue of this ordinance, shall devote their whole time to the municipal affairs of the City of Boston, to preserve the order and peace thereof, and shall enforce the special laws relating to the City of Boston, the orders of the City Council and of the Mayor and Aldermen, and all ordinances of the City; and shall receive no fee from any other corporation or person, and shall receive no fee to their own use for testifying in any criminal trial or examination, or for making any arrest or commitment, during their

continuance in office; and they shall account for all such fees to the City of Boston.

Sect. 12. The said Chief of the Police shall take notice of all nuisances, impediments and obstructions in the streets, lanes, alleys, courts, public places and squares of the City, and all defects and dangerous places therein, and shall remove such nuisances, impediments and obstructions, and take all proper measures in relation to the same, and in relation to such defects and dangerous places, according to law, under the direction of the Mayor and Aldermen.

Sect. 13. All and singular the duties now required by any ordinance of the City, or order of the Mayor and Aldermen to be done by the City Marshal or his Deputies, shall be done by the Chief of the Police and his Deputies respectively.

Sect. 14. The Mayor and Aldermen shall have power to remove the said Chief of the Police, or the officers or policemen whose appointment is provided for by this ordinance, or any of them, at any time, and to appoint others in their places.

Sect. 15. The Mayor and Aldermen may make such further rules and regulations for the government, disposition and management of the said officers and policemen as they may deem most expedient, not inconsistent with the provisions of any law of this Commonwealth or ordinance of the City of Boston.

Sect. 16. An ordinance in relation to the Police, passed on the twenty-fourth day of June in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-two, and all other ordinances and parts of ordinances inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

SECT. 17. The first appointment of the officers
2 and members of the Department provided for in
3 this ordinance may be made within one month
4 after the passage hereof.

In the Board of Mayor and Aldermen,
May 31, 1853.

Passed: Sent down for concurrence.

BENJAMIN SEAVER, *Mayor.*

City Document—No. 43.

CITY OF BOSTON.

CHARITY SCHOOL

IN CHANNING STREET.

In Common Council, June 2, 1853.

Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Attest: W. P. Gregg, *Clerk C. C.*

To the Mayor of Boston.

Sir,—I beg leave through you to call the attention of the City Government to a subject of great importance to themselves and their constituents. It has already received attention, but not all that it demands.

Officers have been appointed to look after truant and vagrant children. Their work has already proved itself a good one. But they cannot do all which the case requires. They themselves state the necessity of some provision to relieve the wants of the children whom they find. Some are without proper food. Others are without proper clothing. Many are so destitute of discipline or of decency as to be wholly unfit for immediate admission to the Schools. The officers report that a large number have been sent to the almshouses and penitentiaries of the City.

Is there no means of providing for these children? Are there no corrections of bad habits besides those of the penitentiary? Are there no provisions for wants and miseries besides those of the almshouse? Ought there not to be? These are serious questions.

It struck me, several years since, that there was a numerous and increasing class of children for whom no suitable provision was made at public expense. They did not appear bad enough or low enough for the poorhouse or the house of correction. On the other hand, they did not seem high enough or good enough for direct admission to our public schools. They needed relief as well as instruction. They required to be fed and clothed, to be taught to clean or to help themselves, even more than to be instructed in the common studies

of the schools. It seemed that there might be some subsidiary system, as it were, by which the most wretched children of the streets should be saved from our prisons to be cared for in our schools. I determined to try the experiment.

As is known to some members of the Government, I opened a Charity School. Its primary design was to aid vagrant and destitute children to enter our public schools. About five hundred have been enabled to do so, or to find places of safety in families, workshops or in other schools, both of the city and of the country. Those requiring discipline have been disciplined. Those needing decency have been made decent. Those in want of food or clothing have been supplied. Not all the five hundred, not more than three-fourths of that number, according to the best information to be obtained, have been permanently elevated or saved. It required more means than were at my command to take care that none who left the school should relapse into their former wretchedness. It was soon found advisable to enlarge my plans so as to provide for children already at school. Many and many a pupil of our public schools stood in need of food, or clothing, or books, to enable him to remain at school. Fully five hundred of this class have been supplied with what they were proved to need. But for such relief, many must have lost their places in the schools.

In proof of these statements, I would refer to the officers charged with the care of truants, and to the teachers in the public schools, especially those in the neighborhood of the Charity School. Two years and a half have elapsed since the school was opened. Nearly four thousand dollars, chiefly contributed by my friends and acquaintances, have been expended. It seems to me that my duty is done. It seems to me that the duty of

those who have aided me is done. We have tried the experiment, and tried it thoroughly. If it has proved successful, it is for the government to continue the work.

The Charity School is open to your inspection, and to that of the City Government. If it deserves support, you may be willing to support it. If it deserves to be taken as a pattern of another school, you may be willing to take it. What the City need, is an institution, partly an agency of instruction, partly an agency of relief, by which the children of the streets may be prepared for the public schools, on the one hand, while, on the other hand, the destitute pupils of the schools may be enabled to retain their places with comfort and honor. This should be the work of the Government, not of a citizen.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully yours,

SAMUEL ELIOT.

2 Channing Street,
March 25, 1853

In Board of Mayor and Aldermen,
March 28th, 1853.

Referred to the Committee on Public Instruction.

Sent down for concurrence.

BENJAMIN SEAVER, *Mayor.*

In Common Council, March 31, 1853.

Concurred.

HENRY J. GARDNER, *President.*

CITY OF BOSTON.

The Committee on Public Instruction to whom was referred the communication of Samuel Eliot, Esq., in relation to a Charity School, established by him in Channing Street, ask leave to

REPORT:

Mr. Eliot says, in his communication; "It struck me, several years ago, that there was a numerous and an increasing class of children for whom no suitable provision was made at public expense. They did not appear bad enough or low enough for the poor-house or the house of correction. On the other hand, they did not seem high enough or good enough for direct admission to our public schools. They needed relief as well as instruction. They required to be fed or clothed, to be taught to clean or to help themselves, even more than to be instructed in the common studies of the schools. It seemed that there might be some subsidiary system, as it were, by which the most wretched children of the streets should be saved from our prisons, to be cared for in our schools. I determined to try the experiment.

"As is known to some members of the Government, I opened a Charity school. Its primary design was to aid vagrant and destitute children to enter our public schools. About five hundred have been enabled to do so, or to find places of safety in families, workshops, or in other schools, both of the city and of the country. Those

requiring discipline have been disciplined. Those needing decency have been made decent. Those in want of food or clothing have been supplied. Not all the five hundred, not more than three-fourths of that number, according to the best information to be obtained, have been permanently elevated or saved. It required more means than were at my command to take care that none who left the school should relapse into their former wretchedness."

The Committee are informed by Mr. Eliot that nearly four thousand dollars, chiefly contributed by his friends and acquaintances, have been expended in the undertaking, and that, unless he receives timely aid from other sources, the school must soon be closed from want of means to defray the expenses.

The Committee have given the subject under consideration that attention, which its importance demands, and through a sub-committee have visited the school established by Mr. Eliot. They have no reason to question the general accuracy of his statement or the usefulness of his benevolent undertaking.

The school is under the immediate care of a Matron, who both instructs and provides for the pupils, and it is visited at stated times by Mr. Eliot. It is also visited by ladies, who are interested in the objects of the institution, and who give instruction in sewing.

The Committee regard this school in nearly the same light as they regard the schools for *adults*, and as deserving the encouragement and protection of the City in the same way. They think however that it would be unwise for the City to attempt to take either the one or the other under its sole control and management. The unbought and priceless charities of life possess a freshness and a power peculiarly their own,

blessing alike those who give and those who receive. Wherever these fountains are opened, their streams should be permitted to flow freely without let or hindrance. Should the City undertake the exclusive management of the Charity School in Channing Street or of the adult schools, the Committee are apprehensive that such a course would prove highly injurious if not fatal to their life and usefulness. But it by no means follows, that the City should regard these efforts with unconcern, or that it should not lend a helping hand, when, without its aid, that which might be a pleasing task, is in danger of becoming an insupportable burthen. To the City Council are committed the general interests of the City, and they should, least of all, neglect those which deeply concern the cause of religion and morality, for these lie at the very foundation of all true happiness and prosperity.

If Mr. Eliot has rescued some hundreds of children from a state of degradation and vice he has performed a service for which his fellow citizens and the public may well be grateful. Passing by all higher considerations, and regarding the subject mainly in a pecuniary view, is it not far wiser to spend money judiciously, in reforming and elevating the child and thus checking crime in the bud, than to abide the other alternative of providing houses of industry and correction, and of supporting the criminal, when his reformation is no longer to be expected?

Mr. Eliot observes; "It was soon found advisable to enlarge my plans so as to provide for children already at school. Many and many a pupil of our public schools stood in need of food, or clothing, or books, to enable him to remain at school. Full five hundred of this class have been supplied with what they were

proved to need. But for such relief, many must have lost their places in the schools.

"In proof of these statements, I would refer to the officers charged with the care of truants, and to the teachers in the public schools, especially those in the neighborhood of the Charity School."

The Committee regard this as a very important subject, and it is one which has already been brought to the notice of the City Council. From information received from the Truant Officers, there is no reason to doubt, that the cases are not infrequent, where children are kept from attending our public schools from the inability of their parents to procure for them *decent clothes* and *shoes*. In the opinion of the Committee, provision should be made to supply this want where it really exists. Great care is undoubtedly necessary to prevent imposition, and the whole subject requires the exercise of much good judgment and sound discretion. It is not thought, however, that the City should depend upon Mr. Eliot to furnish clothes for those children, who would otherwise be deprived of the privilege of attending our public schools. The Committee trust that some other provision may be made for this object.

The School in Channing Street ought perhaps to be regarded in the light of an experiment, and the duty of the City in relation to this and similar institutions may probably be more clearly seen and defined hereafter. In view of the present emergency, and with the information they now possess, the Committee would recommend the adoption of the following order.

For the Committee.

SAMPSON REED.

Ordered: That the sum of Five hundred dollars be placed at the disposal of the Grammar School Committee for the purpose of aiding Mr. Eliot to continue the Charity School, established by him in Channing Street; and that the same be charged to the appropriation for the Reserved Fund.

City Document—No. 44.

CITY OF BOSTON.

REPORT

OF

ESTIMATED COST

OF

FILLING THE TERRITORY OWNED BY THE CITY

IN

SOUTH BAY.

In Common Council, June 16, 1853.

Ordered to be printed.

Attest: W. P. Gregg, *Clerk C. C.*

CITY OF BOSTON.

In Common Council, June 16, 1853.

The Joint Standing Committee on Public Lands, in pursuance of an order adopted in City Council, the 9th ultimo, instructing said Committee to report in print a *detailed estimate* of the probable cost of filling the territory owned by the City in the South Bay, to a suitable elevation above tide water, including the cost of docks and piers, conformably to a plan which they have lately submitted to the City Council. Also, to report *in detail*, the probable cost of filling that portion of said territory lying north of Brookline street extended to the Commissioners' line, and completing the docks and piers in the same; and what portion of this work, or of that upon the whole territory, it is expedient to complete at this time, and the probable cost thereof, have given the subject due attention and respectfully submit the following

REPORT:

That immediately on the subject being committed to them they referred the whole matter to a Sub-Committee, consisting of Messrs. Adams, Beal, and Tilton, who caused a survey to be made of the whole territory owned by the City in the South Bay, in order to ascertain thereby how much of said territory has been filled up agreeably to the plan contemplated in the Evans contract, and how much of the same remains to be done.

It appears that 2,275,000 square feet have been filled to an average elevation of fourteen feet above tide water, and that the actual cost of the same amounts to

227,837 $\frac{95}{100}$ dollars, which sum the Superintendent of Public Lands informs the Committee has been disbursed as follows:—

To paid Wm. Evans for gravel and mud filling, - -		$221,092.65
" " " " building sea wall, - - - -		9,169.74
To 10 per cent. additional to be paid, - - - - -		25,584.70
		$255,847.09
To paid Engineers' measuring said filling, &c., - -		1,677.83
" Shubael Bills building sea wall, - - - - -		17,020.20
" by S. Tucker for building sea wall, - - -		17,750.72
To amount balance awarded Evans under his claim for alleged damages, - - - - - - - -	$8,473.15	
" amount of cost accrued in U. S. Court,	81.77	
" extra legal services and witness fees,	400.00	
" witness fees before the arbitrators, -	45.44	
" fees charged by Sidney Bartlett, Nathan Hale and Edward Crane, arbitrators,	2,066.75	11,067.11
		$303,362.95
Less amount advanced Evans on account of sea wall to be refunded in the 10 per cent. settlement, - - - - - - - - -	8,325.00	
Less 160,000 cubic yards gravel used for grading streets in other sections of the City, - - - - - - - - - - - - -	44,800.00	
Less 80,000 cubic yards gravel which may be used for like purposes, - - - - -	22,400.00	75,525.00
Amount actual cost, - - - - - - - - - -		$227,837.95

which is about 10 cents per square foot for the whole territory, or 13⅓ cents per square foot for the land exclusive of streets.

To complete the whole territory, conformably to the plan recommended by the Commissioners, and submitted to the City Council in printed document No. 35, it will cost, as your Committee believe, the additional sum of 241,934 $\frac{78}{100}$ dollars, as appears by the following estimate.

6,128 lineal feet wharf wall, - - - - - -	$14.00	$85,792.00
57,330 square feet pile wharf, - - - - - -	00.50	28,665.00
182,205 yards gravel filling, - - - - - -	00.31¼	56,939.06
237,115 yards mud filling, - - - - - -	00.20	47,423.00
Consolidation 47,423 yds. mud filling, $0.42,	19,917.66	
do of gravel filling, - - - -	3,198.06	23,115.72
		$241,934.78

Should it be concluded best to adopt said plan, *with the exception of the pile wharf, and also, with the exception of filling up the territory to the proposed elevation of* 16 *feet above tide water*, the above estimated amount might be reduced as follows, say

Cost of 57,330 feet pile wharf, - - -	$28,655.00
Cost of 117,651 yards gravel filling, - -	36,765.94

which sums being deducted will leave the probable cost of completing the territory, $176,503.84

To complete that portion of the territory lying north of Brookline street,—*excepting the proposed pile wharf and raising the grade of such portion as is already filled to the average grade of fourteen feet, up to sixteen feet,*—the Committee estimate the probable cost at 111,936 $\frac{26}{100}$ dollars.

Say 2,800 feet wharf wall, - - - - - - -	$14.00	$39,200.00
64,554 yards gravel filling, - - - - - -	00.31¼	20,173.12
173,821 yards mud filling, - - - - - -	00.20	34,764.20
Consolidation gravel filling, - - - - - -	$3,198.06	
do 34,764 yds. mud filling, $0.42,	14,600.88	17,798.94
Amount, - - - - - - - - - -		$111,936.26

To complete the territory north of Brookline street, conformably to the foregoing plan, and *construct at present only three wharves*, it will probably cost 58,936 $\frac{34}{100}$ dollars.

Say 938 feet wharf wall, - - - - - - -	$14.00	$13,132.00
43,991 yds. mud filling between Dedham and Canton streets, $0.20, - - -	$8,798.20	
Consolidation, 8,798, $0.42, - - -	3,695.16	
		12,493.36
16,482 yds. mud filling, between Canton and Brookline streets, $0.20, - -	3,296.40	
Consolidation, 3,296, $0.42, - - -	1,384.32	
		4,680.72
51,169 yds. gravel filling, $0.31¼, -	15,990.31	
Consolidation, one-fifth, - - - - -	3,198.06	
		19,188.37
13,385 yds. gravel filling, $0.31¼, - - - - - -		4,182.81
17,321 yds. mud filling, Evans whf. $0.20,	3,464.20	
Consolidation, 3,464 yards, $0.42, -	1,454.88	4,919.08
Amount, - - - - - - - - - -		$58,596.34

The foregoing statement and estimates show that the considerable sum of $227,000 has already been expended, and to complete the proposed improvements upon the whole territory, conformably to a plan lately recommended to the Council, it will cost the additional sum of say $242,000; or should the proposed pile wharf and the proposed elevation of the grade of the whole tract be dispensed with, the additional cost would be reduced to the sum of about $177,000.

That portion lying north of Brookline street, can be completed for $112,000, or if completed so far as to construct at present but three of the six docks, the cost will be reduced to less than $60,000.

The investment of so large a sum as $227,000, makes it of preëminent importance that the premises should be, as soon as possible, rendered available, and contributing to the financial affairs of the City.

The City has taken the position that the contract with Mr. Evans expired by limitation on the first day of February last, consequently all work is now sus-

pended, and the territory remains in an unfinished condition.

As to what portion of this work it is expedient to complete at this time, the Committee unanimously recommend that a contract be concluded for completing such portions as will render the section lying north of Brookline street available for immediate occupancy. They would have such docks and piers constructed, and the premises put in such condition, as will invite the attention of parties seeking localities favorably adapted for the transaction of various mechanical branches of business.

When this section shall have been completed, it will appear whether it is expedient to proceed to complete the remaining portion of the territory, and whether any and what changes from the original plan shall be adopted in such completion.

In conclusion, the Committee do further recommend that the whole subject matter, with the estimates herewith submitted, be referred to the Public Land Commissioners, with authority to decide, after they shall have carefully investigated the subject, upon the best plan for completing the improvements on that portion lying north of Brookline street, and then proceed to conclude a contract with such person or persons as they may select, who will enter into covenant with sufficient security to faithfully perform the work and warrant the same for a reasonable time.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

STEPHEN TILTON, Jr.
For the Committee.

In Common Council, June 16, 1853.

Ordered, That the Mayor, under the advice of the Public Land Commissioners, be authorized to execute a mutual contract on behalf of the City, for the completion of the filling of that portion of the City Land in South Bay, lying northeast of Brookline street extending to the Commissioners' line, and that all documents relating to South Bay Lands, be referred to said Board.

Amendment moved by Mr. Durant, *June* 16, 1853, *as a substitute for the foregoing Order.*

Ordered, That the Board of Public Land Commissioners be authorized to make such a contract as they may think for the interest of the City for the completion of the filling up of the City Lands in South Bay, and preparing the same for sale; and that the Mayor be authorized to execute on behalf of the City of Boston such a contract as may be agreed upon by the Board of Public Land Commissioners.